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The
Canadian Woman's Annual
and
Social Service Directory

UC-NRLF



QB 182 B15

AT THE FRONT

Our Soldier Boys will soon be there.

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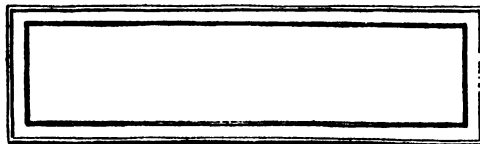
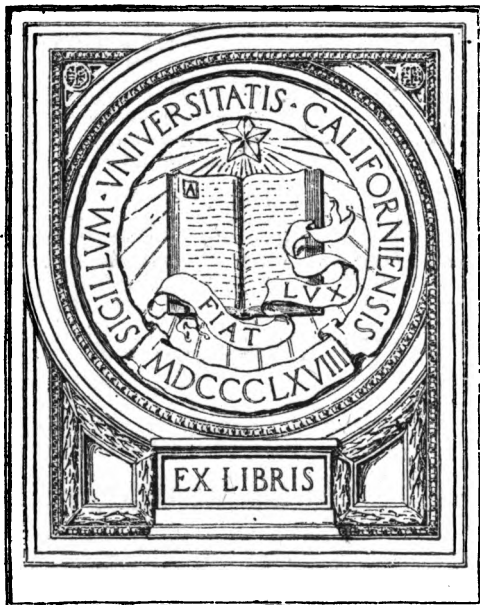
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SOCIETY DEPOSITS

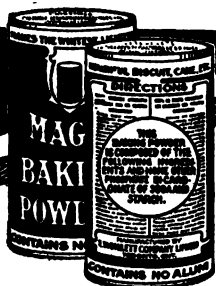
We have special facilities for carefully attending to the accounts of Societies and Associations of every kind, as well as the accounts of individuals and all custodians of trust moneys.

DEBENTURES

For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

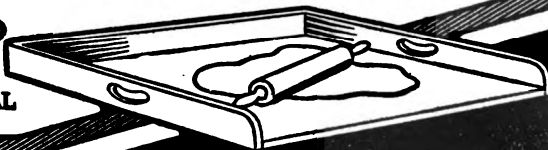
We shall be pleased to furnish full information to any person desiring it. Annual Report and



We unhesitatingly
recommend Magic Baking
Powder as being the best, purest
and most healthful baking pow-
der that it is possible to produce.
CONTAINS NO ALUM
All ingredients are plainly printed
on the label.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG - MONTREAL



The Central Canada Loan and Savings Company

Assets	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,868,091
Capital (Subscribed)	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Capital (Paid-up)	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	1,650,000

Interest allowed at 3½% on Savings Accounts.

4% Debentures issued in the amounts of \$100 and upwards.

President: E. R. WOOD.

Vice-President: G. A. MORROW.

Manager: W. S. HODGENS.

26 KING STREET EAST - TORONTO

THE CALENDAR AND MEMORANDA.

1915	CALENDAR.				1915		
JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL	
Sun..	3 10 17 24 31	..	7 14 21 28	..	7 14 21 28	..	4 11 18 25
Mon.	4 11 18 25 ..	..	1 8 15 22 ..	..	1 8 15 22 29	..	5 12 19 26
Tues.	5 12 19 26 ..	..	2 9 16 23 ..	..	2 9 16 23 30	..	6 13 20 27
Wed.	6 13 20 27 ..	..	3 10 17 24 ..	..	3 10 17 24 31	..	7 14 21 28
Thur.	7 14 21 28 ..	..	4 11 18 25 ..	..	4 11 18 25 ..	..	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	1 8 15 22 29 ..	..	5 12 19 26 ..	..	5 12 19 26 ..	..	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	2 9 16 23 30 ..	..	6 13 20 27 ..	..	6 13 20 27 ..	..	3 10 17 24 ..
MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	..	6 13 20 27	..	4 11 18 25	..	1 8 15 22 29
Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	..	7 14 21 28	..	5 12 19 26	..	2 9 16 23 30
Tues.	4 11 18 25 ..	..	1 8 15 22 29	..	6 13 20 27	..	3 10 17 24 31
Wed.	5 12 19 26 ..	..	2 9 16 23 30	..	7 14 21 28	..	4 11 18 25 ..
Thur.	6 13 20 27 ..	..	3 10 17 24 ..	..	1 8 15 22 29	..	5 12 19 26 ..
Fri.	7 14 21 28 ..	..	4 11 18 25 ..	..	2 9 16 23 30	..	6 13 20 27 ..
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29 ..	..	5 12 19 26 ..	..	3 10 17 24 31	..	7 14 21 28 ..
SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
Sun.	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	..	7 14 21 28	..	5 12 19 26	
Mon.	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ..	..	1 8 15 22 29	..	6 13 20 27	
Tues.	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ..	..	2 9 16 23 30	..	7 14 21 28	
Wed.	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..	..	3 10 17 24 ..	..	1 8 15 22 29	
Thur.	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..	..	4 11 18 25 ..	..	2 9 16 23 30	
Fri.	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29 ..	..	5 12 19 26 ..	..	3 10 17 24 31	
Sat.	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30 ..	..	6 13 20 27 ..	..	4 11 18 25 ..	

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, CHURCH FESTIVALS, ROYAL BIRTHDAYS, ETC., FOR 1915.

New Year's Day.....Jan. 1st
 EpiphanyJan. 6th
 Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 31st
 Sexagesima Sunday, ..Feb. 7th
 Quinquagesima Sunday
 (St. Valentine's Day) Feb. 14th
 Shrove TuesdayFeb. 16th
 Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 17th
 Quadragesima (1st Sunday in
 Lent)Feb. 21st
 St. David's Day....March 1st
 St. Patrick's Day....March 17th
 Annunciation (Lady Day)
March 25th
 Palm SundayMarch 28th
 Good Friday.....April 2nd
 Easter Sunday.....April 4th
 Low SundayApril 11th
 St. George's Day....April 23rd
 Accession of King George V.
May 6th
 Rogation Sunday.....May 9th
 Ascension Day (Holy Thurs-
 day)May 18th
 Whit Sunday.....May 23rd

Victoria Day.....May 24th
 Queen Mary's Birthday,
May 26th
 Trinity SundayMay 30th
 Corpus Christi.....June 3rd
 King George's Birthday
June 3rd
 Prince of Wales' Birthday
June 23rd
 St. John Baptist's (Midsummer
 Day)June 24th
 St. Peter and St. Paul's Day
June 29th
 Dominion Day.....July 1st
 Labor Day.....Sept. 6th
 Michaelmas Day.....Sept. 29th
 All Saints' DayNov. 1st
 1st Sunday in Advent, Nov. 28th
 St. Andrew's Day....Nov. 30th
 Queen Alexandra's Birthday
Dec. 1st
 Conception Day.....Dec. 8th
 St. Thomas' Day.....Dec. 21st
 Christmas Day.....Dec. 25th

The Canadian Woman's Annual

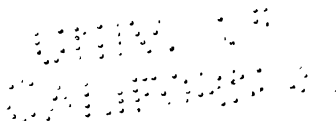
and

Social Service Directory

Edited by

EMILY P. WEAVER A. E. WEAVER
E. C. WEAVER, B.A.

"Our loved Dominion bless
With peace and happiness
From shore to shore;
And let our Empire be
United, loyal, free,
True to herself and Thee,
For evermore."



TORONTO
McCLELLAND, GOODCHILD & STEWART
PUBLISHERS

HQ1451
C6
1915

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
TORONTO

Copyright, Canada, 1915
by E. P., A. E. and E. C. Weaver,

L.C -

To

Our Mother

TO WHOSE BROAD SYMPATHIES

AND

UNTIRING HELPFULNESS

THIS BOOK AND ITS EDITORS

OWE SO MUCH

382516

PREFATORY NOTE

As the name implies, this book is planned for Canadian women and social workers, both men and women.

The modern woman is seeking (for her own sake and that of others) to realize and to adapt herself to, or to better, actual conditions. Social workers desire information as to what others are doing. But many people are too busy with professional, domestic or other duties, or are too deep in certain lines of social work to collect general information for themselves. So one chief aim of this Annual is to show actual conditions, affecting poor and rich, employed and employer, the baby of the slums, the professional woman, the wife, who brings wealth to her husband, the girl-toiler, who to-day, in the factories, plays so large a part in the creation of wealth.

A considerable portion of the book deals with the interests of women in literature, art and the professions; but women, as the conservers of life, the natural guardians of the young, the creators of the home, are attracted so strongly to various forms of humanitarian work that we make no apology for devoting so much of the Woman's Annual to social questions.

It may seem to some that this year of warfare, when the fires of suffering within, and the dread pressure of unrelenting hate without, are re-shaping the nations on lines as yet undiscernible, is no time for insistence on the every-day, time-worn problems of life. But the present confusion has not obliterated the old evils. It does appear, however, to have evoked a spirit of deeper earnestness, of readier self-forgetfulness, of broader sympathy, which may do much to bring about "social justice," and remedy some of the worst defects of our boasted civilization.

Our purpose has been to suggest the backgrounds of Canadian life—the country, the people, the government—to give information as to the more important lines of women's work, women's associations, and social agencies, to aid those seeking sources of information or desirous to co-operate with other workers. We have endeavoured to group the facts presented, believing that this method would add to the interest and value of the book. In certain instances our divisions may seem somewhat arbitrary, but they are intended to be suggestive, rather than exclusive. For instance, many organ-

izations, besides those mentioned in Section XVIII, are "socializing agencies."

At every turn, limitations of space have caused difficulty. We regret some overcrowding of our pages and that we have been obliged to leave untouched for this year two or three subjects we had planned to include and to discard much valuable material we had actually collected. The number of pages allotted to particular subjects is by no means commensurate with our sense of their importance. In fact, we have merely given addresses, in some instances, where an attempt to deal with a subject in a line or two might have proved misleading. On the other hand, we have found it necessary to add two short sections not in our original programme.

We regret that we cannot here thank individually each one of the many busy people who have spent time and trouble in supplying us with up-to-date information on their own particular lines, or in giving kind help in other ways; but we desire to acknowledge most cordially our great debt of gratitude for much assistance most courteously given.

One further word of explanation. Of the editors, one has been at work for some years in the field of Canadian History and has approached the study of present-day problems from the standpoint of past conditions; and another has had five years' experience of Social Work.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, but we shall be sincerely grateful to any one calling attention to errors, so that they may be corrected in future issues.

We are now sending out this little book on its first adventure, hoping that it may find a welcome and prove of real use.

THE EDITORS.

Toronto,
Dec., 1914.

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THE CANADIAN WOMAN'S ANNUAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE DIRECTORY

SECTION I.

POSTAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Postal Rates—First Class Matter.

Post Cards.—For Canada, Mexico and the United States, 1 cent each. For Great Britain, Newfoundland, and all Postal Union countries, 2 cents each. Reply Cards for Canada and U.S., 2 cents each. The British Post Office will recognize as entitled to return to this country the reply halves of Canadian Domestic Reply Post Cards upon which the additional 1-cent postage stamps required have been affixed.

Letters.—Canada and the United States, 2 cents per oz.; United Kingdom, Newfoundland and British possessions and Protectorates, 2 cents per oz. or fraction thereof. Postal Union countries, 5 cents per oz., and 3 cents each extra oz.

Letters mailed at any office to be delivered at or from the same office, 1 cent per oz.

Letters addressed to places in Canada must be at least partially prepaid, and those addressed to Mexico and the United States must be prepaid at least a full rate (2 cents). Otherwise they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

A Special Delivery Service of Letters within the limits of Letter Carrier Delivery has been arranged for between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted. These letters must bear a Special Delivery Stamp, value 10 cents, in addition to the regular postage. This regulation covers the delivery of registered letters as well as ordinary. Upon receipt of these letters at the Post Office they will be delivered by special messenger as promptly as practicable. Special Delivery Letters may be posted for the following offices: In Ontario—Chatham, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Brockville, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Peterboro', Guelph, Berlin, Belleville, Galt, Sault Ste. Marie,

Stratford, St. Catharines, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Port Arthur, Fort William and Windsor. In Quebec—Hull, Montreal, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Trois Rivières and Quebec. In New Brunswick—St. John, Moncton and Fredericton. In Nova Scotia—Halifax, Sydney and Amherst. In Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown. In Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon. In Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton, Strathcona, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. In British Columbia—Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. In Saskatchewan—Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

Legal Documents and Commercial Papers, and all other matter either wholly or partly in writing (except the matter specially mentioned under Third Class), are liable to letter rate of postage, 2 cents per oz., when posted for delivery in Canada.

These papers may be sent to Great Britain, Newfoundland, United States and all foreign countries at 5 cents for the first 10 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces. Must be sent in covers open at the ends so as to be easy of examination.

Second Class Matter.

Transient Newspapers and Periodicals for any place in Canada, Mexico or United States, 1 cent per 4 oz.

Third Class Matter.

Matter Partly or Wholly in Print and Miscellaneous Matter—including books, pamphlets, circulars, calendars, drawings, Christmas cards, photographs, etc., when addressed to Canada, Mexico, United States, Newfoundland and all other Postal Union countries, the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight in Canada 5 lbs., but a single book 10 lbs. Limit to United States 4 lbs. 6 oz., and to United Kingdom 5 lbs. For other Postal Union countries 4 lbs. 6 oz. The general limit of size in Canada is 30 inches in length by 12 inches in width or depth; packets will be accepted, however, up to 3 feet 6 inches in length provided that the combined length and girth do not exceed 6 feet.

On **Book and Newspaper Manuscript, Printer's Copy and Printer's Proof Sheets**, when posted for delivery in Canada or the United States, the rate is 1 cent for each 2 oz., or

fraction thereof. Limit of weight in Canada 5 lbs., to United States 4 lbs. 6 oz.

Manuscript when not accompanied by proof sheets addressed to Great Britain and all foreign countries with the exception of the United States and Mexico, must be prepaid as commercial papers.

Manuscript when accompanied by proof sheets relating thereto, may pass to Great Britain and all foreign countries at the rate of 1 cent for each 2 oz., or fraction thereof. Limit of weight to Great Britain 5 lbs.; to other countries 4 lbs. 6 oz.

All such matter must be put up in such a way as to admit of the contents being easily examined.

Bona fide patterns and samples of merchandise, not exceeding 12 oz. in weight, and not of salable value, may be sent to any place in Canada at 1 cent for each 2 oz., or fraction thereof. Must be put up so as to admit of inspection.

Fourth Class Matter.

On all articles of merchandise mailed for delivery in the United States the rate is one cent per oz. or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, 4 lbs. 6 oz.; limit of size, 30 inches in length by one foot in width or depth.

Money letters should always be registered. In case of the loss in the Postal Service of a registered article posted in Canada for delivery in Canada, the addressee, or, at the request of the addressee, the sender, is entitled to an indemnity, which in no case shall exceed twenty-five dollars, or the actual value of the lost registered article when the same is less than twenty-five dollars, provided no other compensation or reimbursement has been made therefor.

Letters containing Gold, Silver, Jewellery, or anything liable to customs duties cannot be forwarded by post beyond the Dominion. Such articles when addressed to the United States must be sent forward as Fourth Class matter. To all other foreign countries (excepting those to which their entry is prohibited) these articles must be forwarded by Parcel Post.

Regulations for Parcel Post within the Dominion.—Articles of mail matter acceptable at Parcel Post rates include farm

and factory products, merchandise of all descriptions such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, confectionery, stationery (including blank books, etc.), seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, bedding plants, scions or grafts and all other matter not included in the first class, and not excluded from the mails by the general prohibitory regulations with respect to objectionable matter.

Parcels containing intoxicating liquors or explosives are expressly prohibited.

Rates of postage: (a) Five cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof, up to four pounds, and 2 cents for each subsequent pound up to eleven pounds within a radius of twenty miles from the place of mailing, irrespective of Provincial boundaries.

(b) Ten cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each subsequent pound or fraction thereof, for all points in the Province in which a package is posted, outside of the twenty-mile radius.

(c) Ten cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof, for all points outside the Province in which a parcel is posted, and beyond the twenty-mile radius, with an additional charge of 2 cents a pound for each Province that has to be crossed to the destination of the parcel, not including the Province in which it is to be delivered, up to a maximum of 12 cents a pound.

The three Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are to be considered as one zone.

An additional charge to meet the extra cost of transportation will be made on parcels addressed to or posted at offices in certain outlying districts when such parcels have to be conveyed more than 100 miles by a continuous stage service.

The charge on any parcel shall not be greater than 1 cent an ounce.

The limit of weight for a Parcel Post packet is eleven pounds, and the general limit of size is thirty inches in length by one foot in width or depth, but parcels will be accepted up to 3 ft. 6 in. in length, provided that the combined length and girth do not exceed six feet.

Parcel Post to United Kingdom.—Rate, 12 cents per pound.

Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Limit of size: length (except in case of such articles as umbrellas or golf clubs) not to exceed 30 inches, by 12 inches in width or depth. Combined length and girth not to exceed 6 feet. A customs declaration of contents and value must be made out before parcel is mailed at Post Office.

Post Office Savings Banks are established at many places throughout the Dominion. Sums of \$1.00 or any multiple of \$1.00 can be deposited, but the maximum sum which may be received from any one depositor in any year, ending the 31st March, is \$1,500, and the total sum which may be received to the credit of any depositor is \$5,000. Interest, three per cent.

Money Orders.—The rate of commission on money orders payable in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and most of the West Indian Islands is 5 cents on sums up to \$10; 10 cents up to \$30; 15 cents up to \$50; 20 cents up to \$60; 25 cents up to \$100. The rate of commission on money orders payable in the United Kingdom, the British possessions, etc., is 5 cents on sums up to \$5; 10 cents up to \$10; 20 cents up to \$20, etc., so rising 10 cents for every ten dollars till it reaches \$1 for sums over \$90 and under \$100.

Postal Notes, which are exceedingly useful for remitting small sums, are sold and paid at more than 10,000 Post Offices in Canada, and can be made payable at any Post Office in the United States transacting Money Order business. The rates are 1 cent for notes from 20 to 40 cents, 2 cents for notes up to \$2.50, 3 cents for notes up to \$5.00, and 5 cents for notes up to \$10.00.

(Express Orders.—The Canadian and Dominion Express Companies also issue Money Orders. Rates—\$5 and under, 3 cents; \$10 and under, 6 cents; \$30 and under, 10 cents; \$50 and under, 15 cents.)

Matter which Cannot be Sent by Mail includes explosives, dangerous or destructive substances or liquids, articles subject to speedy decay, glass (except properly packed spectacles and microscopic slides), immoral and obscene books, pictures or other publications, postcards and envelopes (containing letters) bearing words of a libellous or offensive character,

and letters or circulars relating to fraudulent schemes or lotteries.

(Neither may lottery tickets or lottery literature be sent by express. The same prohibition extends to dangerous substances such as explosives, fireworks, etc.)

Rural Mail Delivery.—"The Post Office Department undertakes the delivery and collection of mail matter to and from persons residing in rural districts along and contiguous to well-defined main thoroughfares upon receipt of a properly signed petition for such service from not fewer than fifty per cent. of the eligible residents of each of the rural districts traversed by such main thoroughfares.

"Petition forms may be obtained upon application to the Post Office Inspectors or the Post Office Department, Rural Mail Delivery Branch, Ottawa.

"Any person living on or contiguous to a rural mail route and not within the corporate limits of any city, town or village, or not within one-quarter of a mile of the post office of any village, not incorporated or the boundaries or limits of which are not defined, who desires his mail deposited by the rural mail courier in a box authorized by the Department at a given point on the line of the route, may take advantage of the opportunity afforded.

"Such person shall provide and erect a box known as the 'King Edward' mail box on the roadside, located in such manner as to be reached by the courier without dismounting from his vehicle or horse. This box, the cost of which with necessary fittings is \$4.50, can only be obtained from the Post Office Department of Canada on application to the Inspector of Post Offices of the locality in which the proposed route is situated."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY NOTES.

Children, accompanied, under 5 years of age are carried free on railways; under 12 at half fares.

Baggage Allowance.—150 lbs. on adult's ticket, 75 lbs. on children's ticket. Liability in case of loss or damage limited, respectively, to \$100 and \$50, but passengers may, at the time of checking, insure baggage to a greater amount.

No piece of baggage over 250 lbs. will be checked.

Bicycles and baby carriages may be checked, but a small charge is made for carrying them.

Storage on Baggage.—Storage charged on each piece of baggage, either inbound or outbound, checked or not checked, remaining at stations over twenty-four hours as follows: First twenty-four hours, free; second twenty-four hours or fraction thereof, twenty-five cents, and for each succeeding day or fraction thereof ten cents per day. But baggage received at any hour Saturday will be stored free until the same hour Monday following. This exception applies to all legal holidays.

It is unlawful to carry dangerous articles such as matches or gunpowder in baggage.

In the sleeping cars the rate for upper berth is four-fifths that of the rate for lower berths.

Accommodation in Parlor and Standard Sleeping Cars is sold only to passengers holding first-class tickets, but accommodation in "Tourist" sleepers is sold to holders either of first-class or of second-class tickets.

THE CUSTOMS.

The British Tariff.—Duties are imposed on some few classes of goods imported into the British Isles, with the object of raising a revenue. Amongst the dutiable goods are the following:—Tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, wine, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes and playing cards.

The Canadian Tariff has a double purpose: the raising of a revenue, on one hand, and "the protection of home industries," especially the manufacturing industries, on the other. On many classes of imported goods the rates of duty vary, according to where the articles in question were produced or manufactured. These rates are set forth in the Customs Tariff in three columns as follows: (1) The "British Preferential tariff," (2) the "Intermediate Tariff," (3) the "General Tariff." The lowest rates shown, when there is any difference, in column (1) apply to the United Kingdom and to those of the British possessions, which give a reciprocal preference to the products of Canada. Practically this includes almost the whole of the Empire, except Australia.

The Intermediate Tariff applies to the produce or manufactures of certain British or foreign countries "in consideration of benefits satisfactory to the Governor in Council." France, Japan, and several other foreign countries have trade arrangements with the Dominion.

A considerable number of materials, either raw or partially manufactured, such as unset diamonds, chemicals and drugs for dyeing, cloth for bookbinders, yarns for weaving, and machines or portions of machines, may be imported duty free by manufacturers; but most finished goods, to be worn by men, women or children, or to be used in the household are dutiable. From the long list of such goods it is possible only to mention the rate of duty in a few instances especially interesting to the housewife. The figures given are for the "British Preferential" and the "General" tariffs, omitting the "intermediate" rates.

On furniture, sewing machines, pianos and organs, tablecloths, quilts, sheets and towels, dolls and toys, the duty is from 20 to 30 per cent. ad valorem; on wall-paper and woollen blankets, it is $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 35; on carpets (of various kinds), $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 35; on china, porcelain, and white graniteware, 15 to $27\frac{1}{2}$, and on glass tableware 20 to $32\frac{1}{2}$. On fresh meats the duty per pound is 2 to 3 cents; butter, 3 to 4 cents; lard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents; cheese, 2 to 3 cents. On potatoes the duty is $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 cents the bushel; on eggs, 2 to 3 cents per dozen; on common soap, 65 cents to \$1, and on rolled oats 40 to 60 cents the hundred pounds; wheat flour, 40 to 60 cents per barrel.

On needles and pins, fur coats and muffs, the duty is from 20 to 30 per cent.; ready-made clothing, 30 to 35; woollen dress goods, 15 to 25; boots and shoes, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 25; ribbons, gloves, mitts, umbrellas and parasols, $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 per cent.

War Taxes.—At the extra session of Parliament, which was called together in August, 1914, on account of the outbreak of war in Europe, the customs and excise duties were increased upon certain commodities to provide for special war expenditure. Additional duties were levied upon coffee, sugar, spirits and tobacco. From these a very considerable increase of revenue was expected. The duties were increased

also upon a number of articles of minor importance, such as cocoa, condensed milk, sweetened biscuits, preserved fruits, jams and jellies, certain patent medicines, etc. Generally the changes were made to date from August 21st, 1914, but with regard to ale, beer, and spirituous liquors from August 7th.

On the free list is tea (when imported direct from the country of growth and production or purchased in bond in the United Kingdom), also certain fruits, such as bananas, pineapples, oranges, lemons and grapefruit. Books of many descriptions come in free, including Bibles and religious books, works on the application of science to industry, books (not printed or reprinted in Canada) used as text-books in schools or universities, or specially imported for the use of mechanics' institutes, public libraries, art associations, etc.; government publications, reports of scientific, literary, benevolent or religious societies; embossed books and cards for the blind, books for the instruction of the blind, deaf and dumb, newspapers and unbound magazines.

On the free list also are scientific instruments (not for sale), dental and surgical instruments, artificial limbs, life-boats and life-saving apparatus, collections of antiquities, etc., for museums, medals and prize trophies, paintings valued at twenty dollars or over, paintings or sculptures by Canadian artists residing temporarily abroad for purposes of study, presents from friends abroad (in cases when the duty would not exceed 50 cents), and settlers' effects.

Prohibited Goods.—Paintings, drawings, books, or other printed matter of a treasonable, seditious, immoral or indecent character; posters and handbills depicting scenes of crime or violence; reprints of Canadian copyrighted works, or British copyrighted works which have been copyrighted in Canada, base or counterfeit coin, oleomargarine or other substitutes for butter, adulterated tea, goods manufactured by prison labor, stolen goods—these are amongst the things which may not be imported into Canada. The prohibited list was amended in 1914 by adding the following (of special interest to women):—Aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails,

skins, or parts of skins of wild birds either raw or manufactured; but this provision shall not come into effect until 1st January, 1915, and shall not apply to: (a) the feathers or plumes of ostriches; (b) the plumage of the English pheasant and the Indian peacock; (c) the plumage of wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet; (d) the plumage of birds imported alive, nor to—(e) specimens imported under regulations of the Minister of Customs for any natural history or other museum or for educational purposes.

The Dumping Duty.—There are provisions in the Customs Tariff for the levy of an extra or dumping duty on goods (of a class made in Canada) when these are sold to the importer at a price "less than the fair market value" of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to Canada."—(Clause 6.)

The Combines Clause.—Another interesting feature of the Customs Tariff (1907) is Clause 12, which provides that, wherever, as a result of a judgment of the Supreme Court or other courts of Canada, "it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement" amongst manufacturers or dealers "to unduly promote" their own advantage "at the expense of the consumers, the Governor in Council may admit the article free of duty, or so reduce the duty thereon as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in the article." Furthermore, the Governor in Council may empower a judge to enquire in a summary way into any conspiracy or combine alleged to exist, and the said judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath.

TABLES FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Table of British and Canadian Money (as used by the postal authorities.)				12 shillings. \$2.98	3 pounds...\$14.61
1 penny.... \$0.02	6 shillings. \$1.46	13	3.17	4	19.48
1 shilling... .24	7	14	3.41	5	24.35
2 shillings.. .49	8	15	3.65	6	29.22
3 .. .. .73	9	16	3.90	7	34.09
4 .. .. .97	10	17	4.14	8	38.96
5 1.22	11	18	4.38	9	43.83
		19	4.63	10	48.70
		1 pound....	4.87	20	97.40
		2 pounds...	9.74		

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams.....	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	1 Pound
14 Pounds.....	1 Stone
25 Pounds	1 Quarter (Can.)
28 Pounds	1 Quarter (Eng.)
4 Quarters.....	1 Hundredw't
20 Hundredw't.....	
2000 lbs., Can.....	} 1 Ton.
2240 lbs., Eng.....	
190 lbs. =	1 barrel flour.
200 lbs. =	1 bbl. beef or pork.
280 lbs. =	1 barrel salt.

Dry Measure.

2 Pints.....	1 Quart
4 Quarts.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks.....	1 Bushel

When certain commodities are sold, by the bushel, in considerable quantities, a fixed standard of weight is used to represent the bushel, but this varies according to the article. For instance:

1 bushel oats	=	34 lbs.
1 bushel onions	=	50 lbs.
1 bushel wheat	=	60 lbs.

The bushel of beets, beans, carrots, parsnips, peas, turnips

and potatoes also weighs 60 pounds.

A barrel of apples should contain 96 quarts.

Long Measure.

12 Lines.....	1 Inch
4 Inches.....	1 Hand
12 Inches.....	1 Foot
3 Feet.....	1 Yard
5½ Yards.....	1 Rod or Pole
6 Feet.....	1 Fathom
40 Rods.....	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs.....	1 Mile
3 Miles.....	1 League

Square or Land Measure.

144 Sq. Inches	1 Sq. Foot
9 Sq. Feet.....	1 Sq. Yard
30½ Yards.....	1 Square Rod
40 Poles.....	1 Rood
4 Roods.....	1 Acre
640 Acres.....	1 Sq. Mile

Solid or Cubic Measure

1728 Cubic Inches,	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet,	1 Cubic Yard
24½ Cubic Feet,	1 Solid Perch
12½ Cubic Feet,	1 Solid Perch
	mason's work.
	brickwork.
128 Cubic Feet,	1 Cord firewood.

Note.—An "Act to Amend the Weights and Measures Act" was passed this year, April, 1914. But, as it deals with the Metric System, and not that in common use, its chief interest to the general public is that it is a step in bringing Canada into line with other nations. It enacts that "the basic units of the metric system shall be the International Metre and the International Kilogramme confirmed in the year 1889 by the first International Conference of Weights and Measures, and deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures."

SECTION II.**NOTES ON CANADA AND ITS POPULATION.**

Area of the Dominion, 3,603,910 square miles, land; 125,755 square miles, water; total, 3,729,665 square miles. To put it another way, Canada is larger than the United States, including Alaska, and nearly as large as Europe. The distance from Halifax, N.S., to Vancouver, B.C., is 3,662 miles, whilst across the Atlantic from Halifax to Liverpool is only 2,825 miles.

Area of the Provinces (beginning with the largest and going down to the smallest):—Quebec, 706,834 square miles;

Ontario, 407,262; British Columbia, 355,855; Alberta, 255,285; Manitoba, 251,832; Saskatchewan, 251,700; New Brunswick, 27,985; Nova Scotia, 21,428, and Prince Edward Island, 2,184. The Yukon District contains 207,076 square miles, and the Northwest Territories 1,242,224, or almost one-third of the whole area of Canada.

Population.—According to the last decennial census, taken in 1911, the population of the Dominion was 7,206,643. Arranged by population, instead of area, the order of the Provinces is as follows:—Ontario, 2,523,274; Quebec, 2,003,232; Saskatchewan, 492,432; Nova Scotia, 492,338; Manitoba, 455,614; British Columbia, 392,480; Alberta, 374,663; New Brunswick, 351,889; Prince Edward Island, 93,728; Northwest Territories, 18,481; Yukon, 8,512.

Density.—Arranged by density of population to the square mile the order is as follows:—Prince Edward Island, 42.91; Nova Scotia, 22.98; New Brunswick, 12.61; Ontario, 9.67; Manitoba, 6.18; Quebec, 5.69; Saskatchewan, 1.95; Alberta, 1.47; British Columbia, 1.09; the Yukon, .041; and the Northwest Territories, .009, or less than 1 person to a hundred square miles.

Rural and Urban Population.—It is a significant fact that the urban population of Canada has for years been increasing much faster than the rural. In 1911 the rural population was 3,925,502; the urban, 3,281,141, whilst in 1901 the rural population was 3,349,516; the urban, 2,021,799. Increase in rural population in ten years, 17.16 per cent.; of urban, 62.25 per cent.

(For further information as to rural depopulation, see Section XII., "Agriculture and Country Life.")

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

"The largest proportion per 1,000 of persons under ten years is found in the Province of Quebec with 273.508, as compared with 271.456 in 1901, when it also held the premier position. The lowest proportion is found in British Columbia with 166.345, followed by Ontario with 200.316 per 1,000; these two Provinces occupied the same relative positions in 1901, the former having 169.374, and the latter 208.393 per 1,000. The Provinces which show a betterment at this age

are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The greatest falling off is shown by Manitoba, which dropped from 270.094 to 248.677, and by Prince Edward Island, which has fallen from 232.086 to 214.450 per 1,000. The Western Provinces are the regions of young men and women, as is shown by the large percentage of the population between the ages of 20 and 45. It is an interesting fact that the highest proportion for this age period is to be found in British Columbia, and that as we come eastward the proportion assumes a constantly decreasing figure.

"The Provinces showing the largest proportion over 70 years of age are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, with 52.9, 46.6, 38.1 and 34.7, respectively, per 1,000, while those showing the lowest are Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba, with 8.2, 8.8, 12.3 and 13.3 per 1,000 respectively. That Canada is pre-eminently a country of young people is evidenced by the fact that 812.9 persons in every 1,000 of the population of known age are under 45 years." (Bulletin XVIII., Fifth Census of Canada, p. 2.)

PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

"The influence of immigration on the relative standing of the sexes is shown by the fact that in 1911 there were nearly 113 men to every 100 women, as compared with 105 to 100 in 1901. For the population under 15 years of age the proportion of males to females is fairly level, with the former having but a slight advantage. In the population between the ages of 20 and 45 this influence is strikingly shown—the aggregate for this period giving 124 males to 100 females. At the age of 70 the ratio of males to females assumes again its normal proportions. From 80 years of age and upwards the female population exhibits a greater tenacity of life than do the males." (Ibid., p. 3.)

In 1911 the total number of males in Canada was 3,821,995, and of females 3,384,648—a difference of 437,347 between the sexes.

Distribution of Women.—According to the census reports for 1911 (than which later statistics are not available), the sexes are most nearly balanced in Prince Edward Island,

though even there males are slightly in excess. The order of the Provinces, arranged as to increasing excess of males, was as follows:—

Prince Edward Island—males, 47,069; females, 46,659. Quebec—males, 1,011,502; females, 991,730. Nova Scotia—males, 251,019; females, 241,319. New Brunswick—males, 179,867; females, 172,022. Ontario—males, 1,299,290; females, 1,223,984. Manitoba—males, 250,056; females, 205,558. Saskatchewan—males, 291,730; females, 200,702. Alberta—males, 223,989; females, 150,674. British Columbia—males, 251,619; females, 140,861. The Yukon—males, 6,508; females, 2,004.

In British Columbia, it will be noted, there were more than 17 men to every 10 women. The difference, in the east and west, in the proportions of the sexes is strikingly seen when a comparison is made between the two seaboard Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. These had in 1911 nearly the same male population (the difference being 600 men in favor of the Western Province), but Nova Scotia had over 100,000 more women and girls.

The comparisons above, however, do not give the whole story. If we compare rural and urban districts, it appears that in the eastern parts of the Dominion there tends in many of the cities to be an excess of women over men. For instance, while in Ontario generally the male sex preponderated by 75,306, Rev. John MacDougall, author of "Rural Life in Canada," says: "The excess of men over women in Ontario's rural population was 85,900. In the cities there were 102 women to 100 men; in the country 116 men to 100 women. Women are even more dissatisfied with farm life than men."

In the Census Bulletin, referred to above, (p. 7), is a table showing what percentage of the population in cities and towns of 15,000 and over was female. From this it appears that the percentage of females in the total population of Montreal was 50.04; Toronto, 50.48; Winnipeg, 45.30; Vancouver, 40.01; Ottawa, 51.99; Hamilton, 48.54; Quebec, 53.82; Halifax, 51.88; London, 52.70; Calgary, 39.22; St. John, 52.37; Victoria, 39.71; Regina, 34.57; Edmonton, 44.04; Brantford, 48.50; Kingston, 53.83; Maisonneuve, 48.64; Peterborough,

51.77; Hull, 49.81; Windsor, 50.01; Sydney, 44.69; Glace Bay, 46.45; Fort William, 39.51; Sherbrooke, 50.83; Berlin, 51.41; Guelph, 51.18.

Of all the places mentioned, Windsor came nearest to an exact balance, the females, as may be discovered from another page, being but 5 in excess of the males. In Montreal the discrepancy amounted to 412 females in excess, but in Toronto it was 3,650; in Ottawa, 3,475, and in Quebec, 6,032. In the following cities there was an excess of men:—Hamilton, 2,387; Sydney, 1,803; Vancouver, 20,053, and Regina, 9,321. In the West, however, practically all cities and towns have an excess of men.

Origins of the People.—"Persons of British origin constituted 54.07 per cent. of the total population in 1911, as against 57.03 per cent. in 1901. The proportion of the English to the total population increased from 23.47 to 25.30 per cent. in the ten years, whilst the Irish fell from 18.40 to 14.58, and the Scotch from 14.90 to 13.85 per cent. The population of French origin was 28.51 of the total in 1911, as against 30.71 per cent. in 1901; the Germans 5.46 per cent. in 1911, as against 5.78 in 1901. The Austro-Hungarians, comprising Austrians, Bukovinians, Galicians, Hungarians and Ruthenians, which were .34 per cent. of the total population in 1901, increased to 1.79 per cent. in 1911. Japanese, Chinese and Hindus made up 2.13 per cent. of the people in 1911, as against 1.20 per cent. in 1901." (Bulletin XIII., Fifth Census, p. 1.)

Proportions of Native-born, British-born, and Foreign-born.—"Of the total population of Canada in 1911, 78 per cent. were born within the Dominion and 22 per cent. were immigrants; of the latter 11.6 per cent. were of British nativity and 10.4 per cent. were of alien birth. The per cent. of Canadian-born by Provinces was 43.3 per cent. in British Columbia, 43.1 per cent. in Alberta, 60.5 per cent. in Saskatchewan, and 58.1 per cent. in Manitoba. In Eastern Canada the proportion of natives was larger, being over 90 per cent. in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and 79 per cent. in Ontario.

"The foreign-born numbered 752,732 in 1911, as against 278,449 in 1901, being a net gain of 170.33 per cent. in ten

years. The population of European birthplace resident in Canada increased by 279,392, or 222.54 per cent., while those of American nativity increased by 175,781, or 137.44 per cent. in the decade. The Oriental born, exclusive of Hindus, who are classed as born in British possessions, increased by 17,366, or 73.65 per cent.

"The Canadian-born are 96 per cent. of the population of Quebec, over 80 per cent. in St. John, Halifax, Ottawa and Montreal, but less than 62 per cent. in Toronto. In the Western cities (having a population of over 20,000) the percentage of Canadian-born ranges from 40.95 per cent. in Victoria to 50.10 per cent. in Edmonton.

"Natives of the British Islands constitute 35.31 per cent. of the population of Victoria and 33.80 per cent. of Calgary. In the other cities of the West belonging to this class the proportion runs from 25.80 per cent. in Regina to 30.57 per cent. in Vancouver.

"The foreign born are over 20 per cent. of the population of Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, Victoria, Regina and Edmonton, and less than ten per cent. in the remainder of the cities" referred to above. (Bulletin XIV., Fifth Census.)

IMMIGRATION.

Canada's immigration problem may be said to be three-fold, resolving itself into the questions: (1) How are desirable immigrants to be obtained? (2) How are undesirable immigrants to be kept out? (3) How are the newcomers to be made the best of?

The Obtaining of Immigrants has been carried on for some years very successfully with regard to numbers, as may be seen by a glance at the table below. The methods followed have been: (1) Vigorous advertising in the countries from which settlers were desired, through the newspapers, by free distribution of pamphlets, etc., by travelling and other exhibits of Canadian products, and by the establishment of regular agencies for making Canada known; (2) the payment of a bonus to steamship booking agents on agriculturists and domestics induced to come to Canada.

**TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FROM JANUARY 1, 1897, TO
MARCH 31, 1914.**

	British.	From U. S. A.	Other Count- ries.	Total.
Calendar year 1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,912	21,716
“ “ 1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
“ “ 1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
First six months of 1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year 1900-1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
“ 1901-1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
“ 1902-1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
“ 1903-1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
“ 1904-1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
“ 1905-1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Fiscal period (9 mos.) 1906-1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year 1907-1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
“ 1908-1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
“ 1909-1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
“ 1910-1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
“ 1911-1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
“ 1912-1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
“ 1913-1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878

It will be noted from the above table that the tide of immigration reached high-water mark in the fiscal year 1912-13, and the probability is that, owing to the war and other causes, this will remain the record year for some time to come. The great falling off in immigration may be seen by comparing the figures for the first four months of the current fiscal year (April to July, inclusive) with those for the same months of last year. It works out as follows:—

April-July, 1914.—British, 32,312; from U.S.A., 34,930; other countries, 38,389; total, 105,631.

April-July, 1913.—British, 99,114; from U.S.A., 54,040; other countries, 97,754; total, 250,906.

For the four months, therefore, the decrease of arrivals in the current year was 58 per cent., or, in other words, there were 145,275 fewer immigrants than during the same period of the previous year.

Immigration of Foreigners.—1913-14 was the record year for foreign immigration, but details of nationalities, etc., are not yet available. For the previous year the non-English-

speaking peoples entering Canada were classified by the immigration authorities as:—Austro-Hungarian, Belgian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Polish, Persian, Roumanian, Russian N.E.S. (or not elsewhere specified), Finnish, Doukhobor, Spanish, Swiss, Servian, Danish, Icelandic, Swedish, Norwegian, Turkish N.E.S., Armenian, Egyptian, Syrian, Arabian, Maltese, etc.

Of the nationalities in this formidable list, 17 were represented by more than one thousand individuals each, including eight groups represented by over 4,000 each. The three largest groups were the Italians, 16,601; Russians (N.E.S.), 18,623, and Austro-Hungarians, 21,875.

Destination of Immigrants.—Of the immigration of 1912-13 207,439, or considerably more than half the total, went to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Of these Ontario received 122,798, or almost exactly as many as those received by Quebec and British Columbia together, the two Provinces next in order for number of immigrants arriving.

The Sifting of Immigrants.

"Every immigrant seeking to land in Canada at ocean ports is examined by medical and civil officers, and those seeking admission from the United States are examined by immigration officers stationed on the highways of travel on the International Boundary. Those rejected are summarily returned to the country from which they came.

"The immigration regulations require that immigrants arriving between the first day of March and the thirty-first day of October shall have in actual and personal possession at time of arrival money belonging to themselves to the amount of at least \$25 in addition to ticket to destination in Canada. If arriving between the first of November and the last day of February the amount of landing money required is \$50. Asiatics (except Chinese and Japanese) are required to have \$200 at time of arrival. Chinese pay a head-tax of \$500, and Japanese immigration is restricted by an agreement between the Governments of Japan and of Canada.

"Certain persons are exempt from the money regulation, the classes being as follows: (i) immigrants going to assured

employment at farm work, (ii) female immigrants going to employment as domestic servants, (iii) immigrants (whether male or female) going to a relative as follows: (a) wife going to husband, (b) child going to parent, (c) brother or sister going to brother, (d) minor going to married or independent sister, (e) parent going to son or daughter, providing always that the relative in Canada is in a position to receive and care for the immigrant.

"The exemption from money regulation does not apply to immigrants belonging to any Asiatic race.

"The Canadian Immigration Act absolutely prohibits the landing in Canada of (i) idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; (ii) persons afflicted with any loathsome disease or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health; (iii) immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective, unless they belong to a family accompanying which gives satisfactory security or are going to relatives in Canada who give security or unless they have sufficient money, occupation, trade or employment to guarantee that they will not become a public charge; (iv) persons coming into Canada for any immoral purpose, and prostitutes and persons living on the avails of prostitution; (v) professional beggars, vagrants or persons likely to become a public charge.

"The Canadian Immigration Act provides for the deportation of undesirable immigrants within three years from the date of their landing in Canada."

Transportation companies which have brought rejected or deported persons are obliged to return them to the place whence they came free of cost to the Canadian Government.

Chinese. "A head tax of \$50 upon each person of Chinese origin, not belonging to the exempt classes, was first imposed in 1885. In 1901 the tax was increased to \$100, and in 1904 to \$500. Generally speaking, the exempt classes were, and are, merchants, their wives and children; consular officers, their families and suites; teachers and men of science."

In 1912-13, 7,445 Chinese were admitted, of whom 367 were

exempt from the head tax. Of the whole number, 85 were women and 331 children.

Immigrants Rejected. During 1912-13, 3,559 immigrants, seeking admission to Canada at ocean ports were held for inspection, and 756 were rejected. In addition, 17,439 persons seeking admission from the United States were rejected. Total rejections for the year were 18,195. Amongst those denied entrance at ocean ports (Quebec, Halifax, St. John, North Sydney, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, Portland and Boston), 325 were rejected on account of disease, including eye diseases, 103; insanity, 24; feeble-mindedness, 20; epilepsy, 7; 204 were rejected for lack of funds; 56, as likely to become public charges; 63, as stowaways; 15, for immorality; 4, for criminality; 45, on account of indirect passage.

Rejections at the United States boundary were: 10,091, lack of funds; 187, likely to become public charges; 98, stowaways; 612, vagrancy; 252, violation of Immigration Act; 55, avoiding port; 167, physical defects; 26, insanity; 35, bad character and criminality; 143, prostitution.

Included in the total rejections at the United States boundary were 457 persons, and, at ocean ports, 28 persons accompanying friends refused admission. The number of rejections at ocean ports was lower than in any of the three preceding years, owing probably to greater care in the selection of emigrants in their own countries.

Deportations.—During 1912-13, 1,281 persons (including 16 accompanying friends) were deported. This was the largest number on record for any year but 1908-9. The chief causes were: having become public charge, 392; vagrancy, 107; criminality, 334; procuring, 5; prostitution, 15; immorality, 38; insanity, 220; physical defects or disease, 150. Of this latter group, the disease which accounted for most deportations was tuberculosis—61.

With regard to foreigners, Dr. Bryce, Chief Medical Officer of the Dominion Immigration Department, remarks in his report for 1912-13: "I have in previous reports drawn attention to the remarkably few deportations in the several nationalities from which we draw our largest proportion of farm and railway labor. Thus in 21,875 Slavic Austrians, which

term includes Galicians, Bukowinians, Hungarians, Slovacs, etc., there were but 54 deportations from all causes, or 1 in 405; of 16,601 Italians, there were but 17 deported, or 1 in 976; while of 18,623 Russians, only 29 were deported, or 1 in 642. Further, of 4,616 Bulgarians, only 2 were deported." On the other hand, of 2,755 French, 26 were deported, or 1 in 106; and of 246 Swiss, there were 12 deported, or 1 in 20; and of 2,477 Swedes, there were 20 deported. Several years ago it had been noticed in these statistics, that for the few Danish immigrants, an excessive number had been deported of the criminal class. From the small total, it is apparent that neither France, Switzerland nor Sweden is a country where any active emigration propaganda at present exists; and it is very probable that the large number of these deportees are of a class who have left their own country for some criminal or at least unsocial reason, which is well worth more minute enquiry." Dr. Bryce suggests, on the other hand, that, in a large total immigration, "inducements of a financial nature become possible, and opportunities exist for the establishment of a system whereby the criminal, immoral and vagrant class from across the ocean can be transferred to Canada as has been to the United States, through agencies which trade in vice and immorality," and urges the great necessity of seeing "that the known criminal and the publicly immoral, as well as those mentally and physically undesirable in other respects, are prevented from taking passage, or if en voyage, that their antecedents and actions be investigated; and finally that an accurate inventory of certain individuals going to known questionable destinations be kept and that an intimate co-operation be established between immigration officials and official and other recognized philanthropic and social agencies in at least the larger centres where immigrants go."

Assimilation of Immigrants.—The present check to the volume of immigration will at least give increased chances for the better assimilation of the numerous immigrants of the last few years. This great national problem is often approached in a spirit altogether too unsympathetic to the new-comer and the foreigner. The fact is, as Miss E. B.

Neufeld (Head Worker of the Central Neighborhood House, Toronto) suggested at the "Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction," held at Winnipeg, September, 1913, "there is a good deal we can learn here from our foreign friends. Our culture has not kept pace with our industrial development. . . . The European immigrant who comes to us with a tremendous love of music and wonderful appreciation of beautiful colors and a knowledge of fine literature can give this country some of his love for these artistic things if we only permit ourselves to accept the gift of Europe and put it as one of the ingredients into the melting-pot. We have the opportunity in Canada of producing the highest type of citizenship and the finest nation, if we eliminate the worst from all nations and make an effort to bring together and assimilate the best that the different countries send us."

Miss Neufeld urged "the formulation of a domestic policy" of assimilation upon the lines of "Education, Distribution and Protection." "It is certainly important," she said, "that the people who arrive in this country receive protection from our Government against people who are anxious to exploit them in many ways. The lack of knowledge of our language makes it very hard for the foreigner to protect himself, often even against his own countryman."

Another speaker, Mr. W. W. Lee (Immigration Secretary, Y.M.C.A., National Council, Montreal), referring to the terrible conditions under which the immigrant often has to live for the first years of his sojourn in the Dominion, said: "It is a statement beyond argument that the standards of living in the countries from which this immigration is largely drawn are far below our standards. Added to this is the fact that among those who come there are three times as many males as females, with the accompanying inference that a large proportion of them have families to support in the home land. In consequence they are under the economic necessity of reducing their personal living expenses to the lowest possible minimum. Yet another incentive to this reduction of expenses is found in the employment of so many immigrants in seasonal occupations, with the attendant necessity of making provision for the periods of unemployment."

"There are two types of boarding houses found among these men. One is known as the stag boarding-house, where from ten to twenty men will rent a room or shack, depute one of their number to do the cooking, and share the cost of food between them. The other, known as the family boarding house, is generally conducted by a man who has been here several years and who has his wife with him. In this boarding-house the boarders generally pay a fixed sum for lodging, washing and cooking, which is done by the wife of the boarding boss." In both types, it may be added, the overcrowding and discomfort is frequently appalling. As Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, author of "The Stranger Within Our Gates," has said, often the foreigner sees "only the worst side of Canadian life," and for him churches and schools practically "do not exist." (See also Section XIII.)

Reunion of Families.—According to the Census Report in 1911 there were 1,331,852 married men in Canada, and only 1,251,438 married women, that is, 80,414 married men were living in this country, temporarily or permanently, without their wives. With a view to aiding industrious and honest workers from the United Kingdom to bring out their families, the "Imperial Home Reunion Association" was formed at Winnipeg in October, 1910, and in three years, by means of a plan of loans, bearing interest, it reunited "593 wives and 1,834 children to their husbands and fathers here; 1,234 of these children being under the age of twelve and 600 over twelve years of age." In 1913 transportation was arranged for 836 persons, including "183 wives, 233 children over twelve years of age, and 420 children under twelve years of age, and of the wives and children 268 came to Winnipeg from Scotland, 523 from England, and 45 from Ireland." Besides the advantage to the families concerned, it was estimated that large sums of money were spent in the city, which had formerly been sent out of the country to the wives left behind.

Imperial Home Reunion Associations have been established at Winnipeg (see above), Toronto, Montreal, Calgary, Vancouver, Edmonton, Hamilton, Brandon, Peterborough, Galt, Ottawa, Prince Albert, Regina, Lethbridge, Victoria,

Moose Jaw, Red Deer, Yorkton, New Westminster, St. John, London, Guelph, and other places.

Child Immigration.—In 1912-13, 2,642 children were brought to Canada, by the following agencies: Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto, Peterborough and Winnipeg; Miss Macpherson's Home, Stratford; Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto; National Children's Home and Orphanage, Hamilton; Reverend Robert Wallace, Marchmont Home, Belleville; Mr. Quarrier, Fairknowe Home, Brockville; The Misses Smyley, Hespeler; Mrs. Birt's Home, Knowlton; The Catholic Emigration Association, Ottawa; Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Sherbrooke; Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Mr. Middlemore's Home, Halifax; Salvation Army' Emigration Agency, Toronto; The Children's Aid Society of London, England; Self-Help Emigration Society, and East End Emigration Fund. For these children no less than 33,493 applications (some no doubt, duplicates) were received at the homes from persons desirous of adopting or engaging children to work. From this it is evident that they are generally welcome, though their coming is regarded in some quarters with anxiety, "on account of the great danger of unfortunate heredity," and the National Council of Women in the spring of 1913 passed a resolution, advising that Government should be asked to have scientific tests made "to ensure the exclusion of a certain proportion" amongst these young immigrants "who may be mentally or morally deficient."

In this connection the statement made some little time ago by Mr. A. B. Owen, General Superintendent for Canada of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, is of special interest. He said that out of 24,000 children sent to Canada, the actual failures, including a very few criminals, amounted to "less than half of one per cent." Moreover, he added that less than 2,000 (if wives of farmers were included) out of the 24,000 had left the land and taken up town employments.

The immigration of children from the United Kingdom was begun in 1869. In the twelve years from 1900-01 to 1911-12, 26,669 childrer were settled in Canada.

Protection of Immigrant Children.—The work is carried on under Government inspection. Mr. C. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes at Ottawa, thus sums up the results of the work of inspection during 1912-13: 1,927 children were found in "very good and fair homes and situations," and 11 only "in unsatisfactory placings." "Only five were reported to be in a delicate and unsatisfactory state of health. In the matter of behaviour, with which is included character, it should be observed in all fairness that the juvenile immigrant has measured up quite to the standard of those of our Canadian boys and girls who like them have suffered from early neglect and privation. The reports show that 2,909 were well behaved and given a good and fair character, while 29 were reported otherwise. Everything taken into consideration, the British immigrant boy or girl in Canada is a striking refutation of the statement that evils of heredity cannot be overcome, and a living demonstration of the power of a changed environment for both body and mind."

The Receiving and Distributing Homes are an essential feature of the plan of bringing these children into the Dominion. "Absolute control of the affairs of the children is vested in the representatives in Canada of the societies in Great Britain through whose efforts the children are sent out, thus placing them *in loco parentis* to their protégés during their term of supervision or until they attain their eighteenth birthday. It is to these sources application must be made for the services of the children, backed by a testimonial as to the character and fitness of the applicant to enter into the undertaking. The history, records and progress of the children in Canada are to be found at these headquarters," and "these institutions fulfil the requirements of both the Home and Federal Governments whose desire is to safeguard the welfare of the children and to see that they are given a fair start in life."

Provincial Legislation with regard to immigrant children varies considerably in the different Provinces, especially as to the age at which freedom from the control of the agency

(which brought the child to the Province) is attained. For instance:—

In Manitoba (R. S., 1902, cap. 21, s. 6) "Every society or agent shall maintain careful supervision over every child brought . . . into the Province by such society or agent, until such child shall attain the age of sixteen years; and it shall be the duty of such society or agent to cause a personal visit, by an agent specially appointed for that purpose, to be made to each such child at least once in every year, until the child shall have attained the said age."

In Prince Edward Island (Laws of P. E. I., 1910, cap. 16, s. 3), "The committee or managers, or representative of such committee or managers, of any Charitable Institution, Refuge or Home engaged in settling children in this Province shall be deemed the legal guardian of all children settled in the Province by such Institution, Refuge or Home, and shall retain all the powers and privileges of a guardian in the case of males, until they attain the age of 21, and in the case of females, until they attain the age of 21, unless sooner married."

In Ontario such immigrant children are under guardianship until eighteen years.

Girl Immigrants.—Another class of immigrants, deserving special protection and consideration is that of the girls who come to this country to act as domestic servants. During 1912-13 there arrived in Canada 23,872 of these young women, 20,910 entering via ocean ports, and 2,962 from the United States. During the ten years ending March 31st, 1913, 99,686 domestics crossed the ocean to Canada. For the first six years of this period, the number of domestics from the United States was almost negligible, but from 1909 onward the increase was so steady and marked that it raised the total for the decade to 8,073. On the other hand, there is a considerable emigration to the United States to be taken into account.

Female domestic servants being amongst the people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to come to Canada, are exempted, if coming to assured employment, from the money regulations (see above), and there are a

number of organizations which bring out to Canada girls deemed likely to prove efficient, in many cases advancing money for the fare. This the girl repays gradually, and (by the way) it is the opinion of an experienced immigration officer, Mr. Macdonell, of Toronto, that "the girls have more principle and pay up better than the men."

Conducted Parties.—Last spring, the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan brought out a number of girls to Regina; and the Salvation Army and other philanthropic and business organizations have brought out, under careful supervision, many parties of young women to Canada. For instance, some three years ago the "Canadian Northern Railway" established a "Women's Section" in connection with its British Office "under the personal direction of two Canadian ladies of wide Canadian and British experience." "These ladies," says Mr. R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent of the Company, "alternate in spending several months of every year visiting girls sent forward and securing up-to-date information on the domestic problem in Canada."

"In many cases the advice offered by this strictly Canadian agency is a means of preventing a great deal of unnecessary expenditure on the part of the intending emigrants, many of whom have in some mysterious manner arrived at the conclusion that Canada is a land totally devoid of any facilities for acquiring suitable clothing. For instance, one young girl, before coming to our office for advice, invested in no less than seven hats."

"The task of selecting, encouraging and assisting the desirable and of dissuading the undesirable is a somewhat formidable one. Applicants are not refused on account of lack of travelling funds, or for any reason other than lack of efficiency. Every precaution is taken to avoid the acceptance of unsuitable or inefficient applicants. We insist on at least two ability references from present employers, one character reference, and an up-to-date medical certificate, together with photograph, from each girl whom we accept and for whom we agree to arrange a situation. After acceptance the girls are organized into parties which leave England on the Royal Line of steamships under the care of our ships' matrons,

whose duties involve the protection of women and girls during the ocean voyage. They are met at the port of landing by our Travelling Representative, who conducts them to their destination, and they are guaranteed employment on their arrival at destination by our Immigration Department in Canada."

Girls Travelling Alone.—Notwithstanding the organization of many such "personally conducted parties," numbers of girls come, alone, to Canada. The Dominion Immigration Department, in its official publications, urgently warns these immigrants to apply for advice and information only to responsible officials and to accredited agents of societies "interested in the welfare of young women," but, despite all precautions, it is difficult for the Government or any society to safeguard an inexperienced young girl, alone in a strange country; and even in our Canadian cities the agents of commercialized and organized vice are on the watch to deceive and entrap such innocent prey.

Miss Ratte, of Toronto, is of opinion that girls should not be permitted to come here alone, or that, if they are allowed to come, they should be obliged to report to some responsible person.

Travellers' Aids.—Under present conditions there is a large field for the work of the Travellers' Aids, maintained by the several Churches, the "Women's Christian Temperance Union," the "Young Women's Christian Association," etc.

The need, the methods and the field of Travellers' Aid work were thus sketched by Miss Ellison Roberts, working at Toronto under the W.C.T.U., in her Report for 1912-13.

"In the unexpected emergencies of travel girls are often in great moral danger. They lose their tickets; their money runs short; they are defrauded or overcharged; they have wrong addresses or none at all; they miss connections and must remain over in the city; expenses have been more than they expected; their expected friends and relatives fail to meet them; they have difficulty with baggage or tickets; they are ignorant of our language; the hour may be late and the many changes necessary may prompt them to ask advice and guidance from chance passers-by and acquaint-

ances of the journey. They are hungry and tired, and having insufficient funds to go to a better class hotel, know of no reputable, safe lodging-house. Very often they make dangerous acquaintances on the journey. All these emergencies make easy openings for the unscrupulous. Travellers' Aid workers safeguard these inexperienced or confused travellers, meeting them at train or boat to provide information, advice, guidance, protection and aid to all in need of assistance.

"Travellers' Aid work when necessary must deal with the reasons why persons leave home—the false letters, advertisements, offered positions, dangerous addresses, etc., etc., and protect them in all the complications of travel and on until they arrive at their destination, or are assisted to their own home, a respectable boarding-house or a responsible institution, and finally place their name with some responsible organization which will continue the work to make the person a vital part of the community, working throughout without regard to age, race, color, creed, or class.

"Travellers' Aid work to be effective must touch every city, town and rural community in the Dominion. If we protect girls in Canada only to have them fall victims as they travel on through terminal points, in crossing other cities or at their destination, the evil is only deferred. There must be widespread and universal co-operation. Hitherto this has been possible mainly in the cities and towns. The problem of the rural community where one or two girls may leave each year has been most serious. However, with the promised co-operation of the Women's Institutes and other rural organizations much of this will be solved.

"The magnitude of the work has made plain the necessity of closer co-operation between all local organizations doing any part of Travellers' Aid work."

The British Consul and Social Service.—In connection with the safeguarding of persons passing from one country to another, Mr. J. Joyce Broderick, formerly Acting Vice-Consul-General of the British Empire at New York, when addressing the "Women's Canadian Club" of Toronto, explained that much use might be made, in the interests of social welfare work, of that widespread, extraordinarily well-informed and

highly privileged agency, the consular service. It is not, perhaps, generally realized that through the consuls the might of the whole British Empire may be invoked for the protection of its meanest citizen. It is true that consuls have been described as "the antennae of commerce," and that, to a large extent, their work has been to feel the way for the merchant and to supply him with that exact and minute information necessary for successful trade with a foreign land. To accomplish this task the consular service is ever on the alert for information of all kinds and has gradually attained privileges which no private person can boast. Amongst these is freedom from arrest and from the obligation to attend as witnesses in any court. But, though the position of the consuls has been won in the interests of commerce, their stores of accurate knowledge and power to compel attention may be used (as suggested above) for other purposes. For instance, at the appeal of a young immigrant, in doubt as to the character of a situation offered her as servant, the consul at New York instituted inquiries, with the result that the girl was saved from falling into a trap. On another occasion, warning was received at the same British consulate that two persons of bad antecedents were on the point of landing with a girl whom they had adopted from an orphanage. They were detained, and were forced, though only by use of every power at the disposal of the consul, to give up the child, who was ultimately returned safely to England.

The British consulate is not an insular institution. It is at the service of British subjects everywhere, and Canadian women or social workers, in need of information bearing on the welfare of any human being, may feel just as free to write to any British consul, in any part of the world, as if they were great manufacturers seeking to extend the market for their goods.

Welfare Work for the Newly Arrived.—Among the agencies which concern themselves with the welfare of the immigrant, as well as that of the longer settled inhabitant of this country, are: (a) The religious bodies. (For some account of what they are doing specially for the new-comers, see Section

XX.) (b) The schools. (See Section VIII.) (c) Voluntary associations for improving conditions in Canada. These agencies can do little without coming in contact with the many-sided immigration problem, and any attempt to trace out what needs to be done for the immigrants, British and foreign, and what is being done for them, involves questions of politics and law, employment and wages, sanitation and housing, recreation and playgrounds, etc., etc. Obviously it is impossible to give cross-references to our mention (inadequate as we feel it to be) of all the various agencies occupied with these matters. The fact is that immigration problems are of the very warp and woof of our national life, and the whole future of Canada depends on her solution of them. We have by no means done with them, though there may seem a moment's breathing-space. We have to reckon with immigration past and immigration future.

At the National Conference on Town-planning, held at Toronto in May, 1914, Mr. Thomas Adams, representing the Local Government Board of London, England, put in an earnest plea on behalf of "the young and healthy men and women" whom Canada was taking from the Motherland. "Do not be content," he said, "with seeing that they are healthy when they enter your ports. Let them keep their healthy bodies and develop the souls which God has given them."

Government Immigration Agents.

Nova Scotia.—W. L. Barnstead, Halifax, N.S.

New Brunswick.—J. V. Lantalum, St. John, N.B.

Ontario.—Acting agent, Thos. Wilson, Toronto.

Quebec.—J. P. Stafford, Quebec; John Hoolahan, Montreal.

There are also a number of Canadian Government employment agents, especially in that part of Quebec known as the Eastern Townships. Steamship booking agents have their names and addresses.

Western Provinces.—J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

Dominion Government Immigration Hostel, opp. Union Station, Toronto, for men and women (twenty-four hours' free lodging).

British Women's Emigration Association.—Sends girls by Cunard S.S. and those of Mackay Bros. of Edinburgh to the Women's Welcome Hostel, Toronto. (See below.)

Colonial Intelligence League for Educated Women, London, Eng.—Brings out women to settle on land. Has a ranch at Vernon, B.C.

Church Army.—Canadian Office, 125 Simcoe St., Toronto. Agent, Capt. Geo. E. Blake. Occasionally brings out women with their husbands to farms.

Hebrew Immigration Aid Society, 54 Elizabeth St. and 77 Louisa St., Toronto.

"L.O.D.E." Settlers' Welcome Committee, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg.

Members of the "National Council of Women" also are always ready to befriend immigrants.

Homes and Hostels for Immigrant Girls.

(As given by Department of Interior.)

Girls' Home of Welcome, Austin St., Winnipeg.—Established 1896. Pres., Mrs. Wm. Clark, 261 Colony St.; Sec., Mrs. W. A. Matheson, 41 Donald St. Object, "Primarily to welcome women and girls who come to our city as immigrants," and also to provide a temporary shelter for girls out of employment, or those desiring a short period of rest. Registry office attached. This is the home to which the National Immigration Society sends its girls and women in Winnipeg.

Women's Domestic Guild of Canada, 71 Drummond St., and **Women's Canadian Employment Bureau,** 95 Union Ave., Montreal, bring parties of domestic servants from the British Isles and place them in situations from the above addresses.

The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park, Montreal.—Home established by the Bishop of Montreal for the object of assisting and guiding to employment English immigrants. It is managed by a House Committee under the direction of a corporation composed of gentlemen of the city. Home is for both sexes.

Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne St., Montreal.—Pres., H. V. Meredith, 526 Pine Ave. W., Montreal; Sec., Mrs. E. W. N. Stewart. "To receive and protect newly-

arrived immigrant women irrespective of nationality or creed, and when necessary give assistance in obtaining employment."

The Salvation Army Immigration Department, Toronto, Ontario, brings out parties of domestic servants and places them through their various agencies throughout the entire Dominion. Under Army management—**Montreal:** Cathcart Lodge," 24 Cathcart St. **Toronto:** "Rosedale Lodge," 916 Yonge St. **Winnipeg:** "Balmoral Lodge," 272 Mountain Ave. **Vancouver:** "Mount Pleasant," 75 Seventh Ave. East. Lodges for women are also being opened in Halifax, Regina and Saskatoon. The Army also operates hotels for men and women in St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver.

Women's Welcome Hostel, 52 St. Alban's St., Toronto.—Pres., Mrs. Kerr, "Rathnally," Sec., Miss M. Agnes Fitzgibbon, 52 St. Alban's St. "To meet, house and protect newcomers, girls and women, coming to Canada to earn their living in household work, governesses, etc., and provide a home to which these may return when they require help to find work, to secure that employers may have some guarantee" of the respectability and capability of the employees. Also Women's Welcome Hostel, Halifax; King's Daughters' Hostel, St. John, N.B.; Union Nationale Francaise, 71 Avenue Viger, Montreal, P.Q.; Women's Hostel and Travellers' Aid, 380 King Edward Ave., Ottawa; Women's Home of Welcome, Regina; Calgary Women's Hostel, 120 4th Ave. W., Calgary.

Home for Immigrant Girls, St. John, N.B.—Pres., Mrs. James Dever, 5 Prince William St., St. John.

Catholic Immigration Home, Lagachetière St., Montreal.
St. Philip Neri Hostel, Sherbourne St., Toronto.—"Opened in May, 1913, by the Catholic Church Extension Society, and placed under the management of the Women's Auxiliary." Pres., Miss Hoskin, St. Joseph's Convent. A "self-supporting, comfortable, homelike and safe boarding-house for business girls," and a "temporary home for Catholic immigrant girls. Also an employment bureau for girls."

Women's Catholic Welcome League, Winnipeg.—Pres., Mrs. F. W. Russell, 176 Donald St. "Settlers' Welcome," Winnipeg.

(See also "Homes for Girls," Section IX.)

SECTION III.

GOVERNMENT AND LEADERS OF SOCIETY.

THE KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

His Majesty George V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; born June 3rd, 1865, at Marlborough House, London, England. He is the second son of King Edward VII, whom he succeeded on May 6th, 1910, the elder son, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, having died before his father. George V (then Duke of York), was married on July 6th, 1893, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

Queen Mary (known in her girlhood as "Princess May"), was born at Kensington Palace, May 26th, 1867. Only daughter of the late Duke of Teck, and the popular "Princess Mary of Cambridge," she is the first English-born Queen-Consort for over two hundred years.

The Children of the King and Queen are: Edward, Prince of Wales, born June 23rd, 1894; Albert, born December 14th, 1895; Victoria, born April 25th, 1897; Henry, born March 31st, 1900; George, born December 20th, 1902, and John, born July 12th, 1905.

The Queen Mother.—Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark, was born at Copenhagen, December 1st, 1844, and was married to the late King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales), at Windsor, March 10th, 1863.

The Sisters of the King are: Princess Louise, Dowager Duchess of Fife, born February 20th, 1867; married July 27th, 1889, to Alexander William George, Duke of Fife; of her two daughters, Alexandra and Maud, the elder became Duchess of Fife on the death of her father, and on October 15th, 1913, married Prince Arthur of Connaught. Princess Victoria was born July 6th, 1868. Princess Maud, Queen of Norway, was born November 26th, 1869; married 22nd July, 1896, Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, chosen King of Norway, November, 1905, and has one son, Olaf.

Queen Victoria's Surviving Children are H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (See below under "Governor-General"); H.R.H. Princess Helena, who married Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg; H.R.H. Princess Louise, Dowager Duchess of Argyll, who in 1878 came to Canada with her husband (then Marquis of Lorne), upon his appointment as Governor-General; and H.R.H. Princess Beatrice. She married Prince Henry of Battenberg, and her only daughter is now Queen Victoria of Spain, having married King Alphonso in 1906.

Royal Annuities.—Following a custom which has obtained since the accession of George the Third, Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and our present sovereign, George V, surrendered their life-interests in the Crown Lands (excepting the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster), in return for a fixed provision for their personal and household expenses, and of annuities for certain members of the Royal Family. Under this arrangement Queen Alexandra receives an annuity of £70,000, and should Queen Mary survive the King she will receive the same amount annually. The Duke of Connaught receives from this source £25,000 the year. The Prince of Wales receives the revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall, valued at £60,000 the year. Should he marry, an allowance of £10,000 will be made to the Princess of Wales, and should she survive her husband, this annuity will be increased to £30,000. The allowance to each of the surviving daughters of Queen Victoria, and King Edward, and to the widowed Duchesses of Edinburgh and Albany, is £6,000 a year. The same allowance will be made to Princess Mary when she comes of age, whilst her brothers, with the exception of the Prince of Wales, will receive an annuity of £10,000 on coming of age, and £5,000 additional if they marry. The nation is, however, the gainer in this arrangement, as the income from the Crown Lands is now greater than the sum appropriated for the King's Civil List.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND HIS FAMILY.

The Governor-General is appointed by the Imperial Government. Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was appointed in October, 1911.

His baptismal name is Arthur William Patrick. He is the third son and seventh child of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buckingham Palace, London, on May 1st, 1850. By profession he is a soldier, and served in Canada with the Canadian Volunteer Militia during the Red River Expedition and the Fenian Raid of 1870.

The Duchess of Connaught.—Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, was born July 25th, 1860, and was married to the Duke of Connaught on March 13th, 1879. The Duchess is a member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and a Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Their Children. Prince Arthur, married to Alexandra, Duchess of Fife; Princess Margaret, married to Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden; and Princess Patricia.

The official residence of the Governor-General is Government House (commonly called Rideau Hall), at Ottawa.

The Governor-General Designate.—H.R.H. Prince Alexander of Teck (brother of Queen Mary) was selected as Governor-General of Canada in succession to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and it was expected that he would come to Canada in the autumn of 1914. Owing to the outbreak of the war, however, the change of Governors was deferred, and Prince Alexander of Teck went with his regiment to the front.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND THEIR WIVES.

His Honour Geo. Hedley
Vicars Bulyea, Esq., Lieut-
enant-Governor of Alberta.

His Honour Thomas W. Pat-
erson, Esq., Lt.-Governor of
British Columbia.

His Honour Sir Douglas Colin
Cameron, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Gov-
ernor of Manitoba.

His Honour Josiah Wood,
D.C.L., LL.D., Lt.-Governor
of New Brunswick.

His Honour James Drum-
mond McGregor, Lt.-Govern-
or of Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Bulyea (Annie Blanche,
d. R. T. Babbitt, Registrar,
Queens Co., N.B.).

Mrs. Paterson (Emma E., d.
Hon. Geo. Riley, Senator).

Lady Cameron (Margaret, d.
Wm. Ferguson, Vankleek
Hill, Ont.).

Mrs. Wood (Laura S., d.
Thompson Freeman, Sack-
ville, N.B.).

Mrs. McGregor (Miss Roberta
Ridley, Peterborough, Ont.)

His Honour Lt.-Col. John Strathearn Hendrie, Lt.-Governor of Ontario.	Mrs. Hendrie (Lena Maude, d. P. R. Henderson, Kingston, Ont.).
His Honour Benjamin Rogers, Esq., Lt.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.	Mrs. Rogers (Annie M., d. James Hunter, Kelmahumaig, Alberton, P.E.I.).
His Honour George William Brown, Esq., Lt.-Governor of Saskatchewan.	Mrs. Brown (Anna Gardner, d. James Barr, Norwich, Ont.).
His Honour Sir François Chas. S. Langelier, Lt.-Governor of Quebec.	Lady Langelier (Marie Louise, d. Frederic Braun, Ottawa).

THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

In the King's Name.—Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments are carried on in the King's name; and bills passed by the Legislatures must receive the royal assent (given through his representative, the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor) before they can become law.

The Dominion Parliament consists of the Sovereign, "the Upper House, styled the Senate, and the House of Commons." The Senate consists at present of 87 members, appointed for life by the Governor-General, but to be eligible for appointment a man must be of the full age of thirty years, a natural-born or naturalized British subject, a resident in the Province for which he is appointed, and have certain property qualifications.

In the House of Commons, Quebec has "the fixed number of 65 members"; while to each of the other Provinces is assigned a number of members bearing the same proportion to its population as 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec, "as ascertained at each decennial census." The number of members in the present House of Commons is 221, and is based on the 1901 census. The House of Commons is elected for five years, but may be dissolved sooner. "The qualification of voters for the House of Commons varies in the different provinces, being fixed by the Provincial Legislatures, but it is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or the property qualification is very light." (See "Atlas of Canada.")

The Provincial Legislatures of Quebec and Nova Scotia each consist of a Legislative Council (of which the members

are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council), and an elected Assembly. Each of the other provinces has only a single chamber, of which the members are elected.

Powers of the Parliament.—In general terms, the Dominion Parliament has power "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada," in relation to all matters "not assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces," and "for greater certainty," a number of matters are specially enumerated as being within the jurisdiction of the central government. Chief of these are:—Public debt and property; trade and commerce; taxation (any system) and the borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; the census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; the fixing of and providing for the salaries for Government officers; beacons, lighthouses, etc.; navigation and shipping; fisheries; quarantine and marine hospitals; currency and banking; weights and measures; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy, and the general financial and commercial system; patents and copyrights; Indians and reserves for Indians; naturalization; marriage and divorce; the criminal law and penitentiaries; the territories not within the boundaries of any province, and the establishment of new provinces.

The Provincial Legislatures have exclusive powers of legislation with regard to the amendment of the provincial constitutions (except as to the lieutenant-governor); direct taxation and borrowing of money on the provincial credit for provincial purposes; provincial officials; management and sale of provincial public lands and forests; regulation of asylums, hospitals, charities, reformatories and jails; municipal institutions; shop, tavern and other licenses; solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; constitution and maintenance of provincial courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction; the appointment of magistrates and justices of the peace; education, with certain exceptions as to the separate schools of religious minorities; and, generally, local works and matters of a merely private nature in a province.

With regard to immigration and agriculture, both Dominion and provincial parliaments may legislate, but in case

of conflicting legislation the Dominion Act overrules the provincial.

Unlike the Federal system of the United States, all matters not assigned exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures come under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

The British North America Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1867, to settle the constitution of the Dominion, upon the lines of a scheme evolved by the statesmen of the four provinces which first entered into Confederation.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CABINET AND WIVES.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., Premier and Pres. of Privy Council.	Lady Borden (Laura, d. T. H. Bond, Halifax, N.S.).
Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, G.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce.	Lady Foster (Addie, d. Milton Davies, Hamilton, Ont.).
Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works.	Mrs. Rogers (Aurelia Regina, d. Chas. N. Widmeyer, Co. Grey, Ont.).
Hon. Francis Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals.	Mrs. Cochrane (Miss Alice Levina Dunlap).
Hon. Wm. T. White, B.A., Minister of Finance.	Mrs. White (Miss Silverthorne, Jarvis, Ont.).
Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General.	Mrs. Casgrain (Marie Louise, d. Alex. LeMoine, Quebec).
Hon. John D. Hazen, B.A., B.C.L., Minister of Marine and Fisheries.	Mrs. Hazen (Ada, d. James Tibbitts, Fredericton, N.B.).
Hon. Chas. J. Doherty, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Minister of Justice.	Mrs. Doherty (Catherine Lucy, d. Edmund Barnard, K.C., Montreal).
Hon. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence.	Mrs. Hughes (Mary E., d. H. W. Burk, ex-M.P.).
Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D., Minister of Interior.	Mrs. Roche (Annie E., d. William Cook, Toronto).
Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, K.C., B.A., Minister of Labor.	Mrs. Crothers (Miss Mary E. Burns, St. Thomas, Ont.).
Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin, Minister of Inland Revenue.	
Hon. J. D. Reid, M.D., Minister of Customs.	Mrs. Reid (Miss Ephie Labatt, Hamilton, Ont.).
Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.	Mrs. Burrell (d. late Joseph Armstrong, General Superintendent Gt. Western Rly., England).

Hon. Louis Coderre, K.C., Secretary of State.	Mrs. Coderre (Mlle. Marie Anne Ste. Marie, Montreal).
Hon. A. Meighen, B.A., Solicitor-General.	Mrs. Meighen (Isabel, d. Chas. Cox, Granby, Que.).
Hon. Geo. H. Perley, B.A., Without portfolio.	
Hon. A. E. Kemp, Without portfolio.	Mrs. Kemp (Miss Wilson, Montreal).
Hon. James A. Lougheed, K.C., Without portfolio.	Mrs. Lougheed (Belle C., d. Wm. L. Hardisty, Chief Factor, H. B. Co.).
Col. Hon. Auguste Charles Philippe Landry, Speaker of the Dominion Senate.	Mrs. Landry (Marie Clara Amélie, d. Hon. Elisée Dionne, M.L.C.).
Hon. Thomas S. Sproule, Speaker Dom. House of Commons.	Mrs. Sproule (Mary Alice, d. W. K. Flesher, ex-M.P.).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of Opposition.	Lady Laurier (Zoe, d. G. N. R. Lafontaine, Montreal).
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PREMIERS OF PROVINCES AND THEIR WIVES.

Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta.	Mrs. Sifton (Miss Mary H. Deering, Cobourg, Ont.)
Hon. Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia.	Lady McBride (Margaret, d. Neil McGillivray, New Westminster, B.C.).
Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.-M.G., Premier of Manitoba.	Lady Roblin (Miss Adelaide Demill).
Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia.	Mrs. Murray (Grace E., d. John B. Moore, North Sydney, N.S.).
Hon. Wm. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario.	Mrs. Hearst (Isabella Jane, d. John Dunkin, Simcoe, Ont.).
Hon. J. A. Matheson, Premier of Prince Edward Island.	Mrs. Matheson.
Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec.	Lady Gouin (Alice, d. Auguste Amos, Montreal).
Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan.	Mrs. Scott (Jessie Florence, d. E. B. Reed, Regina, Sask.).

CANADIAN WOMEN OF TITLE.

Baronesses in Own Right.—Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness; d. Hon. T. J. Bernard, wife of Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
 Margaret Charlotte, Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal, m. to Robert Jared Bliss Howard, F.R.C.S.

By Marriage.—Violet Gertrude Chichester, Marchioness of Donegal, wife of George Augustus Hamilton Chichester, 5th Marquis of Donegal.

Maria Elizabeth, Countess of Ashburnham, wife of Thomas, Earl of Ashburnham.

Baroness Aylmer, wife of Sir Matthew Aylmer, Bart., Baron Aylmer.

Baroness Mount Stephen, wife of Sir George Stephen, Baron Mount Stephen.

Baroness de Blaquièrre, wife of William, Baron de Blaquièrre.

Baroness de Longueuil, wife of Reginald d'Iberville Charles Grant, 8th Baron (title granted by Louis XIV of France).

Lady Johnson, wife of Sir Edward Gordon Johnson, Bart.

Lady Mander, wife of Sir Charles Mander, Bart.

Lady Osler, wife of Sir Wm. Osler, Bart., M.D.

Lady Robinson, wife of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart.

Lady Rose, widow of Sir Charles Day Rose.

Lady Rose, wife of Sir Cyril Stanley Rose, Bart.

WIVES AND WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS (NOT BEFORE MENTIONED).

Lady Archambault	....	Wife of Sir Horace Archambault, K.B.
" Aikins	.....	" Sir James A. M. Aikins.
" Aitken	.....	" Sir William Maxwell Aitken.
" Allan	.....	" Sir Hugh Montagu Allan.
" Angers	.....	" Sir Auguste Real Angers.
" Aylesworth	.....	" Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K.C.M.G.
" Beck	.....	" Sir Adam Beck.
" Barker	.....	" Sir Frederick E. Barker, D.C.L.
" Benson	.....	" Major-Gen. Sir Frederick William Benson, K.C.B.
" Borden	.....	" Sir Frederick William Borden, K.C.M.G.
" Bowell	.....	" Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.
" Boyd	.....	" Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.
" Crease	.....	Widow of Sir Henry Pering Pellew Crease.
" Davidson	.....	Wife of Sir Chas. P. Davidson.
" Davies	.....	" Lt.-Col. Sir Louis Henry Davies.
" De Boucherville..	"	Sir Charles de Boucherville, K.C.M.G.
" Drummond	.....	Widow of Sir G. A. Drummond, K.C. M.G.
" Dubuc	.....	Wife of Sir Joseph Dubuc, LL.D.
" Egan	.....	" Sir Henry Egan, K.B.
" Falconbridge	...	" Sir Glenholme Falconbridge.

Lady Fitzpatrick	.....	Wife of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.-M.G.
" Fleming	.....	" Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.-M.G.
" Forget	.....	" Sir Rodolphe Forget.
" Garneau	.....	" Sir Jean George Garneau.
" Gibson	.....	" Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G.
" Girouard	.....	" Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, K.C.M.G.
" Graham	.....	" Sir Hugh Graham.
" Grant	.....	" Sir James Alexander Grant, K.C.M.G.
" Hingston	.....	Widow of Sir William Hales Hingston, M.D.
" Howland	.....	" Sir James Bethune Howland, Q.C.
" Jetté	.....	Wife of Sir Louis Amable Jetté (ex-Lieut.-Governor).
" Jones	.....	" Sir Lyman Melvin Jones.
" Kirkpatrick	.....	Widow of Sir G. A. Kirkpatrick, K.C.-M.G.
" Lacoste	.....	Wife of Sir Alexandre Lacoste.
" Macdonald	.....	" Sir Hugh John Macdonald, K.C.
" Mackenzie	.....	" Sir William Mackenzie.
" Mann	.....	" Sir Donald Mann.
" McMillan	.....	" Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C.M.G.
" Meredith	.....	" Sir William Meredith.
" Moss	.....	Widow of Sir Charles Moss.
" Mulock	.....	Wife of Sir William Mulock.
" Parker	.....	" Sir Gilbert Parker.
" Pellatt	.....	" Sir Henry M. Pellatt.
" Pelletier	.....	Widow of Sir Chas. Alphonse Pelletier, K.C.M.G.
" Pope	.....	Wife of Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G.
" Roddick	.....	" Sir Thos. George Roddick, M.D.
" Ross	.....	Widow of Sir George Ross.
" Routhier	.....	Wife of Sir Adolphe Basil Routhier.
" Shaughnessy	...	" Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
" Sullivan	.....	" Sir William Wilfred Sullivan.
" Tait	.....	" Sir Melbourne M. Tait.
" Taylor	.....	" Sir Frederick Williams Taylor.
" Taylor	.....	" Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor.

Lady Townshend	Wife of Sir Charles Townshend.
" Van Horne	" Sir William Cornelius Van Horne.
" Walker	" Sir Byron E. Walker.
" Weatherbee	" Sir Robert Linton Weatherbee.
" Whitney	Widow of Sir J. P. Whitney, K.C.M.G.
" Whyte	Wife of Sir William Whyte.
" Williams	" Sir John Hanbury Williams.
" Willison	" Sir John S. Willison.
" Worthington	" Sir Edward S. Worthington, M.D., M.V.O.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR CANADA.

1. The Governor-General or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer Commanding His Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North America Station, if of the rank of Admiral. Their own relative rank to be determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.
8. The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
9. The Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.
10. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories.
11. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
12. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
13. The Speaker of the Senate.
14. The Chief Justice of Canada.
15. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
16. Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.
17. The Solicitor-General of Canada.
18. General Officers of His Majesty's Army, serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, serving on the B.N.A. Station, not being in the chief command. The relative rank of such officers to be determined by the King's Regulations.

19. The Officer Commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North America Station, if of equivalent rank; their relative rank to be ascertained by the King's Regulations.
20. Members of the Senate.
21. Speaker of the House of Commons.
22. Puisné Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, according to seniority.
23. Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada.
24. Puisné Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
25. Members of the House of Commons.
26. Members of the Executive Council (Provincial) within their Province.
27. Speaker of the Legislative Council, within his Province.
28. Members of the Legislative Council, within their Province.
29. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, within his Province.
30. Members of the Legislative Assembly, within their Province.
31. Retired Judges of whatever Courts to take precedence next after the present Judges of their respective Courts.

THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
12th June, 1913.

Note on Precedence.—There is in Canada no official Table of Precedence for Ladies. In general "the rank of married women is derived from and corresponds to that of their husbands, but this rule admits of many exceptions." One is that "the official precedence of the husband is not communicable to the wife," yet "this has its own limitations," as in the case of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or a Lord Mayor, where the wife has semi-official duties to perform.

In England there is a fixed precedence for ladies, beginning with the Queen and ending with the wives of "gentlemen of coat armour." The following quotation from Whitaker's Almanac suggests some of its complexities:—

"Women take the same rank as their husbands or their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next after wives of their elder brothers and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of a lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to Commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness."

Possibly the following Table of Precedence from Debrett's Peerage, omitting the ranks of nobility and orders of knighthood not represented in Canada, may be of interest:—

Baronesses; Wives of Eldest Sons of Barons; Daughters of Barons; Wives of Younger Sons of Barons; Daughters of Life Peers; Wives of Baronets, according to their husband's patents; Grand Cross of the Bath; Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; wives of Knights of Grand Cross of Victorian Order; of Knights Commanders of the Bath; of Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George; of the Royal Victorian Order; Wives of Knights Bachelors; Wives of Companions of Royal Victorian Order; of Companions of the Bath; of St. Michael and St. George; Wives of Members of the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class); Companions (female) of Imperial Service Order; Wives of Companions of Imperial Service Order; Wives of the Eldest Sons of Baronets; Daughters of Baronets; Wives of the Eldest Sons of Knights; Wives of Members of the Royal Victorian Order (5th Class); Daughters of Knights; Wives of the Younger Sons of Baronets; of the Younger Sons of Knights; Wives of Gentlemen of Coat Armour.

"There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross, but members are entitled to no special precedence."

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

In classifying the associations below as "patriotic," it is not pretended that they exhaust the list of those having definitely patriotic aims; nor should it be assumed that the

activities of those so listed are limited by any narrow view of patriotism. Most emphatically this is not the case.

Mention of the special efforts of the War-time—to further the interests of the Empire and the well-being of her defenders; and to mitigate the miseries caused by the conflict—will be found chiefly in an additional section at the end of the book.

Association of Canadian Clubs.—Headquarters, Ottawa. Pres., Gerald H. Brown. Permanent Sec., H. Erle Parish. "A non-political and non-sectarian organization for keeping current subjects and latest developments before members."

In affiliation therewith are the

Women's Canadian Clubs.—This is the aim of the Women's Canadian Club, as expressed by Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Vice-President of the Toronto Club: "To promote patriotism and to obtain information on all subjects of interest to Canadians."

The elasticity allowed by the very broad principles of the clubs gives great scope and prevents monotony. Miss Boulton, President of the Toronto Club (1912 and 1913), and her executive regretted that during their period of office this latitude had not been used to the full. She says, in the President's Annual Address: "No subject of a controversial nature has been presented this year, which the Executive regards as unfortunate, since the wide interest roused by any question which can be definitely treated from two points of view becomes very keen."

The practice of the individual clubs varies greatly. Some clubs admit only those who are British subjects by birth or naturalization. In a discussion with regard to admitting foreigners to the club, at the **Fourth Annual Conference** of the Association of Canadian Clubs, Mr. Ewing said that in Montreal they asked no questions: "If Americans want to join we are very glad to have them."

"Montreal and Ottawa Women's Canadian Clubs have a social side to their work, and Vancouver is starting a women's building where each women's organization may have rooms for social and other purposes."

Some clubs meet for luncheon, with an occasional dinner

to provide opportunity for the invitation of the gentlemen. Others prefer the less expensive method, in time and money, of afternoon meetings.

In Winnipeg, and doubtless some other clubs, the interest has been greatly increased to the average busy woman, with a short memory, by the fact that she was informed of the achievements of the speaker on the post-card of notification. The audience realized the (often very great) privilege of hearing the speaker, and appreciated the praiseworthy efforts of the untiring executive.

Those of us to whom the Canadian Club has afforded inspiration, are glad of all suggestions for extension; therefore we quote the following from Mr. McCullough: "For many years I have had in view the extension of the work among the universities. . . . The university student in too many cases . . . has been poring over books so much that he has not kept in touch with things and people."

Mr. R. H. Smith, of Winnipeg, urged the claims of the workingmen: "While we are organizing college Canadian Clubs, there is another portion of the community the Club has not reached at all, the workingman. . . . When Dr. J. W. Robertson addressed the Winnipeg Canadian Club a number of the leading workmen from these (C.P.R.) shops were invited to be present, and they said afterwards they had a rather wrong idea in regard to the Canadian Club, and it was quite an eye-opener to find the discussions were such as they were."

These two gentlemen had in mind a widening of the field. From Miss Boulton (quoted above) comes an appeal for increased use of the Clubs already in existence. Speaking of a résumé of the Bills at that time before the Ontario Legislature, given by a member of the Executive, she said: "I hope that a precedent has been established by this Club which in time may be followed by the whole Confederation of Men's and Women's Clubs. To devote one or two days every year to the discussion of the proposed legislation before our Provincial and Dominion Parliaments is surely not too much to ask of intelligent Canadian citizens, and I beg to be allowed

to place on record in this my address as retiring President my earnest suggestion that a consideration of our proposed parliamentary legislation shall have a permanent place on our annual programmes."

List of Women's Canadian Clubs.

Belleville, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. J. F. Wills, 38 Queen St.; Sec., Mrs. R. C. Blagrave.

Berlin and Waterloo, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. Frank Haight, Waterloo; Sec., Mrs. E. Pugsley, 73 Helm Ave., Berlin.

Brandon, Man.—Pres., Mrs. A. R. Irwin, 14th St.; Sec., Mrs. R. B. Cumming, 430 13th St.

Calgary, Alta.—Pres., Mrs. A. Melville Scott; Sec., Mrs. T. B. Moffat, 2421 15th St. W.

Chatham, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. Jas. Simon, 218 Wellington St.; Sec., Miss Jessie Houston, 249 Victoria Ave.

Edmonton, Alta.—Pres., Mrs. Ewing, 534 4th St.; Sec., Mrs. J. H. Riddell.

Fort William, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. J. A. Campbell, 366 N. Brodie St.; Sec., Mrs. W. R. Boyes.

Hamilton, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. C. R. McCulloch; Sec., Mrs. Harry Carpenter.

London, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. F. P. Betts, 536 Queen's Ave.; Sec., Mrs. F. W. Hughes, 234 Queen's Ave.

Montreal.—Pres., Mrs. G. H. Duggan, 124 Mactavish St.; Sec., Miss Beatrice Caverhill, 365 Peel St.

North Bay, Ont.—Acting Pres., Mrs. McIntyre; Sec., Mrs. B. S. Leak, 177 Worthington St.

Orillia, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. F. G. Evans; Sec., Mrs. A. B. Thompson.

Ottawa.—Pres., Mrs W. T. Herridge, 293 Somerset St.; Sec., Mrs. W. J. Sykes, 321 Fairmount Ave.

Quebec.—Pres., Mrs. L. A. Cannon, 2 Ferland St.; Sec., Miss Marois, 51 St. Louis St.

Revelstoke, B.C.—Pres., Mrs. E. H. S. McLean, 16 1st St. W.; Sec., Miss Margaret N. Kennedy, 129 2nd St. W.

St. John, N.B.—Pres., Mrs. E. A. Smith, 47 Carleton St.; Sec., Mrs. M. Doherty.

St. Stephen, N.B.—Pres., Mrs. Geo. J. Clarke; Sec., Miss Victoria S. Vroom.

Toronto.—Pres., Mrs. Campbell Meyers, 72 Heath St.; Sec., Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, 61 Beaty Ave.

Vancouver.—Pres., Mrs. J. J. Banfield, 644 Bute St.; Sec., Mrs. E. D. Scott, 395 14th Ave. W.

Victoria, B.C.—Sec., Mrs. J. Nicol.

Winnipeg.—Pres., Lady Atkins, "Riverbend"; Sec., Mrs. R. C. Osborne, 128 Yale Ave.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE AND CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE (JUNIOR BRANCH).

Motto—"One Flag, One Throne, One Empire."

[The Editors desire to acknowledge their great indebtedness to Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Hon. Secretary of the National Chapter of the I.O.D.E., for so kindly supplying the notes below on the history and organization of the Order; as also upon the allied associations, "The Daughters of the British Empire in the United States," "The Victoria League," and "Hands Across the Seas."]

History.—During the darkest days of the Boer war the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, was born. This momentous event was the outcome of the inspiration of Mrs. Clark Murray, of Montreal, in February, 1900. In February, 1901, the Provincial Auxiliary was formed, with Mrs. Nordheimer as President. By request of the founder the head office was transferred to Toronto on October 1st, 1901, and a constitution was drawn up and adopted, and the present name accepted.

The group of patriotic women who formed the first Executive Committee realized the importance of arousing the Imperial feeling in our Dominion, and their names will long be remembered in its history. Here they are: President, Mrs. Nordheimer; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. J. S. Strathy, Mrs. J. I. Davidson; Secretary, Mrs. R. E. A. Laud; Treasurer, Mrs. John Bruce; Standard Bearer, Miss Bessie Macdonald.

They first realized the importance of teaching to the children the true meaning of the Imperial Idea, and for that end and in that spirit the Daughters of Empire have furthered and fostered every patriotic development throughout the length and breadth of this vast Dominion.

The I.O.D.E. makes one claim, of which its members are

justly very proud—that it is the first woman's organization for Imperial work.

Activities of the I.O.D.E.—The first work undertaken was the finding, marking and caring for the graves of the soldiers who lost their lives in South Africa. This work was suggested to the "Loyal Women's Guild" there, by the I.O.D.E., and was undertaken by the latter, whilst the Canadian Committee of the "South African Graves Fund" raised the money to pay for the work, and a further sum was collected for their perpetual upkeep, but the Dominion Government having provided for this outlay, the fund is still held in trust.

Patriotic lectures were given, prizes were offered in the schools for essays on patriotic subjects, and medals were awarded for competitions in Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland for essays on Canada, to further the interest and knowledge of the pupils of these countries in our country. "Made in Canada" exhibitions were held, and the members bound themselves to encourage the use of British-made goods.

From its very first inception the Order has been interested in erecting memorials to recall patriotic events and the memory of soldiers who have died for the Empire. The list of these erected wholly or partly by the I.O.D.E. is far too long to give, but amongst them are:—the beautiful bronze bust and drinking fountain unveiled some years ago in Brockville to the memory of Sir Isaac Brock by the chapter of that name; the fountain and beautiful bas-relief of King Edward VII in Vancouver, and the statue of Queen Victoria in Berlin.

The chapters of Quebec and Montreal have been most diligent in assisting British immigrants, looking after those in ill-health, and welcoming all to their new home. Winnipeg has also been most active in this way, and almost all the western chapters are endeavoring to help the Victoria League (an allied society) in welcoming and advising new settlers as they come to the West.

Funds were sent to India to furnish a room in a Bombay school, with the object of forming a tie between the girls in that far-away part of our Empire with their sisters in Canada. Many famine children are also being educated by chapters in Canada with this praiseworthy object in view.

The Order has been untiring in its efforts to assist in the prevention of tuberculosis. The work done in Hamilton, Winnipeg and St. Catharines along these lines is known throughout Canada. The Laurentian Chapter built and equipped a hospital; and in Toronto, through the generosity of Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham, a Preventorium has been established for children who have been exposed to this dread white plague, and the Toronto chapters are interesting themselves in the upkeep of this institution.

Goderich has built and furnished the Alexandra Marine Hospital, Moose Jaw has furnished a hospital, and chapters in Quebec and other places have endowed beds in their own cities, also in the Canadian Hospital in India. One chapter restored an old church; another planted an avenue of trees; some have erected flagpoles on historic spots; others, especially the military ones, have cared for veterans and assisted destitute soldiers and their families.

The Order has always been most keen in the endeavor to further the educational work in the Public Schools. The Committee for the linking of schools in Canada with other Imperial schools, for mutual interest and benefit, as well as enjoyment, is one of the most active and efficient of the Order. Other work in the schools has been the distribution of the splendid patriotic programmes; the presentation of flags to the schools, of colors to the Public and High School Cadets and Boy Scouts, and of prizes for an essay on Heroism in commemoration of the heroism of Sarah Maxwell (a Public School teacher). Each year medals are awarded for essays on patriotic subjects in the Public Schools throughout the Dominion, and the chapters give assistance in the celebration of Empire Day. In the Northwest the chapters have provided uniforms for the cadets.

The Alexandra Gates in Toronto (the only lasting memorial in the Dominion of the visit to Canada of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary) were presented by the Toronto chapters to the municipality; and last year the Howard Park Gates were given in memory of Mr. Howard and opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. All the chapters have united in collecting funds for a tenor bell for a chime of bells in

memory of Nelson to be placed in Burnamthorpe Church, England.

The Present Year.—The activities of the present year are unparalleled in the history of the Order. At the Annual Meeting (held early in May) it was decided to hold the next Annual Meeting in Halifax—the only previous meeting held out of Toronto being that of 1913 in Winnipeg—a most successful and memorable one.

Since then the war has come and since May over sixty chapters have been organized, more than in any previous year. The chapters have all worked or are all working for the Belgian Relief Fund, for the Red Cross Society, for the Canadian Hospital Ship Fund, for the Patriotic Fund, and for the provision of comforts for the soldiers. Either as chapters or as individuals all are doing their share in every way in this terrible time of conflict, each member with her eyes fixed on the grand old flag, with her heart full of the grand past history of the British Empire with all its heroic deeds and great traditions,—each eager to do her part seriously, interestedly and faithfully for the unity and preservation of our grand and unrivalled heritage, the British Empire.

Organizing.—First the primary chapters are organized in small places all over this broad Dominion and in the cities. When a city has over three chapters a Municipal Chapter is formed comprising the officers of the primary chapters and not less than five nor more than ten councillors. The function of this chapter is to have jurisdiction over the primary chapters, to advise them in difficulties and suggest any aid in its power. Through the Municipal Chapter goes the Annual Report of the primary chapters and the annual fees. It manages the organizing of new chapters and any combined work in the city.

The Provincial Chapter has the same functions for the isolated chapters not in a city and for the municipal chapters, and through it the appeals to the National Chapter are presented.

The National Chapter of Canada has the Head Office in Toronto and has now Imperial jurisdiction for the whole Order until the Imperial Chapter is formed in London, which

it was hoped would have been accomplished in June, 1915, but the war will probably delay the formation of this long-looked-for and earnestly desired organization. There are now National Chapters of Canada, of Newfoundland, of Bermuda and the Bahamas.

There are Provincial Chapters in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick; Municipal Chapters in Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Sherbrooke, London, Saskatoon, St. Catharines, and 288 Primary Chapters—throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

The National Chapter.

Officers, 1914-15.

President—Mrs Albert E. Gooderham, Deancroft, Toronto.

Vice-President—Lady Mackenzie, "Benvenuto," Toronto.

Vice-President—Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, 119 St. George Street, Toronto.

Vice-President—Mrs. James George, 36 Maple Avenue, Toronto.

Vice-President—Mrs. MacKenzie Alexander, 20 Elm Avenue, Toronto.

Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, "Lynne Lodge," Lake Shore Road, Toronto.

Hon. Treas.—Mrs. John Bruce, 37 Bleecker St., Toronto.

Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Murray Clarke, 70 Tranby Ave., Toronto.

Standard Bearer—Mrs. C. A. Henshaw, 1508 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Secretary—Mrs. Lucas Parke, Head Office National Chapter of Canada, 238 Bloor Street E., Toronto.

In alliance with the I.O.D.E. are the following organizations:

"Daughters of the British Empire" in the United States.
—These chapters were originally organized by a former Organizing Secretary, Miss Merritt, as a National Chapter of the I.O.D.E., but on account of the law governing the holding of property in the United States they are now a separate society, in alliance with the Order and working along the same lines.

"The Victoria League," in England; President, The Coun-

tess of Jersey; Secretary, Miss Talbot; office, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, London.

This patriotic society has the much-prized and much-coveted honor of having as its patrons Their Majesties the King and Queen. It has a Hospitality Committee, organized for the welcome of over-seas visitors to England, bringing them into personal touch with English men and women, and providing facilities for the pursuit of any especial interests.

The Settlers' Welcome work is also undertaken by the League. The aim is to secure a friendly welcome to all British settlers at the beginning of their life in their new homes in the overseas Dominions.

The League also gives lectures and picture-talks, undertakes work in the schools, presents flags, circulates patriotic books, holds prize competitions, and tries in various ways "to acquaint the rising generation with the outlying portions of the Empire."

"The Bureau of Information is now in complete working order, and a large mass of miscellaneous information has been collected. The League does not pretend to have ready filed in its Bureau the best answer to every conceivable question, but it does endeavor to find out for enquirers where that answer may be obtained; and the High Commissioners and Agents-General, recognizing the utility of the Bureau, are placing framed notices about it in their reading-rooms."

"Hands Across the Seas."—Headquarters, Winnipeg; Honorary Organizing Secretary, Mr. Fred Ney.

The object of this society is to exchange Canadian teachers with those of the other parts of the Empire and the Motherland; also to organize visits of teachers to the mother country and thus to strengthen the bonds of Empire and bring the people of Canada in closer touch and communion with the Motherland through the medium of the greatest factor of Empire—the schoolroom.

"The League of the Empire."—Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, England. General object, "the affiliation of the schools in different parts of the British Empire" by arranging for friendly intercourse

and the exchange of descriptive letters between pupils; for exchange of school essays, illustrated, if desired; of . . . Nature Study material, drawings and art work; of objects of interest for collections, and of articles for school magazines; also for exchange of information between teachers, regarding methods of work and conditions of life in different parts of the world. "The League of the Empire Monthly Record" is free to all members and schools paying the annual fee of five shillings.

Vancouver.—"League of Empire," Pres., Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill, M.A., Mus.Bac.

Canadian Girl Guides.

"Agnes Baden-Powell's."

Headquarters office, 774½ Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Dominion Council.—Chief Commissioner, Lady Pellatt; Chairman, Mrs. F. H. Torrington; 1st. Vice-President, Mrs. Plumptre; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. H. C. Parker; Treasurer, Mrs. P. L. Mason; Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. R. Falconer, Mrs. H. D. Warren; General Secretary, Miss Edith M. Mairs, M.A.

What the Girl Guides Are.—Girl Guides promise on their honor: "to be loyal to God and the King; to help others at all times; to obey the Guide law." The motto is "**Be Prepared,**" and they are being prepared by their discipline and training to help themselves and other people.

Their training includes: (1) Work for the Home—Cookery, housekeeping, First Aid, home nursing, making clothes, care of children; (2) Physical Development—Swedish drill, laws of health, saving life, out-door games; (3) Woodcraft—Camping, natural history, map-reading, boating, swimming, cycling, signalling; (4) Discipline—Obedience to those in authority, self-sacrifice, sense of duty, self-reliance, good manners. For most of these subjects Girl Guides can earn badges.

Any movement which has for its object the welfare of girls should be supported by everyone who has the best interests of our Empire at heart, for the prosperity of our country depends on the mothers of the future, who are the girls of to-day.

The Guide Law.—(1) A Guide's honor is to be trusted. (2) A Guide is loyal to the King, her country, her employers; (3) A Guide's duty is to do at least one kind action every day; (4) A Guide is a friend to all, no matter to what social class they may belong; (5) A Guide is courteous; (6) A Guide is a friend to animals; (7) A Guide obeys orders; (8) A Guide smiles under all circumstances; (9) A Guide is pure in thought, word and deed; (10) A Guide is thrifty.

List of Companies of Girl Guides in Canada.—Ontario—Brantford, Bradford, Belleville, Chatham, Durham, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Massey, Newmarket, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Oshawa, Peterborough, Princeton, Ridgeway, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Toronto, Windsor; Quebec—Sherbrooke, Montreal, Westmount; Nova Scotia—Canso; New Brunswick—Chipman, Grand Falls, Harvey, St. Stephen; Manitoba—Brandon, Dauphin, Elm Creek, Portage-la-Prairie; British Columbia—Chilliwack, Jubilee Station, Nanaimo, Sardis, Trail, Vancouver, Victoria; Alberta—Calgary, Cochrane, Edmonton; Saskatchewan—Herbert, Heward, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert.

Total membership in Dominion of Canada, 2,500 officers and Guides. Local committees in each of above named districts.

SECTION IV.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

What It Is.—Amongst the great voluntary associations of the Dominion, none is organized on broader, more comprehensive lines than the National Council of Women of Canada; which is itself a member of the yet more comprehensive International Council of Women.

The story of the organization of the International Council, and of the National Council of Women of Canada, was told by the President of the latter, Lady Edgar, at the Annual Meeting held at Vancouver in July, 1907. "It was in the United States," she said, "that the inspiration to form an international bond between the women workers of the world took shape, and it was determined to unite them in one grand

corporation, pledging them to assist one another in all good movements for the benefit of humanity, especially those that have for their first object the bettering of the conditions of women and children.

"The originator of the conception was Mrs. May Wright Sewell, and it was on her proposition that the late Susan B. Anthony called a meeting of representative women at Washington on the 31st March, 1888, to consider the question. This meeting was attended by delegates from the National Associations of Women of the United States, for there were in that country at that time national societies which dealt with many different subjects, such as temperance, purity, aid to the soldiers disabled by the Civil War, etc. It was determined then to amalgamate these bodies, and that is the way the first National Council was founded. Simultaneously with it, after consultation with friends in England and France, the Constitution of an International Council of Women was formed.

"The motto chosen by the first National Council of the United States . . . was 'Lead, Kindly Light,' while the motto for the International was our own, the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.' The Constitution of the International was, first, that any National Council must be a Union of Associations, and, as far as possible, representatives of all great national interests among women; secondly, the National Councils representing the smaller, weaker nations of the world shall have precisely the same representation in the International as the National Councils representing the greater nations. . . .

"It was next determined that there should be full meetings of the International Council every five years, and that these should be called Quinquennials. [See the very interesting article on page 66 on "The Fifth Quinquennial," kindly written for "The Canadian Woman's Annual," by one of Canada's nine delegates, Mrs. J. S. Dignam.]

"The National Council of the United States had elected for their first President that grand and noble worker, Frances Willard, while they paid a compliment to Great Britain by

electing for the first President of the International Mrs. Henry Fawcett. . . .

"The first Quinquennial was held in May, 1893, at Chicago, during the World's Fair, under the auspices of the United States National Council. At that time France was the only country which had formally declared itself an adherent of the International; but women representatives had been invited from all countries, and women from thirty-two different nationalities accepted the invitation of the United States. . . .

"At this meeting the Countess of Aberdeen, . . . then in Canada, . . . was elected President of the International Council, in succession to Mrs. Fawcett, and shortly after her arrival in Canada the National Council of Canada was organized. Of this, the Countess of Aberdeen consented to be the first President. Local Councils were at once formed in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Ottawa, while others soon followed throughout Canada, until the great chain of Councils was made, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific." The policy of the National Council of Canada is thus outlined in the preamble to its constitution:—

"We, women of Canada, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the State, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

"It is further explained in Article 2, that:—

"This Council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over the organizations which constitute it, beyond that of suggestion and sympathy; therefore, no Society voting to enter this Council shall render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence, or methods of work, or be committed to any principle or method of any other Society, or to any act or utterance of the Council itself, beyond compliance with the terms of this Constitution."

The twenty-one years of the Council's history have justified its breadth of aim, for to-day it represents all Provinces

of the Dominion, counts in its ranks women of all shades of political opinion, and furnishes a common meeting-ground for workers of diverse faiths—Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish.

Its Objects.—"The three main objects of the Council," according to the Countess of Aberdeen, "are to prevent waste (through overlapping), to promote unity, to produce force."

How It Is Composed.—There are no Provincial Councils, but there are Provincial Vice-Presidents, who are expected to organize new Local Councils, wherever possible.

"The Councils formed of Federations of Associations of Women, and Societies of Women nationally organized, provided that their Constitution be in harmony with the basis of the Constitution of the National Council, may become members of this National Council by their own vote, with the approval of the Executive Committee aforesaid. . . .

"The President and five Delegates from each Local Council, and the President and one Delegate from each nationally organized and federated Society, together with the General Officers and the Conveners of Standing Committees, shall alone have the right to vote at meetings of the National Council."—(Constitution.)

Upon payment of certain fees, persons whose names are accepted by the Executive Committee may become Life or Annual Patrons, Life or Associate Members of the National or Local Councils, and may take part in the proceedings and discussions of the public meetings, but are not entitled to vote. In addition "any women representing nationally organized societies of women, which by reason of internal regulations cannot affiliate, and which it is at the same time desirable to have represented, may be invited by the President and Executive to join the Executive Committee."—(Constitution.)

There are now thirty-five Local Councils and nineteen nationally organized societies in federation with the National Council.

How It Is Financed.—"Each nationally organized Society or authorized representative of an organized community, federating in the National Council, shall pay an annual fee of \$2,

and each Local Council shall pay an annual fee of \$5, to the National Council."

The fees of individual members and patrons are an additional source of revenue, and at the annual meeting held in Montreal in May, 1913, the President, Mrs. Torrington, referred to the splendid work of Miss Hill, of Toronto, in securing a long list of Patrons, Life Members, etc., with the result that the Treasurer was able to give a very cheering report.

Note.—The fee for Life Patrons of the International Council of Women is \$200; of the National Council, \$100; of the Local Councils, \$50; for Quinquennial Patrons of the International Council, \$25; Annual Patrons of the National Council, \$10; of the Local Councils, \$5. Life Members of the National Council pay \$25, and of the Local Councils, \$15, whilst individual Annual Members pay \$5 to the National and \$1 to the Local Councils.

The Local Councils are federations of "Associations of women interested in philanthropy, religion, education, literature, art, and social reform," affiliated with the National Council, and aiming "to serve as a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work of common interest."

Membership.—"Any society of women, the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the Executive Committee of a Local Council, may become a member of said Local Council by its own vote.

"The women of any organization, composed of both men and women, may associate themselves by their own vote and join said Local Council.

"Any women representing organized societies of women which by reason of internal regulations cannot affiliate . . . may be invited by the President and Executive to join the Committee."

Fees.—Each society affiliating, whether large or small, pays a certain uniform fee to the Local Council, the amount being fixed by each Local Council, and, like the National Council, may find an additional resource in the fees of patrons and individual members.

The President of a Local Council is, ex officio, a Vice-

President of the National Council and a member of its Executive Committee. (For voting powers, see above.)

What the Council Does.—Explanations as to what the National Council and the affiliated Local Councils are doing may well seem unnecessary to many people, but "even yet"—we have the President's authority for saying—"the Council is little known or understood by those who have not been brought into contact with it." It has indeed so many lines of activity that it is difficult in the space at our disposal even to suggest them.

One of the most important functions is educational. By means of its widespread membership, it is an excellent medium for the collection and dissemination of information, and has been used largely in the gathering of facts bearing on social conditions, especially those particularly affecting women and children. It investigates questions of employment, problems of housing, laws dealing with women and children. It trains public-spirited women in effective methods of rousing attention, orderly methods of managing organizations and public meetings, and also in the practice of painstaking accuracy. At the annual meeting of 1913, the President urged "the absolute necessity of being fully informed as to present conditions and present laws before we approach the Government, and also the absolute need of being accurate in the statements we make in support of our requests."

The National Council is a fine example of the benefits of co-operation, rejoicing in and illustrating the principle that "union is strength." Furthermore; whilst there is no recognized legal representation of women in our "representative government," it is perhaps to a larger extent than any other institution representative of the women of Canada, as a whole.

It has been insistent in urging changes in many directions, making for the reform of social conditions. At the annual meeting referred to above, the National Council adopted resolutions in favor of "(1) Compulsory education for all children between the ages of five and fourteen; (2) Trade and technical education for girls in Government institutions, all departments of which should be opened to both sexes; (3) Employment bureaus in close connection with the public

schools; (4) The taking of a yearly school census; (5) The establishment of women's hostels and clubs for wage-earners; (6) The admission of women to the professional faculties of all universities and to the practice of all the learned professions; (7) Equal reward for equal work, regardless of sex; (8) Reasonable hours of work and good conditions for men and women wage-earners without discrimination between the sexes."

Not content with urging reforms, Local Councils have often succeeded in demonstrating (on a small scale) the advantages of the particular change advocated. In several cities the Council has taken a leading part in establishing Pure Milk Depôts. (See Section VII.) In Montreal, when the great Child-Welfare Exhibit was undertaken in 1912, "the Local Council was one of the four large composite associations which, united in the Child-Welfare Executive Committee, together with representatives of the several other bodies and guided by Dr. Anna Louise Strong and Miss Witherspoon, labored to bring the Exhibition to the success it achieved. Twenty of the Council's affiliated societies supplied material for scenes and exhibits. The Council as such designed and paid for one screen, and much earlier in the year made it possible for the Child-Welfare Executive to take the preliminary steps by a contribution of \$500."

At present the Toronto Local Council is engaged in an experiment with regard to a "Mothers' Pension Fund," in the hope of its adoption by Government after a year's trial.

To take at random a few other instances of the special work done recently by Local Councils: Those of Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal have succeeded in obtaining the appointment of women factory inspectors, and Winnipeg has been instrumental in establishing a free "Employment Bureau for Women," and that of West Algoma used its influence successfully in bringing about the election of women school trustees in Fort William and Port Arthur. Vernon and Walkerville's Local Councils engaged in the building of hospitals; Renfrew's rehabilitated the public library, whilst that of Halifax stimulated the home and school garden movement by supplying children with seeds. But we might add to the list indefinitely.

The point is that the members of the National and Local Councils, while thinking and planning, agitating and educating for great things, are, at least to some extent, accomplishing those smaller things that can be done now.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Executive Committee for 1914-1915.

Hon.-Pres.—H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught; Pres.—Mrs. Torrington, 12 Pembroke St., Toronto; Advisory Pres.—The Countess of Aberdeen, Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin; Hon. Vice-Pres.—The wives of the Lieutenant-Governors; Elected Vice-Pres.—Lady Taylor, Mrs. Robert Thomson, Lady Laurier, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Miss Derick, Mrs. F. T. Frost, Lady Borden; Provincial Vice-Pres.—Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mrs. D. McLellan, 254 Charlotte St., St. John, N.B.; Madame Dandurand, 548 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, P.Q.; Mrs. Adam Shortt, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. McEwen, "Tullichewen," Brandon, Man.; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod, Alta.; Mrs. Macaulay, 1274 Haro St., Vancouver, B.C. Ex-officio Vice-Presidents—(a) Presidents of Local Councils; (b) Representatives of nationally organized societies in federation. Hon. Treas.—Mrs. George Watt, 65 Dufferin Ave., Brantford, Ont.; Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., 78 Pleasant Boulevard, Toronto; Hon. Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Plumptre, St. James Rectory, Toronto.

Conveners of the Standing Committees of the National Council—Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod, Alta., on "Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children"; Mrs. Liddell, 4005 Dorchester St., Westmount, P.Q., "Suppression of Objectionable Printed matter"; Mrs. Stead, 10 Quinpool Rd., Halifax, N.S., "Care of the Mentally Deficient"; Mrs. Watt, 65 Dufferin Ave., Brantford, Ont., "Finance"; Miss FitzGibbon, 52 St. Albans St., Toronto, "Immigration and Colonization"; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, 78 Pleasant Boulevard, Toronto, "Press"; Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, 32 St. Joseph St., Toronto, "Agriculture for Women"; Dr. Stowe-Gullen, 461 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, "Citizenship"; . . . "Supervised Playgrounds, Recreations and Social Centres"; Dr. Margaret Patterson, 97 Walmer Rd., Toronto, "Equal Moral

Standard and Prevention of Traffic in Women"; Mrs. Arthur Murphy, 514 12th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., "Peace and Arbitration"; Mrs. Ninian Smellie, "The McKenzie," McLeod St., Ottawa, "Public Health"; Miss Derick, 85 Crescent St., Montreal, "Education"; Miss Ravenshill, Shawnigan Lake, B.C., "Professions and Employment for Women"; Mrs. Gurnett, 318 St. George St., Toronto, "Advertisement Committee"; Mrs. W. G. MacNaughton, 3, The Kent, 1741 Hutchinson St., Montreal, "Fine and Applied Arts"; Mrs. Peter MacNaughton, 1934 Barclay St., Vancouver, B.C., "Conservation of Natural Resources"; Miss Mackenzie, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa, "Nursing"; Mrs. J. A. Wilson, 178 Rideau Terrace, Ottawa, "Household Science."

Nationally Organized Societies in Federation.—Women's Art Association of Canada; Girl's Friendly Society of Canada; The Canadian Suffrage Association; Dominion Order of the King's Daughters; Aberdeen Association; Victorian Order of Nurses; Medical Alumnae of the University of Toronto; Ladies of the Maccabees; Women's Institutes; Peace and Arbitration Society; Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire; Canadian Women's Press Club; Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses; Women's Branch Independent Order of Foresters; The Agnes Baden-Powell Girl Guides; Single Tax Association.

Roll of Local Councils, Presidents and Secretaries.

Toronto Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Archibald M. Huestis, 10 Homewood Place; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Irvine, 27 Chicora Ave.

Hamilton Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Lyle, 35 Glenfern Ave.; Cor. Sec., Miss Harris, 169 James St. South.

Montreal Local Council.—Pres., Dr. Grace Ritchie England, 126 Bishop St.; Hon. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Walter Lyman, B.A., 80 Victoria Street.

Ottawa Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Shortt, 5 Marlboro' Ave.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Herridge, 293 Somerset St.

London Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Boomer, 513 Dundas St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Yarker, Wortley Road.

Winnipeg Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. H. P. H. Galloway, 661 Broadway; Cor. Sec., Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, 3 Lilac Court.

Kingston Local Council.—Pres., Miss Machar, Sydenham St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Hugh McPherson, "Elmhurst."

Saint John Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. T. H. Bullock, 183 Germain St.; Cor. Sec., Miss B. Maud Crisp, Carmarthen St.

Halifax Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Dennis, 45 Cobourg Rd.; Cor. Sec., Miss E. A. Ritchie, "Winwick."

West Algoma Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. W. A. Dowler, 211 N. Archibald St., Ft. William; Cor. Sec., Miss Mary McMillan, 318 S. Marks St.

Victoria and Vancouver Island Local Council.—Pres., Miss Crease, "Pentrelew"; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Gavin H. Burns, 1720 Denman St.

Vancouver Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Unsworth, 1131 Barclay St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Mathers, 850 Bidwell St.

Regina Local Council, Sask.—Pres., Mrs. Wm. Rothwell, 2334 McIntyre St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Barber, 2279 Regina St.

Vernon, B.C., Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. J. A. MacKelvie; Cor. Sec., Mrs. R. E. Berry.

Brandon Local Council, Man.—Pres., Mrs. Donald McEwen, Tullichewen; Cor. Sec., Mrs. C. P. Templeton, 315 Twelfth St.

Nelson, B.C., Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Arthur; Cor. Sec., Mrs. A. L. McCulloch.

New Westminster, B.C., Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. A. H. Ferguson; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Wilkes, 87 St Mary's St.

East Picton County Local Council.—Pres., Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow; Cor. Sec., Miss A. M. Murray, Athole Cottage, New Glasgow, N.S.

Lindsay Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. G. A. Milne.

Ingersoll Local Council, Ont.—Pres. Mrs. J. P. Dunn; Cor. Sec., Mrs. C. H. Summer, Oxford St.

Edmonton and Strathcona Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. John Gillespie; Sec., Mrs. C. T. Bishop, 315 11th St.

Brantford Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. W. C. Livingstone, 90 Brant Ave.; Cor. Sec., Miss Louise Jones, 148 Brant Ave.

Renfrew Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. B. G. Connolly; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Duncan Graham.

Walkerville Local Council, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. N. C. Ortved; Cor. Sec., Mrs. W. E. Seagrave.

Sudbury Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. R. R. McKessock; Cor. Sec., Mrs. W. T. Crawford, Box 54.

Chapleau Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. V. T. Chapple; Cor. Sec., Mrs. T. W. Winter.

Sydney Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Chas. S. Cameron; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Charles Lorway.

Truro Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. John Stanfield; Cor. Sec., Mrs. John Miller.

Calgary Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, 1211 17th Ave. W.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. H. G. H. Glass, 535 12th Ave. W.

Sarnia Local Council, Ont.—Pres., Mrs. T. W. Nisbet, 273 N. Christina St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. R. McDonald, 300 N. Christina St.

Peterboro' Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. J. C. Davidson, St. John's Rectory; Cor. Sec., Miss A. Weir, 839, Water St.

Pembroke Local Council.—Pres., Mrs. Fisher; Cor. Sec. Miss E. Dunlop.

Yarmouth Local Council, N.S.—Pres, Mrs. C. G. Rose; Cor. Sec., Mrs. A. J. Fuller.

West Pictou, N.S.—Pres., Mrs. D. H. Purvis; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Arthur, Box 265.

THE FIFTH QUINQUENNIAL.

By Mrs. Dignam.

The International Council of Women held its Fifth Quinquennial meeting in Rome in 1914, beginning May 5th.

Each of the twenty-seven countries in the federation was entitled to nine delegates. The Dominion had its full quota—headed by the president, Mrs. Torrington, and secretary, Mrs. Geo. Watt. Canada having been the first country to federate, the front seat was given to its delegates, who thus had the pleasure of sitting so near to the beloved president and founder of the National Council of Canada, Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen.

The opening meeting of the Council was held in the old University of Rome. Addresses were given by a representative of each country, the national anthem of that country being sung previous to the address of its representative. The business meetings were held at the Hotel Quirinale, Via Nazionale, where many of the delegates took up their quarters during two weeks. The halls and corridors of the hotel

presented a very animated appearance. It was very interesting before the sessions to listen to the spirited conversations and discussions being carried on in German, French, English, Italian, Hungarian, Norwegian, Dutch, Danish, and many other languages; however, only English, French and German were used at the sessions, being the official languages of the Council.

The outstanding characteristic of the many discussions was the unanimity of experience and the universally admitted necessity of unity and co-operation in combating evil and bringing about reforms. The interdependence of nations was strongly shown in such questions as immigration, white slave traffic and reform work such as suffrage.

Music embellished the recreation periods. Expeditions to art galleries and historical places such as the Forum, Villa of Hadrian, Frascati and the Vatican galleries were made under the direction of celebrated professors.

Splendid entertainments were arranged by the Roman women for their guests. The Executive Committee, composed of the presidents of the National Councils and the officers of the International Council, were received in audience by Her Majesty Queen Elena, at the Palace of the Quirinal.

Queen Marguerite, attended by her court, gave a large garden reception to all the delegates at her palace. Each delegate was presented personally to Her Majesty, and to each she gave a bouquet of red roses and a commemorative medal.

The Municipality of Rome gave an evening reception at the famous Capitol.

The Countess Spalletti-Rasponi, 2nd Vice-President of the International and President of the National Council of Italy, was the official hostess and was untiring in her efforts to make the gathering in Rome as memorable as it was unique.

The various delegations included women of world-wide fame—in laws, arts, reform, literature, and music. Eleonora Duse received a great ovation at a dinner given at the Hotel Continental, and the unbounded enthusiasm, love and respect

shown her by the women of the various nations was a great tribute to art.

Amongst other noted women were Frau Hainiseh, of Austria; Contessa Albert Apponyi, of Hungary; Frau Gina Krog, of Norway; Madame Milka Svet Voulovitch, of Serbia; Frau Lili Hallsten, of Finland; Madame Jules Siegfried and Madame Avril de Saint-Croix, of France; and Marchesa Elena Lucifero, Signora Giulia Barnocco Fava, Dr. Teresa Labriola, Contessa Danielli were among the brilliant representatives of Italy.

Mlle. Mia Boissevain, Dr. de Jong van Beek en Donk-Kluijer and Mlle. Bælde, of Holland; Henni Forchammer and Elizabeth Gad, of Denmark; Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Cadbury, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Edwin Gray, Miss Olga Hertz and Miss Emily Janes, of Great Britain; Madame Eva Upmark, the Baroness von Platten, Countess Anna Ruth, of Sweden; Helene Lange, Dr. Gertrude Baumer, and the Secretary of the Council, Dr. Alice Solomon; the Treasurer, Mrs. Sanford, of Hamilton, Canada; the first Vice-President, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, of Great Britain, are a few of the distinguished women who took earnest and effective part in the Quinquennial Congress in Rome.

SECTION V.

POLITICAL STATUS OF WOMEN.

The Parliamentary Franchise, according to "Woman Suffrage in Practice," compiled by members of the "International Woman Suffrage Alliance," was accorded to women in Bohemia in 1861; Wyoming, U.S., 1869; the Isle of Man, 1881; New Zealand and Colorado, U.S., 1893; South Australia, 1894; Idaho and Utah, U.S., 1896; West Australia, 1899; the Commonwealth of Australia and New South Wales, 1902; Tasmania, 1903; Queensland, Australia, 1905; Finland and Norway, 1907; Victoria, Australia, 1908; Washington, U.S., 1910; California, U.S., 1911; Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, U.S., 1912; Alaska, 1913. In Finland, the Commonwealth of Australia and the above-mentioned States of the Union, women are also eligible for seats in the legislatures; as they are also

in the Lower House in South Australia. With the exception of Bohemia, the Isle of Man and Norway, where the right to vote is on a tax-paying basis, there is adult suffrage in the states and countries named above. In Iceland, on July 17th, 1911, "a law granting a universal equal franchise to both sexes was passed by large majorities in both Chambers," but any measure involving a change in the constitution has to be "passed a second time by both Chambers in a new Parliament" before it can become law.

In Ontario, 1914, an Act to entitle married women who are property owners to vote at municipal elections was defeated, though in the Referendum held in Toronto on January 1st 26,288 persons had voted in favor of the measure and only 13,713 against it. Shortly after the January elections letters were sent to the Mayors and Reeves of Ontario asking them to pass, in their Councils, resolutions in favor of the granting of the municipal franchise to the married women of the Province; and this was done by the cities of Fort William, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Ottawa, and the municipalities of Etobicoke, Bosanquet, Arthur, Tisdale, Medone, Artemesia, Griffith and Matawatchan, Albemarle, Harley, Charlotteville, Bruce, East Zorra, Pittsburg, Blenheim, Strathroy, Ayr, Watford, Kincardine, Welland, Matheson, Keewatin, Gosfield, Biddulph, Paisley, St. Mary's, Onondaga, Galt, Chesley, Mitchell, Midland, Haileybury, Paris and Renfrew.

"A Canadian Pioneer."—On October 29th, 1914, the Canadian Suffrage Association presented to the City of Toronto a bust of Dr. Emily Stowe, which Mayor Hocken received on behalf of the City. The occasion was of immense interest to many women, for Dr. Stowe was a pioneer in the efforts to obtain for women medical education and the franchise.

"Born in Norwich, Ontario, of Quaker parentage, about the year 1832, at the age of fifteen she was teacher in a country school. She gradually worked her way up, attended the Normal School," graduated in 1854, became principal of Brantford School, and about 1856 married Dr. Stowe, dentist. A few years after his marriage Dr. Stowe's health failed, and his wife, "faced with the problem of bearing a large part of the family burdens, decided to take up the practice of medi-

cine. Not being able to secure the necessary medical education in Canada, she had recourse to New York," and, graduating from the New York College for Women in 1868 "as a duly qualified physician, returned to Ontario and commenced the practice of medicine." Some little time later she formed the "Toronto Women's Literary Club," which for some years "agitated for the betterment of the conditions of women along many lines. Amongst other things Dr. Stowe demanded the admission of women to Toronto University, and she lived to see women freely admitted." Her own daughter, Dr. Stowe-Gullen, who graduated in 1883, was the first woman to study and take a degree in medicine in Canada.

"The Toronto Women's Literary Club subsequently became 'The Canadian Women's Enfranchisement Association,' an organization which is still advocating the extension of the franchise to women." (See below.)

"Dr. Stowe has left her mark graven upon the life of the women of her time in Canada. Possessed of energy and imagination she always made these subservient to practical ends, and never ceased in her prosecution of the objects which she had in view to be the good mother and housewife to her family. . . . It was only artificial barriers that prevented women entering 'the sphere of the healer of the sick,' and it is to Dr. Stowe's lasting honor that she led the forces that swept those barriers away."

"One by one," says Mrs. Annie Parker, "Dr. Emily Stowe saw the principles she stood for triumph in the march upward of public sentiment; excepting only the one to which all others must lead, though to her it appeared as the one motive power that would be the most decisive, viz., 'The Woman's Ballot.'"

Franchise.

Summary.—It is hardly necessary to say that women are not eligible in Canada for membership in the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, nor have they the privilege of electing members to these bodies. They are not eligible for the municipal offices.

Women have school franchise and eligibility throughout Canada, except in the following cases. Women are not

eligible as school commissioners or trustees in **Quebec**, where only widows and spinsters have the school franchise. In **Nova Scotia** women ratepayers have the school franchise, but there has been no legal test as to whether women can be legally elected to the School Board. (See under "School Franchise.") The appointment of women to the School Boards of **St. John** and other cities in **New Brunswick** is obligatory. Otherwise in this Province, according to information received Nov., 1914, widows and spinsters (ratepayers) have the school franchise. See, however, extracts from law below. In **Prince Edward Island** women are eligible for appointment to the School Boards in Charlottetown and Summerside, and women ratepayers have franchise and eligibility elsewhere; but the property of a married woman is assessed in her husband's name.

Married women have the municipal franchise on the same terms as men in the three Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In **Montreal** "wives separated as to bed and board" have municipal franchise. In **Saskatchewan** married women do not appear to be disqualified in villages and rural municipalities. In this connection it is interesting to note the progress since 1908, for Mrs. Edwards, in "Legal Status of Canadian Women," gives Manitoba as the only province in which married women had the municipal franchise. The cities of Victoria, Edmonton and Calgary had also bestowed the franchise on married women, an example now followed by their provinces.

When the Wife May Not Qualify.—In Ontario and Quebec (except in Montreal, see below), the husband is allowed to qualify on the property, etc., of the wife. In Nova Scotia the husband does not qualify on the wife's property, but if he is otherwise qualified and votes, his wife cannot. In cities and towns in Saskatchewan the married woman cannot qualify on her own property, but her written authorisation is necessary for its use in qualifying her husband.

In **British Columbia** in the school franchise there is a reversal of privilege. In rural districts all women have a vote whose husbands have a vote, but a married woman's property does not qualify her husband for the school fran-

chise. It is noteworthy that the province has a very large number of women trustees.

Widows and Unmarried Women have municipal franchise on the same terms as men, with a few exceptions. In some provinces they cannot qualify as tenants. Certain provision is made for "farmer's sons" to qualify. No similar arrangement is made for daughters giving their services at home.

For Property Qualifications, etc., see below.

The age required for eligibility for municipal office is usually 21 years, but in some cases, as in Charlottetown and Summerside, is 25 years. Twenty-one is also the age necessary to qualify, except in rural municipalities in Saskatchewan, when 18 is the fixed age.

Only British subjects are eligible for municipal office except in rare cases, as under "The Rural Municipalities Act" of Alberta, and "The Rural Municipality Act" of Saskatchewan. If not a British subject, the candidate for office must make a statutory declaration that he has not been in Canada long enough to be naturalized, and declare his intention to become so as soon as he can qualify as to residence.

The qualification of being a British subject is frequently required of electors.

DOMINION FRANCHISE.

"The Dominion Elections Act," R. S. of Canada, 1906, c. 6, s. 10, "The qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote at a Dominion election in any province shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election." Provincial "disqualifications," however, do not disqualify at Dominion elections.

PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

The primary qualifications demanded of voters are that they shall be male persons whose names are entered on the list of voters for Provincial Legislative elections, twenty-one years of age and British subjects by birth or naturalization. For more definite information see the Election Acts.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

Note.—In the extracts below, "of the full age of twenty-one years" is abbreviated to 21; "entered" means on the valuation or collection or assessment roll in force. The fixed assessment only is quoted. On account of space it has been impossible to give "disqualifications," qualifications of joint owners, joint tenants, etc.

Alberta.

"The Town Act" (1911-12, c. 2).—Persons qualified to vote are those (s. 78) whose names are on the last revised voters' lists of the town which shall contain "the names of all persons, male and female," of 21 years, assessed upon the last revised assessment roll for \$200. Voting may be made, by by-law, contingent on the payment of taxes.

"The Village Act," 1913, c. 5, s. 5 (b).—Any person, male or female, of 21 years, assessed on the last revised assessment roll of the village, who has paid all taxes due by him to the village.

"The Rural Municipalities Act," 1911-12, c. 3, s. 2.—"Any person, male or female," of 21 years, "whose name appears on the municipal voters lists as the owner of assessable land in the municipality," and has paid all taxes to the municipality in respect of such land.

From **"The Edmonton Charter,"** Statutes of Alberta, 1913, c. 23, sections 83 and 86.—Males and females of 21 years and British subjects: (a) Who are "assessed on the last revised assessment roll," and (c) Each person, who for one month prior to the first day of June "has by himself or himself and his family occupied a house or a portion of a house in the city as his habitation, and for which he has paid or is liable to pay rent."

British Columbia.

The **"Municipal Elections Act,"** R.S.B.C., 1911, c. 71.—Persons entitled to vote for any duly nominated candidate in city municipalities (see section 8). Any male or female of 21 years: (a) Who is the assessed owner of land or real property in the municipality of the assessed value of \$100. (For proviso when the assessed is "the holder of the last agreement to purchase said land or real property or the last assignee of said agreement," see Act.) (b) Any duly authorized representative of an incorporated company owning lands or improvements of lands of the assessed value of not less than \$100. (c) Any trader whose annual license fee is \$5.00. (d) A householder within the municipality. A certain statutory declaration is required of those qualifying under (c) and (d). **Note.**—(a) is given according to amendment of 1913. In district municipalities the qualifications are practically the same as in city municipalities, except that an individual of full age and an incorporated company may qualify as the "occupier of lands or improvements of not less than \$200 within the municipality."

Money By-Laws, the **"Municipal Act,"** Statutes of B.C., 1914, c. 52, s. 170.—"No person shall be entitled to vote upon any by-law for raising money upon the credit of the municipality, or any by-law to which the assent of the electors is necessary, unless he or she is the assessed owner of land or real property in such municipality according to the last revised assessment roll, as added to or altered under the provisions of section 250 of this Act up to five clear days before the day of voting on the by-law."

Manitoba.

"The Municipal Act," C.S.M., 1913, c. 133.—(This Act embraces rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities. It only applies to Winnipeg and St. Boniface where specially made applicable.) **Persons Qualified to Vote** (s. 60): Subject to the provisions of "The Municipal Electors Act," and of the next following eight sections—male and female, of 21 years, British subjects; (a) Owners, resident or not; (b) Tenants resident in the municipality at the date of the final revision of the list of electors, who have been resident tenants or owners for six months next before such date; (c) Landowners' sons in order of seniority as the assessed value of the property is sufficient to qualify, after qualifying the landowner. **"A boarder or lodger (s. 62), shall not be deemed a tenant."** The **"fixed Assessment"** (s. 59), is \$100 in the case of owners, and \$200, or an annual rental of \$50, in the case of tenants.

Winnipeg (see Charter, as amended 1907 and 1910). Rating for voters on freehold, \$200; tenants, annual rental of \$100 (s. 12). Only freeholders can vote on money by-laws. S. 504.

New Brunswick.

"The Municipalities Act," 1912, c. 6, s. 25.—Persons Qualified to

Vote: Every male and every widow and unmarried female of 21 years, being a British subject, a resident ratepayer on income or personal property to the amount of \$100, or on income and personal property together to the amount of \$100, or on real property to any amount, and whose name is on the lists prepared by the Parish Clerk. (See Chapter re Counties of Gloucester and York.) **Towns Incorporation Act**, C.S.N.B., 1903, c. 166, s. 21. Qualifications very similar.

Nova Scotia.

"Nova Scotia Franchise Act," R.S., 1900, c. 4, s. 7.—Every woman of 21 years, a British subject, and at the time of the last assessment, assessed in respect of real property to the value of \$150, or in respect of personal property or of personal and real property together, to the value of \$300. "Provided that no married woman shall be entitled to vote under this section whose husband is entitled to vote." For the following commentary on this last proviso we are indebted to F. F. Mathers, Esq., Deputy Provincial Secretary: "A married woman might have property and her husband might have none, yet he might be registered as a voter and be entitled to vote by virtue of one of the qualifications other than a property qualification, as set forth in section 3 of the Franchise Act." For instance, under section 3, sub-section (c), the husband might qualify as a yearly tenant of real property of the value of \$150.

Ontario.

"Municipal Act," R.S.O., 1914, c. 192, s. 56.—Persons having the following qualifications, sub-section (1), shall be entered on the voters' list:—(a) A male, a widow, or an unmarried woman; (b) of 21 years; (c) a British subject by birth or naturalization; (d) not disqualified under this Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting; and (e) rated, or entitled to be rated, or in the case of a male whose wife is or was entitled to be rated to the amount hereinafter mentioned on the last revised assessment roll of the local municipality for land held in his or her own right, or so rated or entitled to be so rated for income, or who is entered or was entitled to be entered on such roll as a farmer's son.

(2) The rating for land shall be, in respect of a freehold or leasehold, legal or equitable, or partly of each, to an amount not less than (a) In villages and townships, \$100; (b) In towns having a population not exceeding 3,000, \$200; (c) In towns having a population exceeding 3,000, \$300; (d) In cities, \$400.

(3) The rating for income shall be in respect of income from a trade, office, calling or profession of not less than \$400 which has been received during the twelve months next preceding the final revision of the assessment roll or the twelve months next preceding the last day for making complaint to the judge under "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act."

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown (1903, c. 16, s. 24).—Every male, widow and unmarried woman of 21 years, resident of the "city or common thereof" at least one year next preceding such election, a British subject, having paid all rates, taxes and assessments; (1) Who shall, within the ward for which he or she shall vote, for the previous three months have been owner of freehold lands or premises of the assessed value of \$100; (2) Every male inhabitant, qualified as above as to allegiance, age, residence and payment of taxes, for three months resident in the ward for which he shall vote, tenant or occupant of lands, premises or tenements of the yearly rental of \$14; or (3) Who shall have paid income tax of \$2 for the year preceding such election; or (4) Who shall have paid, one month before election day, a poll tax of \$2 for the preceding year.

In **Summerside** (1903, c. 18), widows and unmarried women have similar rights.

"Apart from the towns and large villages which are incorporated there is no Municipal organization. In the rural sections the school districts are the only units of Government apart from the Provincial administration. When the above statement is taken into account, it is correct to say that widows and spinsters being property holders have Municipal franchise throughout the Province." (By courtesy of R. H. Campbell, Esq., Supt. of Education.)

Quebec.

The following persons (see R.S.Q., 1909, article 5368), if 21 years of age, British subjects, not legally disqualified or otherwise deprived of the right to vote, shall be electors and shall be entered on the lists, prepared in accordance with the following provisions, viz.: (1) Every male person, widow or spinster, being owner or occupant of immovable property of the assessed value of \$200, or the annual value of \$20. (2) "The husband of any woman separate as to property, when the latter is seized, as owner, usufructuary or as institute, of immovable property in the municipality, of the assessed value of \$300 . . . or when she carries on trade or keeps a place of business which renders her subject to the payment of a tax and when such place of business is entered on the collection roll as being of the annual value of \$30. (3) Every male, widow or spinster, being a resident householder under lease, entered as tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house in the ward for which the list is made, of the value of \$200, or the annual value of \$20, according to such roll. (4) Every male person, entered alone or jointly, as tenant under lease of any store, counting house, shop, office, or other place of business, which, if occupied by the said person alone, must be assessed at \$200, or yearly at \$20.

Montreal, Statutes of Quebec (1903, c. 62, article 7).—The fixed assessment for owners and occupants is \$300; the fixed annual assessment is \$30. A wife separated as to bed and board is given the right to vote as owner or occupant of immovable property, and also "in cases where she is entered as tenant on the tax roll then in force."

Saskatchewan.

By "The City Act" (s. 87, as amended 1910-11), which applies "to the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert, and to all other city municipalities which may hereafter be created or established within Saskatchewan," and by "The Town Act" (s. 79), the voters list shall contain the names of all men, unmarried women and widows, of 21 years, assessed for \$200; "and also the names of the husbands if of the full age of 21 years, of married women who are assessed upon the last revised assessment roll for \$200 and upwards, and who authorize in writing their husband's name to be placed upon the list, and the names of all persons whose names appear on the householder's tax list hereinafter provided for."

"The Village Act."—"Elector" means any person of the full age of 21 years whose name appears on the last revised assessment roll of the village as the owner of assessable property therein." "The Rural Municipalities Act."—"Elector" means any person of the full age of 18 years whose name appears on the municipal voters' list as the owner or occupant of assessable property in the municipality, and who, if so required by resolution of the council, has paid all taxes due by him as shown on the assessment roll of the municipality."

School Franchise and Eligibility.

For the following valuable information we are greatly indebted:—

To D. M. Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy Minister of Education, in regard to the **Province of Alberta**: "Women whose names are on

the assessment roll in the districts have franchise for school purposes, and are eligible for office on School Boards."

To Alexander Robinson, Esq., Superintendent of Education, in regard to the **Province of British Columbia**: "Women equally with men are eligible for office on our School Boards. Besides, in rural school districts all women have a vote whose husbands have a vote. The husbands have no right to vote by virtue of the fact that their wives may have votes. To illustrate, if a man owns property and his name is on the list of ratepayers, both he and his wife have votes; but if the wife owns property in her own name and the husband has none, the husband has not the right to vote."

To R. Fletcher, Esq., B.A., Deputy Minister of Education, in regard to the **Province of Manitoba**: "I do not know of any offices in this Department from which women are absolutely barred, but in appointing our school inspectors we invariably appoint men. The conditions of travel are rather arduous, and we do not feel that women are quite suitable to meet all the requirements in this work at present. The difficulties in the way of women acting as inspectors are not intellectual, but physical."

To A. H. MacKay, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Superintendent of Education, in regard to the **Province of Nova Scotia**: "Women who are ratepayers have the school franchise. There appears to be no discrimination in the Education Act against the election of women (as women) to School Boards. I think women can be legally elected to our School Boards. The Attorney-General of the Province some years ago appeared to think otherwise. There has been no legal test of the question up to date, although I am sorry to say a Bill to require the appointment of women to the School Board of Halifax, after passing the House of Assembly, was thrown out by the Upper House (the Legislative Council). There are no offices in connection with the Education Department from which women are definitely excluded on account of sex."

To A. H. Ball, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Deputy Minister, in regard to the Province of **Saskatchewan**: "Women ratepayers have full school franchise, including eligibility for office on the School Board."

In regard to **New Brunswick**, we quote from the Manual of the School Law and Regulations, 1913: **Qualifications of Voters in the School Districts** (s. 49)—"No person shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting on any question whatever, unless he shall be a ratepayer, either a resident in the district or non-resident therein and owning property in the district, such ratepayers to be hereinafter designated as ratepayers of the district, and unless he shall have paid all district school rates imposed upon him for the then preceding year, in case any shall have been imposed."

Qualifications of Trustees (in Country Districts).—The trustees (s. 58), "shall be qualified voters and residents of the school district."

Appointment of Board of Trustees for cities and incorporated towns, except St. John, section 105, subsection (2).—"The board of trustees of Fredericton and all other cities (except Saint John) and incorporated towns to which this section may apply, or hereafter be made to apply, shall consist of nine members, of whom the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint four, . . . and the city or town council shall appoint five. . . . Two of the board, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and one by the city council, shall be women."

Appointment of Board of Trustees for St. John, section 105, subsection (3): "The board of trustees of the City of Saint John shall consist of eleven members, of whom the Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor-in-Council shall appoint five, . . . and the common or city council shall appoint six members of such board. Two of the board, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and one by the city council, shall be women."

For order of retirement of trustees, see The Manual mentioned above and amendment of "The School Act" under chapter 29 of the Ordinances of New Brunswick, 1914.

Ontario Qualification of Voters.—"The Public Schools Act," R.S.O., 1914, c. 266, section 59: (1) Every ratepayer of 21 years, who is assessed as a public school supporter in an urban municipality or in a school section, as the case may be, and every person qualified to vote as a farmer's son under The Municipal Act, shall be entitled to vote at the election of school trustees, and in a rural section on all school questions. (2) Any person exempted from the payment of school rates wholly or in part on account of indigence shall be disqualified from voting.

Eligibility for School Trustees.—In Urban Schools, s. 55: Any ratepayer who is a British subject resident in the municipality, of 21 years, and not disqualified, may be elected a public school trustee. **In Rural Schools,** resident farmer's sons, having the other qualifications mentioned above, are qualified to be elected trustees.

Prince Edward Island.—In 1899, (c. 7), by an amendment to the Act 40 Victoria, chapter 1, women became eligible to "appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, or by the city council of Charlottetown, or the town council of Summerside . . . as members of the Board of Trustees." "Widows and spinsters being property holders" having the school franchise are eligible for office in other parts of the Province.

Quebec.—"The Education Act," R.S.Q., 1909, article 2642: "To have a right to vote at any election of school commissioners or trustees, it is necessary to be of the age of majority, to be proprietor or husband of a proprietor of real estate, or to be proprietor or husband of a proprietor of the buildings only upon land belonging to another, to be entered as such upon the valuation roll, and to have paid all school contributions."

School Commissioners and Trustees.—Article 2639: "Every Roman Catholic curé and every minister of any other religious faith ministering in the school municipality, although not qualified with respect to property, every male resident ratepayer, and every resident husband of a ratepayer, able to read and write, qualified to vote under article 2642, is eligible as a school commissioner or trustee."

Women's Use of the Vote.—The question is often asked—"Do women use the powers and opportunities already given to them?" With regard to this, it is of interest to quote the opinion of Miss Hurlbatt, Warden of Victoria College, Montreal: "Many of them are doing so; e.g., the Local Council of Women have thoroughly organized the city to bring out about 12,000 women voters to vote for good civic government at the civic elections."

"La Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste" uses its influence in the same direction.

Women and Land Grants.—All public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and all lands

in British Columbia within twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific main line are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. These are the lands that (under certain conditions as to residence and improvement duties) are disposed of as free homesteads. "A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject; a widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support." (Government Pamphlet.)

A single woman is not eligible for a free grant, or the additional pre-emption allowed in some parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In Ontario the applicant for crown lands, either as free grants or to be purchased (under conditions of settlement and cultivation) must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over eighteen years of age.

In British Columbia, "pre-emptions," which are practically free grants, may be taken by "any British subject, a widow, or single woman over eighteen years of age, who is self-supporting, or an alien who declares his intention to become a British subject."

Woman Suffrage Organizations.

International. Woman's Suffrage Alliance.—Pres., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, General Supt. of Schools of Iowa, 2 West 86th St., New York City, U.S.A.

Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage.—Pres., Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., London, Eng.

Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominions Overseas. Conference held in Westminster Palace Hotel, London, Eng., July 9, 1914. Hon. Sec., Miss Harriett C. Newcomb.

Church League for Women's Suffrage.—Sec., 6 York Bldgs., Adelphi, London, W.C. (Confined to members of the Church of England—all over the world—of either sex), and "affirms the principle of absolute equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes in all the relations of life." Methods, "educational and devotional." Pres., The Bishop of London.

International Women's Franchise Club, 9 Grafton St., Piccadilly, London, Eng.

Canadian Suffrage Association (Member of International Suffrage Alliance; Member of Canadian National Council of Women).—Hon. Pres., Mrs. Flora MacD. Denison, Toronto; Pres., Dr. Margaret Gordon, 726 Spadina Ave., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Stowe-Gullen, Dr. Isabella Woods, Mrs. Howard Stowe, Mrs. James Gow, Mrs. Henrietta Edwards, Alberta, Mrs. M. J. Benedictssen, Manitoba, Mrs. Hammond Bullock, Quebec; Rec. Sec., Dr. Margaret Johnston, 108 Avenue Road, Toronto; Cor. Sec., W. Munns, 88 King St. E., Toronto; Treas., Mrs. Geddes. The formation of this association (See above, under heading, "A Canadian Pioneer") dates back to 1884, when the late Dr. Emily Stowe organized "The Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association," under which name, setting forth its objects and aims—that is, the advancement of women in all departments of life—it received a Government charter. The Association succeeded not only in having the doors of the University of Toronto opened to women, but in obtaining the municipal franchise for women as now exercised. In 1893, the somewhat cumbersome name was changed to The Canadian Suffrage Association, with the same objects and aims—to obtain the full municipal, provincial and federal franchise for women in Canada on the same terms as now exercised by men. The Association has branches and affiliated societies in Toronto, Ottawa, London, Montreal, St. John, N.B., Mount Forest and Fort William, as well as three Icelandic societies in Manitoba.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.—The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies of Canada was organized in the spring of 1914, and is working through local and Provincial organizations to obtain the local, Provincial and Dominion Franchises for women on the same terms as they are, or may be, granted to men. The first annual meeting for the ratification of the constitution and election of officers would have taken place on October 15th, but was postponed, like most other nationally organized annual meet-

ings because of the war, as the members, from near and far, were too busily occupied in patriotic and philanthropic work either to give the time or the money necessary to attend in sufficient numbers to make the meeting fully representative. In the meantime the officers elected at the organization meeting to serve until the annual meeting will continue to act. They are: Hon. Pres., Lady Drummond, 448 Sherbrooke St., West, Montreal; Pres., Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, 32 St. Joseph St., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Gordon Wright, London, Prof. Carrie Derick, Montreal, Mrs. Cox, Ottawa; Cor. Sec., Mrs. W. R. Lang, 637 Huron St., Toronto; Rec. Sec., Miss Ruth Hutton, 40 St. George St., Toronto; Treas., Miss J. Melville, Toronto; Literature Sec., Mrs. Campbell, 62 Balsam Ave., Toronto, from whom a variety of Suffrage literature, brooches, etc., may be obtained.

Provincial.—Political Equality League of **Manitoba**.—Pres., Dr. Mary Crawford, Waldron Apts.; Sec., Miss Prestwich, 697 Preston Ave., Winnipeg. (The noted author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny," Mrs. Nellie McClung, is a most effective speaker for suffrage.) **Ontario Woman Franchise Association**.—Pres., Mrs. Ormsby, Orms Cliff, Mimico; Cor. Sec., Mrs. C. MacIver. **Political Equality League of British Columbia**.—Pres., Mrs. Gordon Grant; Sec., Mrs. Montgomery. The fundamental principle of its policy is the establishment of the Political, Social and Industrial Rights of Women and Men. It recognizes as indispensable the possession by women of the Parliamentary vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. Motto—"No Sex in Citizenship." "The Women's Cause is Man's."

Brantford.—Equal Suffrage Club, Pres., Mrs. Mary E. Secord; Sec., Miss Marion Mitchell. **Calgary**.—Women's Suffrage Ass'n, Pres., Mrs. Kerby, Mount Royal Coll. **Edmonton**.—Equal Franchise League, Pres., Mrs. Broadus, 6th Avenue S.W. **Fort William**.—West Algoma Equal Suffrage Ass'n, Pres., Dr. Clara Todson, 631 Southern Ave., Ft. William; Sec., Mrs. J. Manning, 271 Wolseley St., Port Arthur. **Halifax**.—Woman's Suffrage Ass'n, Pres., Mrs. Murray, 348 South St. **London**.—Suffrage Society, Pres., Mrs. Gordon Wright, Elm-

wood Ave.; Women-Teachers' Suffrage Ass'n (connected with Women Teachers' Ass'n). **Montreal**, Suffrage Ass'n, Pres., Prof. Carrie Derick, 85 Crescent St. **Ottawa**.—Equal Suffrage Ass'n, Pres., Mrs. Cox, 261 Laurier Ave. East; Sec., Miss F. Burt, 10 Chelsea Apts. **Prince Albert**, Sask.—Equal Franchise League, Pres., Mrs. Wm. Trail, 19th and 3rd Ave. W.; Sec., Miss Helen McKay, 602 6th Ave. E. **Roaring River**, Man.—Woman's Suffrage Ass'n, Pres, Mrs. Gertrude Richardson; Sec., Mrs. F. E. Livesey ("To work for the enlightenment and uplifting of women in all departments of life"). **St. John**, N.B.—Woman's Suffrage Ass'n, Pres., Mrs. Emma J. Fiske, 223 King St. E. **Toronto**.—Beaches Progressive Club, Pres., Mrs. C. J. Campbell, 62 Balsam Ave.; Sec., Mrs. Campbell Gunn, 3 Balmy Ave. ("To protect the rights, conserve and increase the interests, and heighten the ideals of women." It stands for "service" in connection with "Votes for women, Pure food, International disarmament, Good roads, Tree planting, Children's playgrounds."). Equal Franchise League, Pres., Mrs. L. A. Hamilton; Sec., Mrs. Erickson Brown, Lonsdale Rd. Junior Suffrage League, Pres., Miss Amyot. Political Equality League, Pres., Mrs. Hector Prenter, 92 Westminster Ave.; Sec., Miss Inez Perry, 5 Maitland Place (Includes men. "Its chief aims, the securing of Political Equality for women, the advancement of a broader democracy, and the promotion of higher ideals of citizenship for both men and women."). Toronto Suffrage Society, Pres., Dr. Margaret Gordon, Spadina Ave.; Sec., Mrs. Geo. Robinson, 150 Sunnyside Ave. Toronto Women Teachers' Franchise Club, Pres., Miss J. A. Melville, 396 Manning Ave.; Sec., Miss E. E. J. Warner, 55 De Lisle Ave. ("To obtain for women the Municipal and Parliamentary Franchise . . . and to study and discuss conditions and problems in Civics, Politics and Government generally, that we may intelligently use the Franchise."). Men's Equal Franchise League, Pres., Dr. James L. Hughes, 47 Dundonald Ave.; Sec., Geo. Dixon, 38 St. Clair Ave. **Vancouver**.—Equal Franchise League, Pres., Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill, M.A., Mus.B.; Sec., Mrs. Jean Drummond, B.A. Pioneer Political Equality League, 302 Empire Bldg., Pres., Mrs. W. A. McCon-

key; Sec., Mrs. W. Scott. **Victoria, B.C.**—Political Equality League, Pres., Mrs. Gordon Grant, Douglas St.

Franchise Committee of Local Council of Women, Calgary.—Pres. of Local Council, Mrs. Jamieson; Convener of Franchise Committee (an outcome of the Social Service Committee), Mrs. Kerby, Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alta. We owe to Mrs. Kerby the following account of the activities of the Franchise Committee: Its aim is "To bring before the women of our country the need of the franchise for our women, and to canvass the Province (which we have done) for signatures to petitions asking the Premier and Ministers to grant us the franchise on equal terms with men. We waited on Premier Sifton on October 10th and laid the matter before him. His reply to us was, 'No one in this age for one moment doubts the right of women to the franchise, but there are two objections: (1) The expense of a larger electorate.'"
Reply—"But expense is no reason for persons not getting their rights." "(2) You are from the cities only, and we must have the rural vote, as this is a large part of the electorate.' Mrs. Langford then rose, saying, 'The seven thousand names I laid on your table are from the rural districts done by the W.C.T.U. We did not touch the cities. They were done by the Local Council and Suffrage Association.' In all we laid on the table 40,200 names. But owing to war conditions the matter will not be taken up till next session of the House."

Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage in Canada.—Pres., Mrs. H. D. Warren; Vice-Pres., Miss Campbell, Mrs. H. S. Strathy, Mrs. H. C. Rae; Treas., Miss Barron; Rec. Sec., Miss Laing; Cor. Sec., Miss Plummer, Sylvan Towers, Toronto. "This Association is formed to give those who are opposed to the movement in favor of woman suffrage an opportunity to express their conviction that such a measure would be against the best interests of the State. The Association takes an active interest in questions of civic, social and moral reform, and it claims that these can best be advanced without the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women. Any

women opposed to woman suffrage in Canada may become members of this Association by sending their names and addresses to the secretary." (Note kindly supplied by Miss Plummer.)

The Montreal Women's Club was founded by Mrs. Robert Reid (1892) "to promote agreeable and useful relations between women of artistic, literary, scientific and philanthropic tastes. To-day it is trying to assist in solving some of the many complex problems which affect childhood and womanhood, as regards industrial, educational, economic, civic and home conditions." Pres., Madame Héliodore Fortier, 404 Metcalfe Ave.; Sec., Mrs. Alexander Murray, 29 Murray Ave., Westmount. Chairmen of Departments: **Social Science**—Mrs. George A. Kohl, 297 Peel St.; **Home and Education**—Mrs. Jas. Thom, 4110 Western Ave.; **Art and Literature**—Mrs. John J. Louson, 4250 Boulevard Ave., Westmount.

Clubs for the Study of Social Science.

These clubs, with their demand for personal "investigation and report on conditions," will surely prove a most effective enemy to "the historic sins of ease and indifference."

We quote the following from the "President's Annual Address" of the Toronto club: "The club has always tried to organize its most active and willing brains in an educational movement, seeking the solution of some of the great problems relating to social and industrial progress, and to provide for study and discussion, thus helping to create the most enlightened public opinion. . . . We are in the throes of a social and economic revolution for which the world's history has no parallel. . . . The two factors, in the past, that made for the domination of Capital, were, first—the introduction of machinery; second—laws protecting manufacturers. . . . In the nineteenth century was developed also the doctrine of Individualism . . . a crusade for freedom and individual liberty. Under this influence laws were formulated to protect the individual factory owner, even leaving him free to contract with the unprotected working classes

for an eighteen-hour working day. . . . But to-day the intolerable conditions caused by the unrestrained activity of Capital have resulted in the combination and organization of Labor, to curb and restrict its power to the end that labor may more fully participate in its profits. Therefore, if the last century belonged to Capital, in this century we must be prepared to deal reasonably with the demands of Labor. Just as the principle of Capital is unrestrained individualism, so the true principle of Labor is collective control, or ideal Socialism. Between these two orders we stand to-day, while the relentless revolution is grinding the old forms into new material."

In speaking of the last half of the year's work on "Women in Industry, Mrs. Small continues: "There was one outstanding fact, however, that forced itself into each paper as an obstacle to better conditions—the housing problem. We learned that in Toronto some 6,327 people live in 474 houses; being nearly two thousand in excess of health regulations, while our health officer tells us that to deal adequately with the situation he needs at once ten thousand new houses.

"These facts cannot be repeated too often if we aspire to help to formulate and direct an enlightened public opinion. This is perhaps our most valuable office—that in these days of spiritual unrest we may help to direct attention not only to the larger policies of social reforms, but also to the immediate needs of our community, hoping thereby to help to reclaim some of the waste places of our civilization, into a state more akin to the Brotherhood of Man, the ideal Socialism, whose gospel of good news was given to us so many centuries ago by the Master of Masters."

Toronto.—"The Club for the Study of Social Science," Pres., Mrs. Sidney Small, 70 Walmer Rd.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Britton Osler, 80 Crescent Rd. Programme of subjects, 1914-15: Mothers' Pensions, Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wage, Unemployment (on two separate days—Part I, "The Case," Part II, "The Remedies"), Public Ownership. "Any person may become a member of this Club on payment of an annual fee of one dollar. (To be sent to the Treasurer)."

Winnipeg.—"The Social Science Study Club," Pres., Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun; Sec., Mrs. Claude Nash.

In Winnipeg the members "have practically abandoned" their programme and "are meeting to knit and listen to a reading of some topic of general interest; every one has her mind so fixed on the war." The programme for last year, however, is suggestive:

I. Preliminary meeting to discuss: The Possibility of a Household Service Guild. II. (a) "Local Conditions of Factory Workers." (b) "Local Conditions of Shop Girls." III. Housing. IV. Recreation. V. Food and Water Supply. VI. Preventible Diseases. VII. Accidents. "Any woman residing in the City of Winnipeg, who is interested in the objects of the Club, and willing to contribute to its discussions, shall be eligible for membership, but the number of members shall not exceed thirty. Any member who misses two consecutive meetings for any reason other than illness or absence from town shall be excluded from membership in the Club."

Women's Conservative Club.—Headquarters, 190½ Simcoe St., Toronto. Pres., Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, 238 College St.; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Gearing, Mrs. Hook, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Price; Hon. Sec., Miss Jeannette Cornnell, 286 Simcoe St., Hon. Treas., Mrs. T. W. Close, 262 Sherbourne St.

The aims and objects: The formation of Women's Conservative Clubs for the advancement and formation of the principles of Liberal-Conservatism in Dominion and Provincial politics, for the encouragement of a healthy opinion on public questions of the day, by the holding of meetings to enable those who desire to take part in the discussions, also to foster patriotism in the upbuilding of Canada and the furthering of the interests of the Empire; the support and maintenance of club rooms for that purpose, and libraries and reading-rooms for the use of the members; the keeping and distribution of political and other literature; the advancement of the political, intellectual and social condition of the members: the providing of rational amusements for the recreation of the members.

The Ontario Women's Liberal Association.—Pres., Mrs. N.

W. Rowell, 134 Crescent Rd., Toronto; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. John A. Tory, 17 Elm Ave., Toronto. The Association was formed with the idea of having a central organization with which all local associations might affiliate, and has for its purpose: (a) To promote a knowledge of sound Liberal principles; (b) To organize Women's Liberal Associations in Ontario; (c) To publish literature for use in such organizations; (d) To secure speakers and make other arrangements for general assistance in programmes, etc.

The following local associations are at present affiliated with the Provincial organization: Toronto—Pres., Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsey, 145 Tyndall Ave.; Hamilton—Pres., Mrs. Harrison, 118 Aberdeen Ave.; Stratford—Pres., Mrs. J. P. Rankin, 256 Erie St.; Brantford—Pres., Mrs. T. H. Preston; Warton—Pres., Miss Janet Miller.

SECTION VI.

WOMEN IN THE HOME.

"The foundations of national greatness are set in the homes of the people." (George V.)

"No matter how the daily contact with the hard realities of life has taken the fine bloom off our sensibilities, no matter how familiarity with the blue books and statistics and the dry routine of office work has dulled the glow of imagination, there is, I venture to say, not one of us who has not felt the inmost chords of his being thrilled by the very sound of that word 'Home.' There is a music, a suggestiveness, in it hardly equalled by any other word in our language. Were it given to me to begin life anew on this planet, and to choose for myself those through whom I should re-enter on this mortal stage . . . I would demand that the beginnings of my life should be permeated by high ideals—ideals such as the loftiest conceptions of religion only can supply. I would choose parents who would behold in parenthood the nearest approach to the creative act of God, who would consequently regard the great laws of life with the highest reverence, who would look upon the child as a heavenly visitant, an immortal

being sealed with the Creator's image, a child of the Most High, heir to a wondrous heritage, endowed with tremendous powers for weal or woe both for himself and others. . . . Next to the spiritual atmosphere, call it high ideals or whatever you will, comes regard for physical conditions. Had I the selection of the circumstances under which I would begin the journey of life, I would certainly select parents of sound physique.

"Let me have as Heaven's choicest gift a mother who will seek to awaken in me from the earliest lisplings a love of the true and the beautiful, who will not hand over my instruction to others, who will deem it her highest happiness to see that my first ideas of religion, my first prayers, come to me irradiated with a mother's love. I want a mother who will encourage my childish questionings and meet them with the refined discretion which is such a blessed thing. I want a mother who shall win my confidence, who will teach me self-control from the very outset, who will find out all about my studies, my companions, my associations without any of the spirit of prying curiosity . . . who will enter into my childish griefs, sympathize with them, but at the same time train me to meet sorrow with fortitude. Above all, I want a mother who from the first will by word and example instil into me the great lesson of unselfishness.

"I want a father who will not deem that he has done his whole duty when he has provided for the physical needs of his children and in addition procures for them good secular and religious instruction. I want a father who will lead his household in prayer, the clasp of whose hand as he led them to Sunday service will be a treasured memory; who will be his children's companion in their studies, participator in their sports, preserving their respect whilst at the same time winning their love." (Rev. Father Minehan.)

The Mothers' Union is a Church of England Society founded (1) To uphold the sanctity of marriage; (2) To awaken in mothers of all classes a sense of their great responsibility in the training of their boys and girls (the future

fathers and mothers of the Empire); (3) To organize in every place a band of mothers who will unite in prayer and seek by their own example to lead their families in purity and holiness of life. Membership 410,850 in different parts of the Empire.

Officers, Diocesan Branches.—**Calgary**—Pres., Mrs. Pinkham, Bishop's Court; Sec., Mrs. Herschel, 2314 2nd St. W., Calgary. **Columbia**—Pres., Mrs. Roper, Bishop's Close, Victoria, B.C.; Sec., Mrs. Stirling, 1031 Terrace Ave. **Huron**—Pres., Mrs. Boomer, 513 Dundas St., London; Sec., Mrs. Parry. **New Westminster**—Pres., Mrs. de Pencier, 1346 Pendrell St., Vancouver; Sec., Mrs. M. I. Burd, 1717 Pendrell St. **Ottawa**—Pres. and Sec., Mrs. Woolcombe, Ashbury College, Rockcliffe, Ottawa. **Toronto**—Pres., Mrs. H. T. Machell, 216 St. Clair Ave., Toronto; Sec., Mrs. W. L. Wallis, Elmscourt Apts., Irwin Ave.

Mothers' Association of Winnipeg.—Pres., Mrs. T. R. Deacon, 251 Furby St.; Mrs. C. A. Dickerson, 244 Arlington St. (See Day-Nurseries, Section VII.) Aim: "By education and example to encourage and stimulate high ideals in the home, and to help those less fortunate than ourselves, particularly mothers and little children."

The Keeping of the Home Together.—That a child has the misfortune to be fatherless is no sound reason why it should be rendered practically motherless by being placed in an institution. On the other hand, it is a shocking injustice to expect a woman to act as bread-winner for a young family and to bear a normal mother's burdens of washing, cleaning, sewing, etc., which must be done, however heavy her day's work. Day Nurseries help many women to accomplish this all-but-impossible task, and, indeed, give the children more skilled care than their mothers could give, but (to quote Mr. G. B. Clarke, Sec. of the Widows' Pension Committee of the Winnipeg Social Service Club) "these women are engaged mainly in unskilled occupations, in which the wages are low, the hours long, the physical strain severe," and the conditions of their employment "can be described only as unsatisfactory in the extreme."

The Widows' Pensions plan has many advocates, and at this time the Mothers' Association of Winnipeg has undertaken to allow \$25 the month to a widow known for years to the Associated Charities. In Toronto the Local Council of Women is making a similar experiment, with a view to its being put later, if satisfactory, on a more permanent basis. Three widows, one woman whose husband is in the penitentiary and another whose husband is insane, are at present receiving pensions. It is recognized that not all mothers are efficient and capable of caring for their children, and also that there are great difficulties in the way of supervision of pensioned mothers.

The Problem of the Deserted Wife is harder of solution than that of the widow. As one experienced social worker puts it, "If you wait two or three years for the husband to turn up, the home will in the meantime go to pieces; if you interfere at once an exodus to the West will ensue. If a man found it impossible to get work, you could hardly blame him for going off, if he knew that his family would be promptly provided for."

The feeling of the Local Council of Montreal seems to be that "segregation of the feeble-minded should receive attention from the Government before mothers' pensions, unless most unusual wisdom be shown in selecting the cases to be helped."

On the other hand, the Trades and Labor Congress has passed resolutions in favor of mothers' pensions at least twice, and it was strongly urged by Mrs. Rose Henderson, of Montreal, at the recent Social Service Congress at Ottawa, that the pension system is far less costly than the keeping of children in institutions. It may be added that Mr. Clarke's report, referred to above, shows that of nine widows whose children have been placed in the Children's Home, six pay regularly and one irregularly; and of thirteen cases of non-support, eight mothers pay regularly and three irregularly, which would suggest that a large proportion of these unfortunate women make at least a very considerable effort to help themselves.

Marriages That Should Be Prohibited.—The negative side of the new science of Eugenics, says Dr. Hastings, "would prohibit the marriage of all feeble-minded, syphilitics, epileptics, etc., and thereby prevent a reproduction of that material. To justify this, the Jukes family, of New York, and the Indiana group known as the Tribe of Ishmael are frequently quoted. From the Jukes family came 1,200 descendants in 75 years. Out of these, 310 were professional paupers, who spent an aggregate of 2,300 years in poor-houses; 50 were prostitutes, 7 murderers, 60 habitual thieves, and 130 common criminals. It has been estimated that this family cost the state \$1,300,000 in 75 years."

Marriage Statistics.—In Bulletin XVIII, Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, it is stated: "Of the total male population 62 per cent. are single, 34.85 per cent. married and 2.33 per cent. widowed; of the total female population 57.37 per cent. are single, 36.97 per cent. married and 5.31 per cent. widowed. The records of the last census show that one male and 30 females under the age of 15 had assumed the cares of married life. The one adventurous male was a foreigner in Alberta, while the females comprised 17 Canadian-born, 5 British-born and 8 foreign-born; of the native-born 4 resided in New Brunswick, 4 in Ontario and 9 in Quebec; of the British-born 2 lived in Alberta, 1 each in British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while of the foreign-born . . . 3 were in Alberta, 1 in British Columbia, 2 in Ontario and 2 in Saskatchewan."

Excluding children under 15, out of a total population of 4,835,596, the single numbered 1,940,636 (40.13 per cent.), married, 2,583,290 (53.42 per cent.), widowed 268,810 (5.56 per cent.). "As the proportion of divorces for both sexes is only about six in every 10,000 the percentages for them are not worked out."

Of youths of the ages of 15 to 19 inclusive, 4,226 were married, 57 widowed and 6 divorced. Of girls of the same ages, 22,914 were married, 184 widowed, and 13 divorced. "At every age both the percentage and the actual numbers of widowed are greater among females than males."

Making comparisons by ten-year age periods, excluding children under 15, it appears that more than half the women from 20 to 69 were married—the proportion of married to the widowed and single being greatest (79.71 per cent.) at the ages 40 to 49 inclusive. As 70 is approached, the proportion of widowed passes that of the married. Similar comparisons work out somewhat differently with men. The age periods in which the married exceed the single and widowed are those from 30 to 79 inclusive; and the widowed are not in the majority till the nineties are reached.

Society for the Protection of Women and Children, 332 Lagauchetière St. W., Montreal. "At the service of the public, regardless of creed or nationality," for "the protection of women and children from any kind of wrong, abuse or cruelty." Object: "to obtain the enactment of suitable laws" and "the proper enforcement of the same." Pres., Alfred Piddington, Esq.; Sec.-Treas., O. H. Skroder, Esq.; Asst. Sec., Mrs. O. H. Skroder; Hon. Solicitor, Gustave Dutaud, Esq.; 12 hon. physicians.

Marriage.

By the **British North America Act** (Sections 91 and 92), the authority in matters of marriage is divided—"Marriage and Divorce" being among the "classes of subjects" over which "the exclusive authority of the parliament of Canada extends." On the other hand, "The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province" is included in the "classes of subjects" in relation to which "in each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws."

The R. S. of Canada contain what is to be cited as "The Marriage Act." Chap. 105, which is a consolidation of two previous Acts, the first legalizing the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, the second legalizing the marriage of a man with the deceased wife's sister's daughter.

With the exception of this Act and of certain criminal legislation, the Dominion Parliament has left the Provinces to deal with marriage.

From the **Criminal Code**, R. S. of Canada, c. 146, s. 308: Every one who commits bigamy is liable to 7 years' impris-

onment. **Feigned Marriage**, s. 309: Every one is liable to 7 years' imprisonment who procures a feigned or pretended marriage between himself and any woman, or who knowingly aids and assists in procuring such feigned or pretended marriage. **Polygamy**, s. 310: The penalty to which a person is liable for this offence is imprisonment for 5 years, and to a fine of \$500. **Unlawful Solemnization of Marriage**, s. 311: "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a fine, or to 2 years' imprisonment, or to both, who, (a) without lawful authority, the proof of which shall lie on him, solemnizes or pretends to solemnize any marriage; or, (b) procures any person to solemnize any marriage knowing that such person is not lawfully authorized to solemnize such marriage, or knowingly aids or abets such person in performing such ceremony." But, s. 1140, no prosecution for an offence under the above section shall be commenced after the expiration of 2 years from its commission. S. 312: "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a fine, or to 1 year's imprisonment, who, being lawfully authorized, knowingly and wilfully solemnizes any marriage in violation of the laws of the province in which the marriage is solemnized."

Solemnization of Marriage.

N.B.—The references below refer, unless definitely stated otherwise, to C.O., c. 46; R.S.B.C., 1911, c. 151, as amended 1913; C.S.M., 1913, c. 122; C.S.N.B., 1903, c. 76; R.S.N.S., 1900, Vol. II, c. 3; R.S.O., 1914, c. 148; Laws of P. E. I., 1832, c14; Civil Code, Quebec; Saskatchewan, office consolidation used, including amendments of 1913, respectively.

Ages After Which the Consent of Parents and Guardians is Unnecessary.—At the age of 18 in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario, and at 21 in all the other Provinces, the consent of parent(s) or guardian(s) is no longer required.

Persons under the ages given above may marry without consent of parents or guardians under the following circumstances:

In most Provinces, widows and widowers. In Alberta and Saskatchewan (sections 11 and 15, respectively), any female over 18, who is living apart from parents and guardians and earning her own living.

When the parents are dead and there is no guardian: In

Alberta and Saskatchewan, a statement of the fact is required in the affidavit. In Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Ontario the issuer has authority, if satisfied of the facts, to grant the license. In Ontario and Manitoba, if the party under 18 has been resident in the Province for the next preceding twelve months, the issuer is also allowed to grant the license, without the consent of the parent if the latter is not in the Province at the time of the application. In British Columbia (s. 18), consent is required "unless there shall be no person so authorized to give consent." In case of inability or refusal to grant consent, an appeal, s. 19, is allowed to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Persons Having Authority to Give Consent to the Marriage of Minors.—**Alberta**, s. 11: "The father, if living; or if the father is dead, then the mother of the minor; or if both parents are dead, then the lawfully appointed guardian or the acknowledged guardian, who may have brought up or for three years immediately preceding the intended marriage supported or protected the minor," **British Columbia**, s. 18: "The father, if living; or if the father shall be dead, the guardian or guardians, lawfully appointed, or one of them; and in case there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then the mother of such party, if unmarried, and if there shall be no mother unmarried, then the guardian or guardians of the person appointed by the Supreme Court (if any), or any one of them." **Manitoba**, s. 15: The father, if living, "or if the father be dead, the consent of the mother, if living, or of a guardian if any has been duly appointed." **New Brunswick**, s. 9: The "father or guardian." **Nova Scotia**, s. 11 (1), and **Ontario**, s. 15 (1): Practically the same as Manitoba. **Prince Edward Island**—See Laws of 1843, c. 8, "Parents or guardians." **Quebec**, C.C. 119: "Father and mother . . . ; in case of disagreement the consent of the father suffices." C.C. 121: A natural child under 21 "must be authorized before contracting marriage by a tutor ad hoc duly appointed for the purpose." C.C. 122: "If there be neither father nor mother, or if both be unable to express their will, minor children, before contracting marriage must obtain the consent of their

tutor, or in cases of emancipation, their curator, who is bound, before giving such consent, to take the advice of a **family council**, duly called to deliberate on the subject." **Saskatchewan**, s. 11: Practically same as **Alberta**.

Prohibition of Marriages of Children.—In **Manitoba** (s. 16), the issue of a license or celebration of a marriage is forbidden, where either party is under 16, except to prevent the illegitimacy of offspring. In **Ontario** (s. 16), the fixed age is 14, otherwise the same. In **Quebec** (C.C. 115) "a man cannot contract marriage before the full age of fourteen years, nor a woman before the full age of twelve years."

For information with regard to this question in their Provinces, we are much indebted to—The Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General, **Alberta**; A. V. Pineo, Solicitor, Department of the Attorney-General, **British Columbia**; F. F. Mathers, K.C., LL.B., Deputy Provincial Secretary, **Nova Scotia**; Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier of **Prince Edward Island**; T. A. Colclough, Deputy Attorney General, **Saskatchewan**.

Mr. Mathers states that "there is nothing in the Act (**Nova Scotia**) prescribing the age at which a person has capacity to contract marriage," but he is of opinion, therefore, that the common law rule prevails—that in the case of males there is capacity to marry at the age of 14, and in the case of females at the age of 12. We are informed that this is also true of **New Brunswick**.

Prince Edward Island.—"Where the parents grant their consent, there is no limitation upon the age of persons marrying." "There is no provincial statute passed by the legislature of this Province prohibiting marriages under a certain age in **Saskatchewan**."

In the case of **British Columbia**, we are referred to sections 18 and 19 of the Marriage Act, where will be found "all the provisions of our statute relating to the marriage of persons under 21 years." In the case of **Alberta**, we were similarly referred to sections 9 and 11 of the Marriage Ordinance. These sections, however, do not contain any age limit below which marriage is prohibited, with or without the consent of parents.

The Solemnization of Marriage is not lawful in any of the Provinces of Canada unless authorized by license, publication of banns, proclamation of intention, dispensation (Manitoba and Quebec), or certificate (Ontario).

Witnesses.—Two witnesses to a marriage beside the person performing the ceremony are required. In Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, moreover, it is stipulated that these witnesses must be "credible," and in Manitoba and Ontario that they shall be "adult."

The affidavit required of one of the parties to an intended marriage before a license or certificate is issued in Manitoba (s. 17) and in Ontario (s. 18) includes the sub-section (c) that one of the parties has, for 15 days immediately preceding the issue of the license or certificate, **had his or her usual place of abode within the municipality or district in which the marriage is to be solemnized.** For alternatives, see the Acts.

In Quebec, the regulations as to where banns shall be published are of great interest. C.C. 130: "If the parties belong to different churches, these publications take place in each of such churches." C.C. 131: "If the actual domicile of the parties to be married has not been established by a residence of six months at least, the publications must also be made at the place of their last domicile in Lower Canada." C.C. 132: "If their last domicile be out of Lower Canada, and the publications have not been made there, the officer who, in that case, solemnizes the marriage is bound to ascertain that there is no legal impediment between the parties." C.C. 133: "If the parties or either of them be, in so far as regards marriage, under the authority of others, the banns must be also published at the place of domicile of those under whose power such parties are."

Civil Marriages.—The Marriage Acts of Alberta (s. 16, etc.), British Columbia (s. 8, as amended 1913), and Saskatchewan (s. 15), provide in detail for the conduct of civil marriages. In Prince Edward Island (s. 4), justices of the peace are included among persons authorized to solemnize matrimony. In Quebec (C.C. 129), "All priests, rectors, ministers and

other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status, are competent to solemnize marriage."

Divorce.

"The **Dominion of Canada** shares with Ireland the distinction of having no law permitting a judicial decree of Divorce." "However, by one clause of the Act of British North America there was preserved in full force the laws and judicial system of the several Provinces until the laws should be repealed or the Courts abolished by competent authority." (*Marriage and Divorce Laws of the World*, by H. Ringrose, D.C.L.)

The Courts of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Court of Divorce of Prince Edward Island, retained the authority to grant divorces which they possessed before Confederation. "The Court (Prince Edward Island) has not been invoked for many years." (*Legal Status of Canadian Women*, Mrs. Henrietta Muir Edwards.)

A Divorce, therefore, can only be obtained in Canada, except in the Provinces mentioned above, by a special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Causes for Which Divorce may be Granted.—"With a few exceptions of early date, there is no instance in which divorce has been awarded by **Parliament** without proof of adultery." (*The Comparative Law of Marriage and Divorce*, by A. W. Renton and G. G. Phillimore.)

It "appears that adultery is the sole ground of divorce in the **Provinces** which have Divorce Courts, except Nova Scotia, where cruelty is also a ground, though this is very rare in practice, and in British Columbia, where, besides adultery of the husband, cruelty or desertion is also necessary for a divorce. The other grounds mentioned above (impotence and consanguinity within the prohibited degrees) are really causes for which nullity is pronounced by the Court." (*Ibid.*, p. 881.)

In **British Columbia** it will be found (s. 12, see below) that it is lawful for a husband to present a petition for dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery since

the celebration of their marriage, but the petition of the wife for dissolution of marriage must be "on the ground that since the celebration thereof her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery . . . or adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce 'a mensa et thoro,' or adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards."

Except in British Columbia there is practically no discrimination made in the matter of divorce between the sexes. For further Regulations as to Divorce in the Provinces, see R.S.B.C., 1911, c. 67; C.S.N.B., 1903, c. 115; R.S.N.S., Vol. II, p. 862; Laws of P.E.I., V. William IV, c. 10.

"**Connivance at, or condonation of, the adultery, or collusion in the proceedings for divorce is always a sufficient ground for rejecting a Bill of Divorce.**" (Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate, Rule 145.)

Expenses for Defence of Wife, Rule 139 (7).—"If the wife shows to the satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf."

Cost of Obtaining a Divorce.—We frequently hear that none but the wealthy can afford a divorce in Canada. The following information as to the sources of expense, obtained through the courtesy of Mr. J. C. Young, Deputy Clerk of the Senate, will be of interest: 1st, Cost of advertising notice of intention in the *Canada Gazette* for three months, \$210 (Rule 140), which must be paid to the Clerk of the Senate before any petition for a Bill of Divorce will be considered. (\$200 of this goes "towards expenses which may be incurred during the proceedings upon the petition and the Bill," and \$10 "for translating and printing 600 copies of the Bill in English and 200 in French.") "The above mentioned fees

do not include Counsels' fees, or expenses for witnesses' summonses to give evidence on behalf of the petitioner." **Divorce of People in Poor Circumstances.**—"In the event of the petitioner being in poor circumstances, it is the custom to make application to the Committee for the return of the fees payable under Rule 140." Note.—The Court of British Columbia may make "rules and regulations . . . for enabling persons to sue in the said Court in formâ pauperis."

Statistics, supplied by Mr. J. C. Young, June 29th, 1914.—"From 1868 to 1910 (42 years) 160 Divorces were granted by the Senate, 94 were to husbands and 66 to wives. 1914 (statistics incomplete) 42 applications were received, 34 granted, 5 which the proceedings were discontinued against, and 1 not favorably reported upon. Applications: From husbands, 18; from wives, 23."

Children.—In the Statutes of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island it is expressly stated that divorce does not illegitimize the issue. This is in fact the general rule.

Dissolution of Marriage by a Foreign Court.—"The courts hold that a marriage celebrated in Canada between persons domiciled there is in its nature indissoluble except by death, or by the Act or decree of the Dominion Parliament or a Canadian court of competent jurisdiction, and that no judgment of a foreign court dissolving such marriage will be recognized in Canada." (Ringrose.)

In the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, divorce does not bar dower or tenancy by courtesy, unless expressly so adjudged in the sentence of divorce.

Alimony and Settlement of Property.—British Columbia (s. 17)—"The Court may, if it shall think fit, on any such decree, order that the husband shall to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such gross sum of money, or such annual sum of money, for any term not exceeding her own life, as, having regard to her fortune (if any), to the ability of the husband, and to the conduct of the parties, it shall deem reasonable."

(S. 29) "In any case in which the Court shall pronounce a

sentence of divorce or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it shall be made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property either in possession or reversion, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall think proper, to order such settlement as it shall think reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof for the benefit of the innocent party, and of the children of the marriage, or either or any of them."

Nova Scotia.—Alimony for the wife—practically the same as British Columbia.

Separation.

British Columbia.—Judicial Separation (R.S.B.C., 1911, c. 67) may be obtained by either husband or wife, on the ground of adultery, cruelty or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. The Court may make any decree for alimony.

Manitoba.—The Wives' and Children's Maintenance and Protection Act. **Part I.** Any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted of assault upon her within the meaning of "The Criminal Code," or is guilty of desertion, persistent cruelty, habitual drunkenness or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her and her infant children, and so has caused her to live apart from him, may apply to a county court judge for an order or orders for any or all of the following provisions: Freedom from cohabitation with her husband; custody of the children under 16; reasonable maintenance; freedom from the interference of her husband. No order (s. 10) shall be made if the wife is proved guilty of adultery, unless the husband is also responsible for the misconduct.

Quebec.—Separation from bed and board (Civil Code, 187, etc.). A husband may demand separation: on the ground of the wife's adultery; a wife, "on the ground of her husband's adultery, if he keep his concubine in their common habitation"; either husband or wife, "on the ground of outrage, ill usage or grievous insult committed by one toward the other." See also "Desertion."

Alberta.—See under "Desertion."

Desertion and Compulsory Support and Protection Orders.

That the question of desertion and non-support is a very serious one is suggested by the following quotation, for indeed the problem is not peculiar to Montreal. "In the year 1911, an estimate made for the child welfare exhibition places the number of desertion and non-support cases appearing in Montreal courts at 1,200. It has been conservatively estimated that from 30% to 35% of the dependent children looked after by the city of Montreal are dependent through the neglect of the father to support his family. . . ." (Page 1408, *Labor Gazette*, June, 1914.)

The **Criminal Code Amendment** (242A, 1913) "imposed a penalty of \$500 fine, or a year's imprisonment, or both, on a man who, being legally liable, refused or neglected to support his wife or child or ward under 16, when they were in destitute or necessitous circumstances." (*Labor Gazette*.)

"So far as this new amendment goes, it is highly commendable, but it still falls short of dealing with the vital part of its particular problem. . . . What is needed is some intervention by the State which will both keep him (the deserting husband) engaged at labor of some kind and secure for his family a fair share of his earnings." (*Montreal Star*, May 28th, 1913.)

We are informed on good authority that a movement was started in the United States before the outbreak of the war with a view to getting desertion included among the extraditable offences between Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Proper appropriations must also be made for the work of tracing and bringing back deserters.

The following **Provincial Acts** may be grouped together: The "Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act," R.S.B.C., 1911, c. 242, amended 1914; "The Wives and Children's Maintenance and Protection Act," of Manitoba, Part II; "The Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act," R.S.O., c. 152; and "The Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act" of Saskatchewan, 1911, c. 14.

In **British Columbia**, a maximum weekly sum of \$20 may be paid to the deserted wife. The amount and times of payment are left in **Manitoba** to the discretion of the magistrate

or justices. In **Ontario** the maximum weekly sum is \$5; in **Saskatchewan**, \$10. In **British Columbia**, at the request of the wife, the magistrate shall issue warrant(s) of execution upon default of payment of the weekly sum. The copy of an order, certified by the magistrate, for the payment of money to a deserted wife may be registered against the lands of the husband in the same manner as the registration of a judgment under the "Execution Act." **Manitoba**.—The magistrate or justices may require from the husband a bond not exceeding \$500 or a cash deposit not exceeding \$200. In case of neglect or refusal to carry out the order, he may be committed to the common gaol for a period not exceeding 40 days with or without hard labor. The sums ordered to be paid to a deserted wife shall constitute a debt recoverable by action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction. All applications under this part shall be made by summons. Proceedings under **Part II** may be instituted by any charitable society acting on behalf of the wife or children.

Alberta.—Alimony may be granted (C.O., 1905, c. 29) to any wife who, by the law of England, would be entitled to alimony, or to a divorce and alimony.

In **New Brunswick** (R.S. 1903, c. 20), and in **Nova Scotia** (R.S., 1900, c. 112, s. 31), a woman living apart from her husband for reasons justified by law may apply to a judge for an order for protection, giving her control of the earnings of her minor children free from the debts and disposition of her husband. Protection orders may also be obtained for other causes and in other provinces. See Married Woman's Property Acts.

Prince Edward Island.—"In respect of wife desertion and non-support, the common Law right of the deserted wife to pledge her husband's credit for all necessaries is the only remedy in this Province." (Hon. J. A. Mathieson.)

Quebec.—C.C. 191: "The refusal of a husband to receive his wife and furnish her with the necessaries of life, according to his rank, means and condition, is another cause (See "Separation") for which she may demand separation." C.C. 166: "Children are bound to maintain their father and mother and

other ascendants who are in want." For other regulations as to support of relatives and connections see Civil Code 167, etc.

PROPERTY.

References. Married Women's Property Acts, Alberta, C.O., c. 47; R.S.B.C., 1911, c. 130; C.S.M., c. 123; R.S.N.B., 1903, c. 78, amended, 1906; R.S.N.S., c. 112; R.S.O., 1914, c. 149; Laws of P. E. I., 1903, c. 9 amended, 1908; P. of Q. Civil Code; Sask. R.S.S., 1909, c. 45, amendments not referred to below are not listed.

In all the Provinces except Quebec a married woman is capable of acquiring, holding and disposing by will or otherwise of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a "feme sole," without the intervention of her husband or any trustee. The above, however, does not extend in certain of the Provinces to any property received by a married woman from her husband during coverture. In New Brunswick the Act safeguards the "husband's tenancy or right by the curtesy in any real estate of his wife" (s. 4).

The wife has control of her own earnings, but in Nova Scotia, if she proposes to carry on a business separately from her husband she or her husband must file a certificate in the registry of deeds for the registration district in which she proposes to carry on business.

The general rule, except in Quebec, is that a married woman may sue and be sued without the intervention of her husband. Any costs recovered by her in such action shall be her property, and costs recovered against her in such action shall be payable out of her property and not otherwise, unless her husband has "intermeddled." Property which is restrained from anticipation is not available to satisfy obligations arising out of any contract entered into by a married woman, but in an action or proceeding instituted by a married woman the Court may by judgment or order require the payment of the cost of the opposite party out of property which is subject to restraint on anticipation. The husband may make valid conveyance to his wife without intervention of a trustee. A married woman shall have, in her own name, against all persons whomsoever, including her husband, the same remedies for the protection and security of her property as if such property belonged to her as a feme sole. The

wife's property is not liable on account of her husband's debts.

Quebec.—“The fundamental rule of our law is that a married woman is incapable of contract, and that without the written consent of her husband no agreement which she makes is of any legal effect.” (T. P. Walton, K.C., LL.D.)

Exceptions to the above.—“A married woman can make deposits up to \$2,000 with certain savings banks, and the banks are entitled to allow her to withdraw what she has deposited without having to enquire further what becomes of the money.” (Ibid.)

After authorization from her husband to become a public trader, a wife may obligate herself, without further authorization, for all that relates to her commerce. In such case she also binds her husband, if there be community between them (C.C. 179). Even when the property is separate the wife's power extends only to administration (C.C. 181); that is, she can do as she likes with the income. “When the parties are living together the law presumes that the wife has authority from the husband to act as his agent for the purchase of food, clothing and other necessities for the keeping up of the domestic establishment.” This may be withdrawn by public advertisement or private notification.

A husband, although a minor, may (C.C. 182) authorize his wife who is of age. A wife cannot appear in judicial proceedings (C.C. 176) without her husband or his authorization, even if she be a public trader or not common as to property. The want of authorization by the husband, however, where it is necessary, constitutes a cause of nullity (C.C. 183). Authorization to appear in judicial proceedings and to make a deed may be given by the judge.

“A wife may make a will without the authorization of her husband” (C.C. 184).

“If there is no marriage contract there is legal community.” “The common fund, called the community, consists of all the moveable property of both when they are married, and of all which they may acquire during the marriage. This will include the rents of houses or lands. Into the community

fall likewise the immoveables which come to either husband or wife during the marriage in any other way than by succession or by gift or legacy from an ascendant. . . . When the marriage comes to an end by the death of one of the consorts the community has to be divided between the survivor and the heirs of the other, and if there is a judgment of separation it is divided between the husband and the wife. The private property of each is unaffected by the marriage except in two points . . . namely, that the wife's powers of dealing with her private property are suspended during the marriage, and that the husband's private property, or at least one class of it, is subject to dower after his death." (Dr. Walton.)

"The husband alone administers the property of the community. He may sell, alienate or hypothecate it without the concurrence of his wife. He may even dispose of it, either by gift or otherwise inter vivos, provided it is in favor of persons who are legally capable, and without fraud" (C.C. 1292).

Any earnings of a married woman are included in the community, so that she "has no right to her own earnings if married without a marriage contract without special permission from the Court." (Mrs. H. M. Edwards.)

"As regards the wife's private property, the husband can administer it, though he cannot dispose of her immoveables, and probably not of her moveable capital, if she has any which has been excluded from the community, without her concurrence. As regards the husband's private property, it goes without saying that he can do as he likes." (Dr. Walton.)

If, however, there is separation of property, the wife gains the right of administering her own property, but cannot even then dispose of it without the authorization of her husband. (See C.C. 181.)

"The contract usually contains a declaration that the wife shall be separate as to property, a renunciation by her of right to dower, and a settlement by the husband of some property upon her." At the time of marriage it may be impossible for a husband to make a large settlement upon his wife. But he may later become wealthy and neglect to make a will;

in which case the wife will receive the amount stipulated by the settlement, and for the rest will be classed as a twelfth degree relative.

With a view to having certain amendments made to the marriage laws of the Province of Quebec, a delegation of members of the Montreal Suffrage Association waited on Sir Lomer Gouin, Dec. 11th, 1913, and submitted the following as amendments, drafted by Dean Walton, of the McGill Law Faculty, giving the wife the right to control her own earnings; the surviving consort a share in the estate of the deceased as against distant relatives; a married woman the right to manage her own property; equality as to rights in case of separation.

The Editors regret that they have been unable to include, this year, notes on the laws regarding guardianship and illegitimacy, and especially dower.

Cost of Living.

In 1905 and again in 1912 the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom made investigations, which included Canada, as to rents and retail prices of food for 1900-1912; it appeared that during the years mentioned there had been a general rise of 24 per cent. and an advance in the more important commodities that brought up the actual rise in the cost of living by about 36 per cent. At the end of 1912 the general level of prices was "probably the highest within the present generation"; (See Labour Gazette, Sept., 1913) but in 1913, except in the case of meats, "the sharpness of the upward trend was checked."

In retail prices a calculation of the weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on 36 staple articles of consumption, in terms of the average prices for each month of the year in every city of Canada having a population of 10,000 and upwards, shows the same level in the total expenditure for foods as in 1912, namely \$7.34, for although meats, fuel, lighting and rents were somewhat higher, "potatoes, sugar, flour and some of the less important articles of food averaged lower." The "weekly budget of food" for this typical family

of five would have cost \$6.95 in 1910; \$7.14 in 1911, and \$7.34 both in 1912 and 1913. During the same years fuel and lighting for a week would have cost \$1.76 in 1910, \$1.78 in 1911, \$1.82 in 1912, and \$1.90 in 1913. In rentals the cost per week for a six-roomed house (striking an average of rents for houses with and without sanitary conveniences, and situated in some fifty different centres of population) was \$4.05 for 1910 and 1911, \$4.60 in 1912, and \$4.75 in 1913. The total weekly expenditure on food, rent, fuel and lighting (which it is thought represent 80 per cent. of the expenditure of the ordinary family) was therefore \$12.79 in 1910, \$13.00 in 1911, \$13.79 in 1912, and \$14.02 in 1913. (*Labour Gazette*). Multiplying by 52 the difference between the weekly totals for 1910 and 1913, the result is an advance in the annual total of \$63.96.

Suggestions as to Causes of the high cost of living were rife before the war added a new element to be taken into account. Some which merit attention are: national and individual extravagance; a vast aggregate of inefficient house-keeping; exacting landlords and speculation in land; and under-production. We buy eggs by the carload from the United States, and much of our butter and mutton comes from far-away New Zealand. But in the case of articles produced near home, it not infrequently happens that circuitous methods of marketing result in a kind of artificial distance between producer and consumer. The *Toronto Globe* told recently how certain New Jersey farmers "figured it out that they were getting just 41 cents of every dollar the consumer paid for their potatoes. The other 59 cents went to feed and pay" five sets of dealers, "every one who handled the potatoes increasing their cost to the consumer without any benefit to the farmer."

Co-operation.—Obviously the remedy for this state of things seems closer connection between producer and consumer, and every year the idea of co-operation is gaining ground. Seventy years ago, 28 workmen in a Lancashire town founded a little co-operative store; and in 1910 Great Britain had an army of co-operators numbering millions. In Canada the co-operative idea applied to distribution is slowly taking

hold in different provinces, and in 1909 the **Co-operative Union** was founded at Brantford, Sec., Mr. George Keen. There are now associations in affiliation with the above at Guelph, Preston, Ottawa, Berlin, London, Brockville, Peterborough, Galt and Port Arthur in Ontario; at Magog and Valleyfield, in Quebec; at Sydney, Sydney Mines, Dominion, Inverness and Glace Bay in Nova Scotia; New Westminster, Merritt and Nanaimo in British Columbia; Coleman, Eckville, Hillcrest and Lethbridge in Alberta, and at Winnipeg.

In connection with some societies, Women's Guilds have banded together to spread the principles of co-operation. The first of these organized (March, 1913) was the "**Women's Co-operative Guild**," Pres., Mrs. Walker; Sec., Mrs. C. Miller, Preston. Its chief object is "to draw the different classes of people more together."

Co-operation amongst Farmers has, in different forms, proved eminently successful, for proof of which statement one needs only to point to those great organizations in the West—the "**Grain Growers' Associations**" of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the "**United Farmers of Alberta**," and the resultant Grain Growers' Grain Company, which has achieved signal success in the co-operative marketing of grain. Long before these associations came into existence Ontario had its Granges and associations of farmers and fruit growers, and early in 1914 was launched the "**United Farmers of Ontario**," with its allied "**Farmers' Co-operative Company**."

Governmental Encouragement of Co-operation.—In December, 1913, the "**Co-operation and Markets Branch**" was added to the Department of Agriculture in Ontario. Saskatchewan also has a "**Co-operative Organization Branch** of the Department of Agriculture." Acts were passed in Manitoba (1902), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1913) to provide for the formation of Co-operative Associations; and the latter passed also a "**Co-operative Farm Mortgage Act**" to enable the farmers to obtain cheaper money.

Co-operative Banking in Quebec.—Many years earlier, Mr. Alphonse Desjardins started at Levis a co-operative and

savings society, "La Caisse Populaire," in which neighboring farmers were included. Its chief object was the making of loans for short periods of emergency. At the beginning of 1914, there were 120 of these people's banks in Quebec and 19 in Ontario.

Markets.—Some few Canadian cities have markets of more than local reputation—such as quaint old **Halifax**, with its "curb" market, **Hamilton**, **Kingston**, **London**, **Montreal**, **Quebec**, **St. John**. But the high cost of living has caused a general agitation for better market facilities, and here and there something is being accomplished. In **Brandon** a public market was opened last year; in **Calgary** three members of the Consumers' League have been put upon the Market Committee of the City Council; at **Prince Albert**, a mass-meeting of farmers was arranged for July 18th last to consider the establishment of a city market; in **Toronto**, during the early months of 1914, the various Ratepayers' Associations, Housewives' and Citizens' Leagues, as well as the farmers likely to be affected, brought forward proposals for the improvement of the St. Lawrence Market and the establishment of others to serve the northern, eastern and western sections of the city. No new markets have yet been opened.

Housewives' and Consumers' Leagues.—**Calgary** Consumers' League is a notable and successful association, which has cut down the cost of living in Calgary, been thanked by the Alberta farmers, and whose president, Mrs. E. P. Newhall, has organized several western leagues. **Edmonton** Consumers' League, Hon. Pres., Mrs. Bulyea, had a demonstration of choosing and cutting meat by packing company, and an at-home in fair-week where town and country women conferred. **Halifax**. The **Montreal** Housewives' League, Pres., Mrs. Geo. A. Kohl; Sec., Mrs. Robt. Wilson, 596 Wellington St., is studying the milk supply and conditions in shops where food is offered for sale. **Ottawa** Household League, formed March, 1914, Pres., Mrs. J. A. Wilson, 178 Rideau Terrace; Sec., Mrs. Attwood, 119 Charlotte St. Members are requested "to pay all accounts promptly, to plan orders so that but one delivery a day is required, to refrain from hand-

ling articles of food exposed for sale, and to report to the Society cases of dirty shops." **Toronto Housewives' League** began as a committee of the **Canadian Household Economics Association** in October, 1913, with 14 members, and had by June, 1914, 500. Its objects are to interest women in their own homes "so that they may be efficient housekeepers and spend what their circumstances will allow, not what their neighbors can afford." The League worked hard to secure curb markets, as within a radius of 20 miles much good fruit went to waste, but only succeeded in getting the St. Lawrence Market cleaned up and improved. It also arranges for lectures on subjects interesting to all housekeepers. Pres., Mrs. F. S. Mearns, 240 Russell Hill Rd.; Sec., Mrs. H. S. Harwood, 84 Admiral Rd. **Vancouver Home Economics Society**, Pres., Mrs. Martin, Britannia High School. **Victoria Household League**; Hon. Pres., Lady McBride; aims to cut down the waste as well as cost of living, to advocate a cash basis, and to insist on full weights and measures.

Modern Machinery in the Home.—"I found on my organizing trip last fall that the men were much interested in the possibility of having the gasoline engine do the heaviest work in the house. The women were a little more backward. Many would rather drudge along in the same old way than be bothered trying something new." So said Miss Lillian K. Beynon at the Homemakers' Convention, Regina, 1911; and Miss E. Cora Hind followed with a practical talk on the conveniences that should be contained in "A Model Kitchen." All she mentioned, including a dishwasher, a washing machine, a bread mixer, a fireless cooker and a kitchen cabinet, could be obtained for "the price of an ordinary binder, namely \$150 or \$160," a limit chosen "for the reason that every man on a farm tells you that he must have a binder." But "the purchase of kitchen conveniences should become as much of a necessity as a binder."

Where electrical power is available there is hardly any limit to the use which the housekeeper may make of it. It was told at the Lethbridge Convention of Farm Women how "one electric motor," in a Colorado farmhouse, "runs the

sewing machine, washes the dishes and clothes, supplies with power the ironing mangle, the electric iron, the toaster, the electric fireless cooker, at the average cost of three cents an hour." Not a few "Women's Institutes" and other clubs have invested in vacuum cleaners for the use of their members.

SECTION VII.

CHILD-WELFARE.

"In this day it is not necessary to argue the importance of child-welfare work. That has long since been conceded. Public sentiment is in advance of any measure of reform that has been promulgated, and is ripe for any forward movement. Our laws for the protection of children are excellent, and little pressure is needed to secure any necessary amendments. It is for lack of funds that the work suffers most. With its splendid revenue advancing year by year, the Dominion Government spends nothing on child-welfare work, and the Provinces do but slightly better. The voting of more money to this important work in all the Provinces is the most pressing need of the hour. Child-welfare, like the children whom it seeks to serve, has hitherto been starved and ill-treated."—J. J. Kelso.

Superintendents of Neglected Children.

Alberta.—Supt. of Dependent and Delinquent Children, Mr. R. B. Chadwick, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

Manitoba.—Supt. of Neglected Children, Mr. F. J. Billiarde, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

Nova Scotia.—Supt. of Neglected and Dependent Children, Mr. Ernest H. Blois, Halifax.

Ontario.—Supt. of Neglected Children, Mr. J. J. Kelso, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island.—Supt. of Neglected Children, Mr. Lawrence W. Watson, Charlottetown.

Saskatchewan.—Supt. of Neglected and Dependent Children, Mr. S. Spencer Page; Assistant, Miss MacLachlan; Legislative Buildings, Regina.

In New Brunswick "the New Brunswick Society for the

Prevention of Cruelty' through its general agent, has supervision of work under Children's Protection Act, but is paid no salary by Government." Mr. A. M. Belding is the President of the Children's Aid Society, St. John.

British Columbia has no Provincial Superintendent of Neglected Children, and issues no report "regarding the care of neglected children." Of the Children's Aid Society, Vancouver, C. J. South, Esq., J.P., is Superintendent.

In Quebec, Mr. O. H. Skroder is the Secretary of the "Society for the Protection of Women and Children," 332 Lagachetiere St. West, Montreal.

The Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs is Mr. Duncan C. Scott, Ottawa.

(See below, "Infants' Act," B.C.; Children's Aid Societies; Homes, etc.)

Juvenile Offenders.—"The first plea for Juvenile Courts in the Dominion of Canada dates back to 1893, when Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of the Neglected Children of Ontario, at the Waifs and Strays Conference, held in Chicago, on October 11th of that year, advised a separate court for children. Mr. Kelso's suggestion was not taken up seriously until the following year, when the Women's Club in Chicago succeeded in having established the first Juvenile Court on the American Continent, under the care of a judge of the Surrogate Court of that city.

"Canada, however, did not take any action on Mr. Kelso's recommendation, aside from establishing a Children's Court in the city of Toronto, in 1894. This court was merely an extension of the City Police Court system, and was presided over by a Police Court Magistrate and known as the Children's Police Court.

"The first effective work done in respect to establishing a Juvenile Court under Canadian law was done by Mr. W. L. Scott, of Ottawa. Mr. Scott for years gave a great deal of time and attention to the prevention of delinquency and crime among boys, and as a result of his observations and study, he drafted a bill which is entitled 'The Juvenile Delinquents Act,' the same being assented to by the Canadian Houses of

Parliament under date of July 20th, 1908." (Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, Report, 1913, p. 13.)

"The Juvenile Delinquents' Act" (7-8 Edward VII, chap. 40).—The preamble states that "it is inexpedient that youthful offenders should be classed or dealt with as ordinary criminals, the welfare of the community demanding that they should on the contrary be guarded against association with crime and criminals, and should be subjected to such wise care, treatment and control as will tend to check their evil tendencies and to strengthen their better instincts."

Section 2 (a) defines "child" as meaning "a boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of sixteen years"; and subsection (c) defines "juvenile delinquent" as meaning "any child who violates any provision of the Criminal Code, chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or of any Dominion or Provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, for which violation punishment by fine or imprisonment may be awarded, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provisions of any Dominion or Provincial statute."

"When any child is arrested, with or without warrant, such child shall, instead of being taken before a justice, be taken before the Juvenile Court; and, if a child is taken before a justice, upon a summons or under a warrant or for any other reason, it shall be the duty of the justice to transfer the case to the Juvenile Court," unless the said justice "is a judge of the Juvenile Court" or "has power to act as such, under the provisions of any Act in force in the province." (Sec. 6.)

"Where the act complained of is . . . an indictable offence, and the accused child is apparently or actually over the age of fourteen years, the court may, in its discretion, order the child to be proceeded against by indictment in the ordinary courts; but such course shall in no case be followed unless the court is of the opinion that the good of the child and the interest of the community demand it. The court may, in its discretion, at any time before any proceeding

has been initiated against the child in the ordinary criminal courts, rescind an order so made." (Sec. 7.)

There is provision in the Act for summary trials of juvenile delinquents (sec. 5); for the establishment of Juvenile Court Committees to aid in the reformation of juvenile delinquents (sec. 23 and 24); for the appointment of probation officers (sec. 25); for the notification of parents or guardians of children to be tried (sec. 8), and of the probation officer (sec. 9); for the private trial of children, if possible, in a private room (not the ordinary court room), (sec. 10); no report of the trial of a child "in which the name of the child or its parent or guardian is disclosed shall, without the special leave of the judge, be published in any newspaper or other publication" (sec. 10), and the proceedings may be "as informal as the circumstances permit, consistently with a due regard to the proper administration of justice" (sec. 14).

"No child, pending a hearing under the provisions of this Act, shall be held in confinement in any county or other jail or other place in which adults are or may be imprisoned, but shall be detained at a detention home or shelter used exclusively for children" (sec. 11), and juvenile delinquents (except those proceeded against under section 7), shall not be imprisoned in any place in which adults are imprisoned (sec. 22).

Under section 16 a child proved delinquent may be fined, put under the charge of a probation officer, placed in a foster home, committed to the charge of the Children's Aid Society, or of the provincial superintendent of neglected children, or to an industrial school, the parents of the child or the municipality to which it belongs being required to contribute to its support; or (sec. 18), the parents may be fined or required to give security for the child's good behavior.

With regard to the placing of a child in a foster home, institution, etc., the religion of such child, whether Protestant, Roman Catholic (sec. 19), or (by an amendment passed in 1912), of any other faith, must be respected.

In general "this Act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the

care and custody and discipline of a juvenile delinquent shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and that as far as practicable every juvenile delinquent shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as a misdirected and misguided child, and one needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance." (Sec. 31.)

"This Act may be put in force in any province, or in any portion of a province, by proclamation, after the passing of an Act by the legislature of such province providing for the establishment of Juvenile Courts, or designating any existing courts as Juvenile Courts, and of detention homes for children." (Sec. 34.)

Moreover, it "may be put in force in any city, town, or other portion of a province, by proclamation, notwithstanding that the provincial legislature has not passed an Act such as referred to in section 34 of this Act, if the Governor in Council is satisfied that proper facilities for the due carrying out of the provisions of this Act have been provided in such city, town, or other portion of a province, by the municipal council thereof or otherwise." (Sec. 35.)

Where the Act is in Force.—The Juvenile Delinquents Act is in force in the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. It has not been proclaimed anywhere in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, which has its "own Act covering this point," and Alberta is "the only province that has it as a province," the legislature having, in the second session of 1913, passed "The Juvenile Courts Act" (chap. 14), which provides that "in every village of over five hundred inhabitants and in every town and city there shall be a Juvenile Court, and such court shall have jurisdiction over such portions of the province, in addition to the area included within the limits of such village, town or city, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time designate.

"The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may at any time establish a Juvenile Court for any rural municipality, district or portion of the province or for any other village." (Sec. 2.)

The commissioners appointed under the Children's Protec-

tion Act of Alberta shall be judges of the Juvenile Court of the city, town, etc., to which they are appointed. In addition, magistrates, District and Supreme Court judges shall be *ex officio* judges of the Juvenile Courts, but "shall not be required to preside unless willing to do so."

Agents of Children's Aid Societies shall act as clerks of the Juvenile Courts held where they reside; and the "Superintendent of Neglected Children and every inspector appointed under The Children's Protection Act shall each be a clerk of all Juvenile Courts"; or there may be clerks specially appointed and paid for by any city, etc., with the approval of the Superintendent of Neglected Children (sec. 6).

"It shall be the duty of the clerk of a Juvenile Court to see that all cases to be heard before the court are properly prepared, to have before the court all papers and documents in such cases, to arrange for the sittings of the court and to preserve order during such sittings." (Sec. 7.)

Agents of Children's Aid Societies shall be, and volunteers may be, appointed probation officers for juvenile delinquents (sec. 10, 11); and orphanages, children's homes, or shelters may be used "with the consent of the trustees or governing body thereof," as detention homes. (sec. 16.)

Alberta has at least thirty-two Juvenile Courts scattered throughout the province.

In Saskatchewan "the Juvenile Delinquents Act," never having been proclaimed, there are "no courts which come technically under the description, 'Juvenile Court,' but," writes Mr. S. Spencer Page, "in all cases where definite police magistrates have been appointed, which includes several of the second grade cities, besides Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, they have recognized the necessity of doing the children's work altogether apart from their ordinary work. Proceedings in the case are very often heard in the magistrate's private sitting room, or at any rate in his down town office."

"An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents" was passed in Quebec in 1910, by which was established "in and for the city of Montreal, a court of record, called the 'Juvenile

Delinquents' Court.'" Under this Act, "the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time specify and approve the institutions which may be used as industrial schools," and, "subject to ratification by the legislature, may make agreements for the keeping and maintenance of the children to be confined therein."

In the following year (1911) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was empowered to erect or provide a building to be used as "a reformatory prison for young offenders," and in the same year it was provided that "a hulk," as it is described in the marginal note, may be "fitted up and used as a reformatory prison," with training in seamanship for those boys desiring it.

What Juvenile Courts are Doing.—At the Social Service Congress held at Ottawa, March 3-5, 1914, Judge Choquet, of Montreal, said: "The Juvenile Court is not only a place where children and their parents are humanely treated, and their steps turned in the right direction, but it is also a great national asset, saving as it does thousands of children from becoming habitual criminals. Last year 2,500 children passed before me for various offences, out of which number only 160 were sent to the reformatory, and 2,340 were let out on probation. . . . The money saved to the state is enormous but the saving in the lives and morals of these future citizens cannot be estimated in terms of gold."

Winnipeg's Juvenile Court.—The City of Winnipeg has a Juvenile Court, under the "Children's Protection Act of Manitoba," and, from the most recent report available of Mr. F. J. Billiarde, Judge of the Juvenile Court and Superintendent of Neglected Children, it appears that in the first five years over 1,500 children were dealt with, and at least ninety per cent. of the cases "have turned out successfully, and have been handled with lasting benefit to the child and the community."

Provincial Acts for Protection of Children.—There are now in force the following provincial Acts for the protection of children:—

Alberta.—The Children's Protection Act (Statutes of Alberta, 1909, chapter 12). Afterwards amended several times.

British Columbia.—The Infants' Act (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911, chapter 107). This is divided into five parts, as follows: I. Guardianship and Apprenticeship of Minors; II. Infants' Contracts, Settlements, Leases, etc.; III. Illegitimate Children's Support; IV. Protection of Children; V. Youthful Offenders.

Manitoba.—"The Children's Protection Act of Manitoba" (R.S.M., chap. 30, as amended 1914).

New Brunswick.—Children's Protection Act (passed 1913, amended 1914).

Nova Scotia.—"Children's Protection Act, 1912."

Ontario.—"The Children's Protection Act of Ontario," as revised and passed in April, 1913, which date, by the way, was just twenty-one years from the time of passing Ontario's first Children's Protection Act (3-4 George V., chap 62).

P. E. Island.—"The Children's Protection Act of Prince Edward Island." (Laws of P.E.I., 1910, chapter 15.)

Quebec.—(See above under Juvenile Delinquents.)

Saskatchewan.—Children's Protection Act (Saskatchewan Revised Statutes, 1909, chap. 28).

Not the least interesting portion of most of the Children's Protection Acts is the definition given of the phrase "neglected child." The definition varies in some particulars in the different Acts, but that given below from the recently revised Ontario Act is a good example. "'Neglected Child' shall mean a child who is found begging, receiving alms, thieving in a public place, sleeping at night in the open air, loitering about in a public place after nine o'clock in the evening, associating or dwelling with a thief, drunkard or vagrant, or is a habitual truant, or a child who by reason of the neglect, drunkenness or other vice of its parents is growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing such child to an idle and dissolute life; or who is found in a house of ill-fame, or known to associate with or be in the company of a reputed prostitute; or an orphan, or an illegitimate child whose mother is unable to maintain it; or who is deserted by its parents; or whose only

parent is undergoing imprisonment for crime; or who by reason of ill-treatment, continual personal injury, or grave misconduct or habitual intemperance of its parents or either of them is in peril of loss of life, health or morality; or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity, is an unfit place for such child."

Under these Acts has been appointed in most of the provinces a Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children (see list above), clothed with "the powers conferred upon a Children's Aid Society."

Amongst the chief duties of the Superintendents are the following:—

(a) To encourage and assist in the establishment of Children's Aid Societies.

(b) To advise such societies and instruct them as to the manner in which their duties are to be performed.

(c) To see that a record is kept by such societies of all committals, and of all children placed in foster homes under the Children's Protection Act, and of such other particulars as may be deemed desirable.

(d) To direct and supervise the visiting of any place where a child is placed pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

(e) To prepare and submit an annual report to the Minister.

In Ontario the Superintendent of Neglected Children also inspects and reports upon Industrial Schools and Shelters.

Children's Aid Societies.—The definition of a "Children's Aid Society" in the Ontario Act is as follows:—(b) "Children's Aid Society" shall mean "a society having among its objects the protection of children from cruelty and the care and control of neglected children which has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the purposes of this Act; and, in a county or district in which there is no Children's Aid Society, shall mean the Superintendent."

The definitions in the Alberta and Nova Scotian Acts are very similar.

In the "Infants' Act" of British Columbia "Children's Aid Society" means "any duly incorporated and organized

society, association, or institution having among its objects the protection of children from cruelty, the safe-guarding of the young, the care and control of neglected and dependent children, the education and care of orphans and destitute children, and the carrying-on of schools, orphanages, and hospitals; such society, association, or institution having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the purposes of this Act."

But perhaps even more illuminating than legal definitions is such a document as the preamble to the model constitution for Children's Aid Societies adopted throughout the Province of Alberta.

"The objects of the society among others shall be: First—To protect children from cruelty, to care for and control neglected children, to provide foster homes for orphan or neglected children and in general to carry out the provisions of The Children's Protection Act of Alberta. Second—To systematically agitate against all that tends to rob the children of the right to grow up in an atmosphere of purity and moral cleanliness. Third—To prosecute persons who contribute to the delinquency of children. Fourth—To create a sentiment for the establishment of wholesome uplifting influences, such as small parks, play-grounds, gymnasiums, free baths, social centres, and the like. Fifth—To establish a personal service corps so that individual attention may be given to children by interested men and women. Sixth—To maintain an educational campaign on subjects relating to child protection. Seventh—To supervise and promote legislation in connection with the object for which the society is founded."

"In the administration of the Children's Protection Act" in Ontario—we quote from the report of 1914—"it is impressed upon Children's Aid Societies that children should not be lightly taken from their parents; that, ordinarily, a child's own home is the best place to rear that child, and similarly the institutions should not place in foster homes children who have been committed to their care because of temporary difficulties, such as loss of work, etc., in which parents are involved."

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

Alberta.—Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Taber, and a number of other places not named in the report.

British Columbia.—One Society in Victoria, two in Vancouver (C. J. South, Esq., J.P., Supt. C.A.S., Vancouver).

Manitoba.—Winnipeg (Sec. C.A.S., Mayfair Ave.), St. Adelaide, St. Boniface, Brandon, Dauphin and Swan River.

New Brunswick.—St. John. Also branches of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty" at Fredericton, Moncton, Woodstock and Sackville.

Nova Scotia.—Springhill, Windsor, Wolfville, Yarmouth, Amherst and New Glasgow, whilst "the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty" (headquarters at Halifax) has been approved as a Children's Aid Society.

Ontario.—Algoma District, Agent, J. P. Reed, Sault Ste. Marie; Brant County, Agent, J. L. Axford, Brantford; Bruce County, Sec., Rev. D. McLennan, Walkerton; Carleton County, Sec., John Keane, Ottawa; Dufferin County, Sec., Rev. G. W. Tebbs, Orangeville; Elgin County, Sec., W. J. Shaw, St. Thomas; Essex County, Agent, W. F. H. Hackney, Windsor; Frontenac County, Agent, W. H. Wyllie, Kingston; Grey County, Agent, A. E. Trout, Owen Sound; Haldimand County, Sec., R. A. Harrison, Dunville; Haliburton County, Sec., Rev. George Finch, Haliburton; Halton County, Sec., Mrs. Fred Dewar, Milton; Hastings County, Agent, W. H. Wrightmyer, Belleville; Huron County, Agent, G. M. Elliott, Goderich; Kenora District, Sec., Mrs. J. P. Earney, Kenora; Kent County, Agent, W. R. Baxter, Chatham; Lambton County, Agent, J. Wilkinson, Sarnia; Lanark County, Sec., J. R. McDiarmid, Carleton Place; Leeds and Grenville Counties, Agent, W. H. Wood, Brockville; Lennox and Addington Counties, Sec., Mrs. F. L. Hooper, Napanee; Lincoln County, Agent, R. E. Boyle, St. Catharines; Middlesex County, Agent, J. Sanders, London; Nipissing District, Agent, W. W. Ryan, North Bay; Norfolk County, Agent, D. E. McIntosh, Simcoe; Northumberland and Durham Counties, Sec., Dr. G. A. Dickinson, Port Hope; Ontario County, Agent, Rev. E. C. Hall, Oshawa; Oxford County, Acting Agent, Mrs. C. S. Pedley, Woodstock; Parry Sound District, Agent, Jos. Ryder, Parry Sound; Peel County, Agent, C. W. Norton, Brampton; Perth County, Agent,

Hugh Ferguson, Stratford; Peterborough County, Sec., E. L. Goodwill, Peterborough; Prescott and Russell Counties, Sec., Rev. John Galt, Vankleek Hill; Prince Edward County, Agent, H. C. McMullen, Picton; Rainy River District, Sec., W. J. Clarke, Fort Frances; Renfrew County, Agent, Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine, Renfrew; Simcoe County, Agent, Rev. A. Smith, Barrie; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Counties, Agent, Wm. Pollock, Cornwall; Sudbury District, Sec., Mrs. P. S. Frawley, Sudbury; Temiskaming District, Agent, N. J. McAulay, Haileybury; Thunder Bay District, Agent, Frank Blain, Fort William; Victoria County, Agent, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, Lindsay; Waterloo County, Agent, Rev. C. R. Miller, Berlin; Welland County, Agent, Chas. Black, Niagara Falls; Wellington County, Agent, Rev. Amos Tovell, Guelph; Wentworth County, Sec., John S. Fry, Dundas; Hamilton Society, Agent, J. C. Pinch, Hamilton; York County, Agent, R. P. Coulson, Stouffville; Toronto Society, Sec., Wm. Duncan, 229 Simcoe St., Toronto.

Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown.

Quebec.—(See "Soc. for Protec. of Women and Children.")

Saskatchewan.—Regina (Mr. J. Campbell, Pres. C.A.S.), Saskatoon (Mr. S. Wright, Sec. C.A.S.), Carlyle, Estevan, Humboldt, Indian Head, Kamsack, Maple Creek, Melville, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

NOTES ON CHILDREN'S AID WORK.

In Ontario "the appropriation for Children's Aid work is \$10,000 for inside and \$20,000 for outside service. All thirty-eight counties are now organized and are doing more or less efficient work. Some counties have no paid inspector, and in consequence their work is unsatisfactory. There are societies also in twenty-four separated towns and cities. There are branch societies in nine judicial districts. Contribution is made through the Superintendent's office towards the salaries of twenty-eight agents, the highest amount being \$480 per annum and the lowest \$25. Travelling expenses of visits to wards are paid by the Neglected Children's Branch. During 1913, 1,017 children were legally committed to the guardian-

ship of the Children's Aid Societies. A file and record of each one is kept in the central office in the Parliament Buildings. Each child is visited at least once a year and suitable action taken to prevent neglect or ill-treatment. Societies are supplied with literature of general interest. All necessary forms used in the work are supplied by the central office."

"In some places in the Dominion, the Children's Aid Societies raise all the money needed for the support of the work in the district which they represent, through memberships and subscriptions alone. Alberta is in the position, however, where, under The Children's Protection Act, municipalities of 10,000 population or over are required by law to provide and maintain shelters, and appoint and pay agents."—R. B. Chadwick.

For children over twelve years of age there is a demand on account of their ability to do light work.

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUVENILE COURTS AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

The Juvenile Court Judge "must be assisted by probation officers, men and women, who really act as his eyes and ears, with a thorough understanding of social conditions, possessed of great patience and tact, and also a great love and understanding of children and their problems. . . . They must also be capable of making friends with the children . . . as a child will speak freely to a person whom he trusts, but will be stubborn with, or be hopelessly to, a person whom he dislikes or distrusts."—His Honor Judge Choquet.

WOMEN AS PROBATION OFFICERS.

"The girl problem is entirely different from that of the boy, and can only be safely handled by women probation officers," says Mr. R. B. Chadwick. "The majority of charges against girls are for sex crimes, and, as a general rule, the most difficult to deal with. The work of women probation officers in Calgary and Edmonton has been most excellent."

Again, in his recent report, Mr. Chadwick says: "During the past year, the work which has been enlarged to possibly a greater extent than any other branch of this work has been that of dealing with the 'Girl Problem,' and Children's Aid

Societies all over the province have urged the necessity and advisability of having special women officers to deal with the girl in the cities, and in many instances they have gone beyond the sphere of constituted authority in this, and have urged the appointment of special police women and police matrons. To Edmonton belongs the satisfaction of having appointed the first woman probation officer with police powers in the person of Miss Annie Jackson, who for the past four years has been connected with this branch of the Attorney-General's Department. The work which the various women probation officers have done in the matter of the prevention of crime, and their work among girls who have been picked up off the streets and removed from other pernicious influences, is beyond estimation."

A provincial probation officer (Mrs. Mary Yeomans), has also been "appointed to deal particularly with the problem of the girl in the country districts," and her duty (as she sees it), besides a general supervision of probation work amongst girls, is to study "existing conditions for girls throughout the province," with regard both to employment and recreation, and to "endeavor to interest the public generally, but women particularly, as mothers and big sisters, all over the province to lend their active assistance in doing everything possible to safeguard young girls, to give them the necessary education in the plan and functions of life, to shield them in times of temptation, to instruct them properly as to the dangers of life in the larger cities, to make provision for their recreation, and to do what they can to raise the standard of our future citizens. . . . In the spring of 1913, at the request of the Department of Agriculture, and in company with one of their officials, many of the Women's Institutes, chiefly in the southern part of the province, were visited, and the importance of the work with girls was impressed. By this means access was gained to the ranching, the mountain, and the outlying homesteading districts, and satisfactory results achieved. In one instance meetings were held between sixty and seventy miles from the railway, and the audience gathered from as far as thirty-five miles distant."

The name of Calgary's woman probation officer is Mrs. Effie H. Bagnall.

At Vancouver, B.C., Miss M. Crawford has been lately appointed overseer of the girls under detention, and has been put in charge of the girl delinquents on probation.

A Woman Commissioner was appointed under the Children's Protection Act of Alberta—Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, who has the distinction of being the first Canadian woman to hold office as judge of a Juvenile Court. For many years she has been a leader in social and philanthropic work in Calgary.

INFANT MORTALITY.

BY DR. HELEN MACMURCHY.

[Dr. Helen MacMurchy, to whom we are indebted for the following article, has attained a unique position among the women physicians of Canada. She has made a special study of Infant Mortality, and of the Feeble-Minded, and is recognized as an authority on these subjects far beyond the boundaries of the Dominion. Having been a teacher for many years before entering the medical profession, she has had peculiar opportunities of studying the development of the mental faculties. In 1906 she was asked by the Ontario Government to prepare a Census of the Feeble-Minded in the Province. In 1913 she was appointed Inspector of the Feeble-Minded, and Assistant Inspector of Public Charities and Hospitals in Ontario. Previously, in 1910, she represented the Province of Ontario at the first annual Conference for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, held at Baltimore, and in that year, and in 1911 and 1912, by the desire of Hon. W. J. Hanna, she prepared three special reports on Infant Mortality.]

The infant mortality rate is generally regarded as the most sensitive index to the health and well-being of the community.

It is well known that the registration of births is not attended to in Canada as well as it ought to be, and this is one reason why our infant mortality rate appears so high.

The City of Sydney, Victoria, Australia, has an infant mortality rate of 72 per 1,000 births.

New Zealand has a lower infant mortality rate than any part of the British Empire, or indeed any other part of the world.

The average infant mortality of the twelve largest cities in England is at present about 104 per 1,000 births.

The infant mortality rate in Ontario is as follows: Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births, in 1910, 119.2; in 1911, 112.1; in 1912, 110.3; and in 1913, 117.7.

Maternal nursing is the most important safeguard for the infant's life. The chances are that the infant nursed by its mother will live. For the infant fed in any other way the chances are unfavorable. Among the sixty-three infants who died in Fort William during the months of July and August, 1910, of summer diarrhoea, it was found on investigation by the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Wodehouse, that not one was nursed by its mother.

Other important means of saving the baby's life are a pure milk supply, maternity benefits, schools for mothers, the training of girls in home duties, especially in the hygiene of the home and the care of children, a pure water supply, good drainage and other sanitary measures. Fresh air and perfect cleanliness are also of extreme importance.

Some Statistics from Other Provinces.—In British Columbia, 1913, of 4,619 deaths, 1,271 were of children under 3 years of age, the rate per thousand for the whole Province being 2.56 and the percentage 27.51. In Nova Scotia, 1912-13, 20 per cent. of all deaths were those of infants under 1 year, while for the 5 years, 1908-13, deaths of children under 1 year per thousand births averaged 114.5 for the Province; 170.6 for towns of over 10,000 population; 143.5 for towns 5,000 to 10,000, but in country districts only 85 per 1,000. In Manitoba, of deaths registered in 1912, 35.2 per cent. were those of infants under 1 year, corresponding to a mortality rate of 147.4 per 1,000 births. In Quebec Province, 1911, 49.7 per cent. of total deaths were those of children under 5 years.

In Toronto a Division of Child Hygiene was inaugurated last June. "The attempt has been made to keep in touch with every baby in the city under one year of age. To this end a filing system has been arranged in which all names and available information concerning each child is placed as soon after birth as it is recorded, there being nearly 4,000 cards in the filing system. The Division sends out literature on the hygiene of infancy to every mother as soon as the birth of her child is reported; and with this an invitation to attend

the various Well-Baby clinics if the child is not under the care of a private physician.

"There are ten Well-Baby clinics under the division. Each clinic meets twice a week and a doctor and several nurses are in attendance. Seven of the Well-Baby clinics are in connection with the milk stations. All the clinics are growing very rapidly, and accommodation will soon prove inadequate.

"The division keeps records of all deaths of infants under two years, and is making an investigation of babies who died from digestive disorders.

"A mortality pin map is being kept, and the deaths are recorded and specified according to their cause by various colored pins."—Health Bulletin, Toronto, July, 1914.

"**Better Babies.**"—In June, 1914, was held at Calgary, Alberta, a "baby show," in which most of the women's organizations and many of the physicians of the city were interested. A doctor was chairman of the committee in charge. "The slogan" was "Better Babies." Seven hundred infants were brought for examination, "but not one reached the hundred per cent. perfection limit, though several touched ninety-nine and a half."

The Pure Milk Crusade is being carried on along two different lines. One is the raising of the standard of all the milk sold by means of the passing and enforcement of laws and municipal regulations, and the maintaining of constant and efficient inspection.

The other is the supply of good milk to the poorer classes at milk stations and depots, which are usually made centres of education for mothers.

A great impetus was given to the campaign, already well begun, when, at "the Convention of the Canadian Medical Association held in Ottawa in June, 1908, Dr. C. J. O. Hastings of Toronto read a paper on 'The National Importance of Pure Milk.' The matter was promptly taken up by the executive, which decided to form a Canadian Medical Association Milk Commission. It was composed of representatives from all parts of Canada, with Dr. Hastings as Chairman and Dr. J. H. Elliott of Toronto as Secretary. Its object was defined as

being to co-operate with Boards of Health in securing a pure milk supply, and to seek more stringent legislation." The meetings were held in Toronto, where enough members to make a quorum resided; and immediately the "Canadian Medical Milk Commission" began to organize local "Commissions" in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton. The result of publicity given to the dire effects of unclean milk has been a greatly improved supply in many cities of the Dominion.

Ontario now has on the Statute books (R.S.O. 1914, chap. 221) an Act entitled "The Milk Act," which empowers the council of every municipality to pass by-laws regarding the production, care, transportation or sale of milk, and for the making of tests as to the wholesomeness of milk. The Act provides against the spread of disease through infected milk.

A clause of special interest to social workers is the following: "The council of every municipality may establish and maintain, or assist by annual grant or otherwise, in the establishment and maintenance of milk depôts in order to furnish a special supply of milk to infants."

Milk Depôts in Montreal.—As an example of the self-evident usefulness of pure milk depôts and baby clinics, which leads to such a rapid extension of work, we shall insert a comparison of the work done in Montreal for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, from the "Annual Report of the Municipal Assistance Department":—

1911.—Depôts, 13; infants treated, 1,180; deaths, 112; average death rate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; consultations, 8,955; outdoor visits, 1,118; pints of milk distributed, 26,119.

1912.—Depôts, 16; infants treated, 1,880; deaths, 104; average death rate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; consultations, 7,582; outdoor visits, 3,875; pints distributed, 105,311.

1913.—Depôts, 23; infants treated, 2,729; deaths, 156; average death rate, 6 per cent.; consultations, 31,789; outdoor visits, 5,966; pints distributed, 154,692. In this year 28,010 pounds of ice were distributed also.

The Milk Depôts are connected with dispensaries, hospitals, parishes, settlements, etc. The list is as follows:—

Montreal Local Council of Women, corner Ontario West

and Church; St. Joseph Parish, 306 Richmond; Dispensaire de l'Enfant-Jésus, 91 St. Joseph Boulevard East; St. Justine Hospital, 1107 DeLorimier; St. Pierre Parish, 213 Visitation; St. Cunégonde Parish, corner Vinet and Quesnel; St. Edouard Parish, 982 Beaubien; St. Jean-Baptiste Parish, 411 Drolet; Mothers' Clinic, 150 Colborne; St. Jean Berchman's Parish, 2251 Cartier; St. Arsène Parish, 551 Daniel; St. Helen's Parish, 190 St. Maurice; Hochelaga Parish, 237 Cuvilliers; St. Clothilde Parish, 20 Côte St. Paul Road; Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital, 43 Argyle; St. Henry and St. Zotique Parishes, 1844 Notre Dame West; St. James Parish, 306 St. Hubert; Dispensaire des bébés (Emard Ward), 233 Boulevard Monk; Iverley Settlement, 12 Richmond Square; Chalmers' House, 908 St. Catherine East; University Settlement, 159 Dorchester West; Ste. Bridgide Parish, 941 Dorchester East; Bonsecours, 2 Friponne.

Amongst the cities which have one or more pure **Milk Stations** may be mentioned Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, Regina, and also Hamilton, where, in June, 1911, was organized "the Babies' Dispensary Guild," at 12 Euclid Avenue. "The first annual report, given March, 1912, gives the total daily attendance as 2,738, and the daily average as 11. The Guild provided 27,745 quarts of certified milk and 2,202 quarts of albumenized milk. To those who have no means of paying the milk is sent free of charge; others receive it at about half what it costs the Guild. The average number under care per day was 140. Two nurses are now connected with the dispensary. The Guild is a purely philanthropic institution. Last year it had a campaign to raise \$15,000, and about \$10,000 has been received. The Ontario Government gave a grant of \$300, and the city also gave \$300. There is no doubt that this work is doing much and will do more to lower Hamilton's infant death rate."

In connection with the milk stations and special work for infants, the various nursing agencies, women's organizations and settlements have done demonstration work of a character so excellent that in many instances the municipalities and hospitals have taken up the task on a more extensive scale. In

Winnipeg "the Babies' Milk Depot as a municipal institution" was opened in March, 1914, "under the supervision of the Health Committee of the City Council, assisted by Mrs. N. T. McMillan, Mrs. A. K. Godfrey, and Mrs. W. J. Boyd, social workers." It was put in charge of four graduate nurses, and one other nurse (a linguist)—"and supplied ice, in many cases, as well as milk."

The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission led the way in preventive work for babies. The names and addresses of babies registered at the City Hall were regularly obtained, and the nurse assigned to the preventive work visited as frequently as the urgency for instruction and the demands of other cases allowed. Ice boxes were sold at cost price or loaned. Protection from flies by means of fly screens, mosquito nettings for the babies' hammocks, etc., were not forgotten. Modified milk and medical advice were obtained at the Winnipeg Free Dispensary, the North Winnipeg Hospital, and other stations.

The Day Nursery.—So long as mothers with young children have to be "the family bread-winners" such an institution as "The Crèche," or "Day Nursery," seems an absolute necessity. Many a mother, forced by circumstances to become the wage-earner of the family, would be obliged to choose between locking her little ones in a cheerless room, exposed to many dangers, or turning them into the street during her enforced absence, were it not for the Day Nursery. The nurseries generally serve as agencies which help the women to obtain work. But many nurseries do more than this. For instance, the aim of the Montreal Day Nursery is "to teach," as well as "take care of," the children "during the hours the mothers work"; and many nurseries have kindergartens in connection. There are, of course, variations in the rules of the different nurseries as to ages of children admitted, hours, etc.; but there is a growing tendency to put these institutions under the care of more highly trained workers than in former days.

In 1913 a Central Committee of the Day Nurseries of Toronto was formed. "This Committee consists of three representatives from each of the five Day Nurseries. Its

duties are to consider matters of common interest, and through it application is made to the Social Service Commission, recently organized, for grants of money from the city or for the investigation of cases requiring special attention or advice." (Secretary, Mrs. Saul, Brunswick Ave., Toronto.)

Halifax.—House of the Guardian Angel (for Foundlings). Sisters of Charity. **Hamilton.**—Day Nursery (W.C.T.U.). **Kingston.**—Crèche Ass'n. Pres., Mrs. Bidwell, King St. **Montreal.**—Day Nursery, 50 Belmont St. Pres., Mrs. Wellington Dixon; Sec., Miss E. Thomas, 290 Pine Ave. W. (Children three weeks to twelve years.) Nursery, Foundling Asylum, and Maternity Hosp. Sisters of Miséricorde. Nursery (R.C.), 440 E. Dorchester St. King's Daughters' Summer Crèche. Sec., Miss Buchanan, 40 Westmount Blvd. **Sault au Recollet.**—Foundling Asylum and Nursery. Sisters of Miséricorde. **Toronto.**—Crèche, 374 Victoria St. Pres., Lady Moss, 219 Lonsdale Ave. **Danforth Day Nursery,** 26 Arundel Ave. Pres., Mrs. A. M. Bell, 140 Danforth Ave. **East End Nursery,** 28 River St. Pres., Mrs. Susan McDonald, 8 Playter Blvd. **Queen St. E. Day Nursery,** 1575 Queen St. E. Pres., Mrs. Farmery, 53 Leuty Ave. **West End Crèche.** Pres., Mrs. Geo. Burton, 77 Lowther Ave. **The Day Nursery (R.C.),** Ossington Ave. **Jewish Day Nursery** and Children's Home, 218 Simcoe St. Pres., Mrs. A. Raffelman. **Vancouver.**—Baby Nursery, 1221 Pendrell St. The Crèche, 752 Thurlow St. City Crèche. **Winnipeg.**—Benedictine Inst. (Holy Ghost Parish), Selkirk Ave. Day Nursery, 378 Stella Ave., "owned and maintained" by the "Mothers' Ass'n. of Winnipeg," (See Section VI.) Immaculate Conception Parish Day Nursery, Austin St.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR INFANTS.

Halifax.—Infants' Home, 152 Tower Rd. Pres., Mrs. Ivan Mäder; Sec., Mrs. Hector McInnes. **Hamilton.**—Infants' Home and Home of the Friendless, 170 Caroline St. S. Pres., Mrs. R. Evans, 49 Homewood Ave.; Sec., Mrs. J. D. Ferguson. **Kingston.**—Home for Friendless Women and Infants. Pres., Mrs. MacNee; Sec., Mrs. E. J. B. Pense. **London.**—Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, 190 St. James St. **Montreal.**—Foundling and Baby Hosp. Pres., Mrs. James Thorn, 4110 Western Ave., Westmount. Prot. Infants' Home. Pres., Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine St., Westmount. St. Justine's Infants' Home, 820 Delorimier Ave. Pres., Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson; Sec., Mrs. J. Edgar. **Minicouci, Que.**—Infant Asylum. Sisters of Charity. **Toronto.**—Infants' Home and Infirmary (Incorp. 1875), 21 St. Mary St., Toronto. St. Vincent's Infants' Home. (For other Homes, see Sections IX and XVIII.)

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

Alberta.—Calgary, Children's Aid Shelter. S. A. Children's Home, 1446-1448 Blvd., N. W. **Edmonton,** Dept. of Dependent and Delinquent Children (Prov. Gov't.), 8 Credit Foncier Building. Children's Shelter.

British Columbia.—Nanaimo, St. Ann's Convent and Orphanage. **Quarichan,** Boys' Protectorate. **New Westminster,** Providence Orphanage, 837 12th St. Supt., Sister M. Dolores. **Vancouver,** Alexandra Orphanage, 1726 7th Ave. W. Children's Home, Powell St. E. Monastery of Our Lady of Charity. **Victoria, B.C.** Prot. Orphans' Home, 2091 Cook St. Children's Home and Detention Home, 1462 Pembroke St. Prot. Orphanage, 495 Hillside St. **Manitoba.**—St. Boniface, Orphanage. **Winnipeg,** Children's Home, 200 River St. Pres., Mrs. Wm. Clark, 261 Colony St. Children's "Home of the Friendless," 81 Polson St. Home of the Friendless Children, 590 Furby St. St. Joseph's Orphanage, 11 Kennedy St. Pres., Mrs. N. Bawlf; Sec., Mrs. R. Driscoll.

New Brunswick.—**Moncton**, St. Mary's Orphans' Home, 91 Main St. **St. Basil**, N.B. Orphanage, (Hospital Nuns of St. Joseph.) St. John Prot. Orphan Asylum, 165 Britain St. Pres., Mrs. McLellan. St. Vincent's Orphans' Asylum for Girls, Cliff St. Wiggins' Male Orphan Institution, 225 St. James St. **Tracadie**, Orphanage (connected with Leper Hospital).

Northwest Territories.—**Providence**, Orphan Asylum. Gray Nuns.

Nova Scotia.—**Halifax**, Prot. Orphans' Home, 54 Campbell Rd. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Quinpool Rd. (R.C.). St. Paul's Girls' Home. **Sydney**, St. Anthony's Home. R.C. Orphanage. **Truro**, Prot. Orphanage, Bible Hill.

Ontario.—**Bellefonte**, Children's Shelter, W. Moira St. **Berlin**, Berlin Orphanage, 202 King St. W. **Brantford**, Jane Laylock's Children's Home. **Cornwall**, Nazareth Orphanage. **Fort William**, Orphans' Home. **Guelph**, Children's Shelter, Clark St. **Hamilton**, Boys' Home. Pres., Mrs. Leggat, Duke St.; Sec., Mrs. N. Fearman. Children's Home, Main St. E. Hamilton Orphan Asylum, Aged Women's Home and Ladies' Benevolent Soc., 195 Wellington St. S. Orphans' Home, 195 Wellington St. Orphans' Guild, Pres., Miss McKinley. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Park St. N. **Kingston**, Hotel Dieu Orphanage, St. Joseph St. House of Providence and Orphanage, Montreal St. Prot. Orphans' Home. Union St., three Directresses, Miss Muckleston, Mrs. H. Calvin, Mrs. A. Strahan; Sec., Mrs. A. P. Chown. St. Mary-of-the-Lake Orphanage. **London**, Prot. Orphans' Home, Richmond St. S. A. Rescue and Children's Home, Riverview Ave. Mount St. Joseph Orphanage. **Ottawa**, Prot. Orphans' Home, 455 Gilmour St. Pres., Mrs. Levi Crannell, 136 Lisgar St.; Sec., Mrs. Hugh Lewis, 29 Argyle Ave. St. Joseph's Orphans' Home (R.C.), 71 Rideau Terrace. St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and Home for the Aged. **Peterborough**, St. Vincent's Orphanage (M. Placidia). **Pictou**, Loyal True Blue Orphanage. St. Agatha Orphan Asylum. **St. Catharines**, Prot. Home Orphanage br. **St. Thomas**, Children's Shelter, 113 Wellington St. **Toronto**, Bethany Orphanage, 1004 College St. Boys' Home, George St. Children's Aid Shelter, 229 Simcoe St. (Supt., Mr. Duncan). Girls' Home, 229 Gerrard St. Pres., Mrs. Lucas; Treas., Mrs. A. C. Beasley. Home for Homeless Children, 50-52 Ossington Ave. Carmelite Sisters. Prot. Orphans' Home, Dovercourt Rd. Sacred Heart Orphanage and Children's Home, 1740 Queen St. W. Working Boys' Home, 63 Gould St. **Woodstock**, Children's Shelter.

Prince Edward Island.—**Charlottetown**, Orphanage, (Grey Nuns).

Quebec.—Orphanages at Albany; Beauharnois; Chambly; Châteauguay; Coteau du Lac; Farnham; Lévis; Longueville; Midnapore; Montfort. **Montreal**, Boys' Home, 113-121 Mountain St. Pres., John Redpath Dougall; Sec., E. N. Ross. Boys' Farm and Training School. Bethlehem Orphan Asylum and Infant Sch. (Gray Nuns, Richmond Sq.). Hervey Inst., Claremont Ave. Pres., Mrs. J. A. Henderson; Sec., Mrs. Alex. Murray. Aim: "To take care of half-orphan children" of mothers that have to earn their living, or fathers unable to pay a housekeeper, and left in charge of children. Prot. Orphan Asylum. Pres., Mrs. E. B. Green-shields, 349 Peel St. St. Patrick's Asylum, St. Catherine Rd. N. Cote des Neiges, Gray Nuns (Irish orphans, boys and girls). St. Henry's Orphan Asylum, 63 College St. St. Vincent de Paul, E. St. Catherine St. "Maternal Schools." Gray Nuns. **Quebec City**, Church of England Female Orphan Asylum, 225 Grande Allee St. Male Orphan Asylum, 34 St. Faye Rd. Nazareth Orphanage for Boys. Orphanage of the Sacred Heart. St. Bridget's Asylum and Kindergarten (for orphans and old people). Youville Orphanage for Girls and Infant Asylum, St. Olivier St. **Rimouski**; **Shawbridge**, Boys' Farm and Training Sch. Sec., E.

Ross-Ross; Supt., G. W. O. Matthews. **St. Albert; St. Ursule; Three Rivers. Saskatchewan, Prince Albert. St. Patrick's Orphanage. Sisters of Charity.**

SECTION VIII.

EDUCATION.

The Educational Systems of all the provinces are based on the idea of free public or common schools for all children, and of ensuring facilities for higher education (in most cases including State-aided university education) for the ambitious young people who intend to take up the learned professions or prepare themselves for leadership in the community. Under the general similarity, there are differences of method, grading and nomenclature, each province having developed a certain individuality in the effort to meet its own peculiar difficulties.

One of the most interesting features of the general situation is the demand, becoming constantly more insistent, that methods of education shall be readjusted to meet the changed conditions of life. The manufacturer looks to education to supply him with skilled industrial workers, as the mistress demands efficient maids; while the economist and sociologist protest against "educating the boy away from the farm," and the girl away from the home and the ideals of wifehood and motherhood.

It is asserted that the vast sums spent on schools, colleges and universities have gone chiefly to "the development of the exceptional man," and that while "the developing of the exceptional man is important, we have too long neglected the average man" (and still more the average woman). "The time demands that more attention should be paid to raising the average level."

Educational Authorities.

Alberta.—The Education Department "is in charge of the Minister of Education, his Deputy and staff." There is an Educational Council of five members (two of whom must be Roman Catholics) to whom text-books and proposed regulations are submitted for approval

British Columbia.—The Superintendent of Education is the executive head of the Department and goes for his instructions to the Minister of Education. "The course of instruction is determined by the Council of Public Instruction, which is the Government of the day."

New Brunswick.—The Board of Education is "composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick and the Chief Superintendent of Education. The Board provides Normal and Model Schools, . . . appoints school inspectors, divides the Province into school districts, and generally provides for an efficient system of education." But the Chief Superintendent "directs the inspectors, enforces regulations, apportions the County School fund, and does the work of supervision."

Nova Scotia.—Education is "controlled by the Council of Public Instruction, which consists of the Executive of the Provincial Government. . . . Since 1908 there has been an Advisory Board comprising five members appointed by the Government and two elected every two years by members of the Provincial Educational Association." The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council appoints both the Superintendent of Education (who is Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction) and the Director of Technical Education (who is also Principal of the Technical College). The twelve Inspectors are appointed by the Council, on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

Manitoba.—"The Department of Education is organized under a Minister of Education. He is assisted by a Deputy Minister and office staff, and an Advisory Board representing the various educational interests of the Province. . . . In addition to the regular staff of School Inspectors (appointed and paid by the Department), there are organizers of schools among foreign-speaking peoples."

Ontario.—At the head of the Provincial Department of Education is the Minister of Education, who is assisted by the Deputy Minister, the Superintendent of Education, and an Advisory Council composed of the Superintendent and

nineteen elective members representing the University of Toronto, Queen's University, McMaster University, Ottawa University, and the Western University, School Teachers—Public, High, and Separate—Public School Inspectors, and the School Trustees.

There is one woman in the Council, Miss Harriet Johnston, a Public School representative.

"Under the School Law the Department of Education prescribes the courses of studies, leaving considerable latitude to the Boards of Trustees, which control the schools." The inspectors are appointed by the County Councils, and by "the larger urban municipalities"; but these appointments must be confirmed by the Minister of Education.

Prince Edward Island.—The Board of Education consists of "the Premier as President, eight members of the Government, the Principal of Prince of Wales College and the Chief Superintendent of Education."

Quebec.—The Council of Public Instruction consists of Roman Catholic and Protestant members and is divided into two committees, dealing with and regulating school questions affecting the interests of Roman Catholics and Protestants respectively. The committees sit separately, each appointing its own chairman and secretary. The Roman Catholic committee consists of "the bishops, ordinaries or administrators of the Roman Catholic dioceses and apostolic vicariates, situated wholly or partly in the Province"; and "an equal number of Roman Catholic laymen, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council during pleasure." Besides these, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint, for a term not exceeding three years, "four officers of instruction"—two being priests and the principals of Normal Schools, and two laymen "officers of primary instruction." "The Protestant Committee consists of a number of Protestant members equal to the number of Roman Catholic lay members and appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor during pleasure." In addition "the Protestant committee may associate with themselves six persons as associate members, and the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers may at each annual meeting elect one

of their members to be an associate member of the Protestant Committee, for the following year." These have the same powers in the Protestant Committee as the other members, but do not form "part of the Council of Public Instruction." "School questions affecting the joint interests of both Roman Catholics and Protestants are under the jurisdiction of . . . the entire Council of Public Instruction. The secretaries of the two committees are joint secretaries of the Council, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction is President of the Council."

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Education is under the Minister of Education, who is assisted by a Deputy Minister and a Superintendent of Education.

School Attendance, Compulsory or Otherwise.

Alberta.—Attendance at school is compulsory for children, aged 7 to 12, inclusive, for at least 16 weeks each year (Sec. 144, School Ordinances); but there is considerable difficulty in enforcing the law.

New Brunswick has "a compulsory attendance law, but it is optional with localities, and in country districts is not generally enforced, though adopted at school meetings." St. John and Moncton "have appointed truant officers with good results."

Nova Scotia has a "Compulsory School Attendance Act" for towns.

Manitoba.—By amendment to the "Children's Act of Manitoba" (R.S.M., ch. 30), in 1914, the education of children over 7 and under 14 has been made compulsory.

Ontario.—School attendance is compulsory for every child between 8 and 14 years of age, unless excused for valid reasons (9 Edw. VII, chap. 92, sec. 3). By recent amendments to the Truancy Act, instruction for blind and deaf children is compulsory.

Prince Edward Island.—"Every child from 5 to 16 must have free school privileges," and, while there is no compulsory if the average attendance falls below fifty per cent of the enrolment a deduction (to be made up by the parents who did not send their children to school, or the district) is made from

the Government grant toward the teacher's salary. In 1913, moreover, it was enacted that \$1.00 for each child in average daily attendance during each half year "shall be paid to each teacher whose work is satisfactory to the inspector," but the allowance to any one teacher is not "to exceed \$25.00 in one half-year." In 1911 Prince Edward Island was the banner province for school attendance. (See below.)

Quebec.—Education is not compulsory.

Saskatchewan.—"The law calls for compulsory school attendance from 7 to 12 years of age, with penalty for non-attendance for a certain number of days in the year," but the regulation is difficult to enforce.

Statistics of School Attendance, taken from Bulletin XIX, 5th Census of Canada, published March, 1914. "The total number of persons between the ages of 6 and 20 at the date of the Census (1911) was 2,141,909, of which 1,801,779, or 84.12 per cent., were Canadian-born, 6.65 per cent. were British-born (the term including all persons, except Canadians, born in the United Kingdom, or in any of its dependencies), and 9.23 per cent. were foreign-born. Of this number 52.51 per cent." attended some place of learning for some part of 1910, but only 44.82 per cent. attended school for more than six months in that year.

With regard to children between 7 and 14 years of age, inclusive, who accounted for 16 per cent. of the total population of the nine provinces and numbered 1,154,307, less than 80 per cent. attended school during 1910, and less than 70 per cent. were under instruction for more than six months. The percentages of attendance for the provinces were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 84.60; Ontario, 84.27; Nova Scotia, 82.86; Quebec, 80.96; New Brunswick, 80.05; British Columbia, 75.33; Manitoba, 74.64; Saskatchewan, 66.71; and Alberta, 62.83 per cent.

It is not fair, however, to argue from these figures that the western provinces have been remiss, compared to the eastern, in providing for the education of their children, for between 1906 and 1911 "Manitoba put in operation on the average two new schools per week . . . Saskatchewan about five, and Alberta about three per week."

In 1911, "basing the computations on the number of teachers to the number of persons between the ages of 6 and 16, Prince Edward Island had one teacher to every 39 children"; Nova Scotia, 1 to 41; New Brunswick, 1 to 43; Quebec, 1 to 38; Ontario, 1 to 42; Manitoba, 1 to 36; Saskatchewan, 1 to 28; Alberta, 1 to 39; and British Columbia, 1 to 50.

Quebec and Ontario show the greatest percentage (76.47 and 74.43 respectively) for children, 7 to 14 years of age, attending school for more than 6 months, whilst "the Maritime and Prairie Provinces show the greatest proportion attending school for from 4 to 6 months in the year."

Of the Canadian-born population between the ages of seven and fourteen, 81.57 per cent. had a record of school attendance, as against 72.52 per cent. of the British-born and 64.97 per cent. of the foreign-born, but of the last-named about a third of those attending school went for short periods only. The attendance at school of children of the above ages is naturally better in urban districts, including cities, towns and incorporated villages with a population of 1,500 or more, than in rural districts. The percentages for all Canada are 83.38 urban and 77.90 rural. "The rural communities of the western provinces show a much smaller percentage of school attendance for the population 7 to 14 years than is shown by the provinces in eastern Canada. In the western provinces, the large majority of the foreign-born children of this age are to be found in rural parts." In Saskatchewan 926 in every thousand of foreign-born children, of 7 to 14, resided in country districts. The proportion per thousand in Alberta was 879; and in Manitoba, 625; but in Quebec it was only 330, and in Ontario 286. "Prince Edward Island has the highest percentage of rural school attendance, and New Brunswick the highest for urban centres," all nativities included; but "the city of St. Catharines and the towns of Brockville and North Bay lead, not only the Province of Ontario, but the Dominion, in the matter of school attendance, with percentages of attendance of over 90."

Returning now to the larger division, including the population from 5 to 20 years of age, "the proportion for all

Canada of males to females, attending school, is very nearly equal for every age group, excepting in the 15 to 20 group, where the proportion is 14.67 per cent. of the total males as against 17.23 per cent. of females. The greatest proportion of attendance is shown in the group 10 to 14, with 79.43 per cent. for males and 80.07 for females." By the census taken in 1901, as well as that of 1911, it appeared that the percentage of boys, aged from 5 to 9, was slightly higher than that of girls of the same age group, as regards school attendance; but in the age group of 10 to 19 the census of 1901 showed that the attendance of the sexes was equal, being 480 in every thousand of each class, whilst that of 1911 showed that the number of males of every thousand of this age group had risen to 484, and the number of females to 508.

"Of the population 5 to 9 years of age, 58.69 per cent. were reported as being at school in 1910, as compared with 59.73 per cent. in 1901"; but in the age-group 10 to 19 there was "a gain of 1.58 per cent. in the decade," and "the net gain in school attendance for the population, 5 to 19 in the decade, was, therefore, about 8 in the thousand."

Consolidated Schools.—In Nova Scotia, in 1912-13, 409 schools were kept open with an average attendance of 7 pupils each; and some of these had only two or three pupils. It is the same in every other province of the Dominion. Sparse population in many country districts makes the education of the children extremely difficult and expensive. The "only known method of providing adequate primary and secondary education for farm children," according to Mr. A. C. Monahan, Specialist in Rural Education in Washington, D.C., is "the Consolidated School." It is "the only way of securing an attendance large enough to supply for children the companionship necessary for their best development. It is the only way to retain trained teachers for the country and to divide the work so that it may be done efficiently. The road problem enters the consolidation problem. It has been found that good roads follow the consolidation of schools. Poor roads have never been any hindrance in conveying pupils to a centralized school." He added, "Canada is much better prepared to undertake consolidation of schools than the United

States is, owing to its excellent system of supervision and Government support."

In Ontario, the Macdonald Consolidated School, Guelph, was formed as an experiment, in 1903, by a union of 5 sections, whose 15 trustees composed the Consolidated School Board. "The sections were to retain their separate identity and maintain their old premises in case of a return to the individual system. . . . After the three years assigned for the experiment three and a half sections withdrew," because the school was unfavorably situated and the cost of conveying the pupils was excessive. With one exception, however, all the ratepayers who had children attending the school voted to continue the consolidation at the additional expense; the continuance of the school was prevented by the adverse vote of ratepayers who had no children to be educated. It is now a two-school consolidation.

New Brunswick has several consolidated schools. "In 1904 a type school was built from the Macdonald Fund and with Macdonald accessories—a school similar to the Macdonald Consolidated School at Guelph. Seven districts were united; they were sparsely settled, with only 130 pupils. . . . The Macdonald Fund paid the extra expenses above what the sections had been paying," and after three years' experience "arrangements were made to continue the assistance for three years more. At the end of the fifth year the building was burned, but . . . the people declined to abandon the consolidated system and voted to tax themselves heavily to rebuild and continue the school. The New Brunswick Legislature has voted \$7,000 to sections which adopt consolidation. If three school districts have an average of six pupils or less they must unite, the Government paying one-half of the expenses."

In Prince Edward Island, "the Macdonald Consolidated School was established at Hillsborough in 1905." Six districts, in which the average salary given to the teachers of the one-roomed schools was under \$200 the year, and which during five years had "matriculated but one pupil to Prince of Wales' College," united, with the result that in the next five years twenty pupils from those same districts and another

twenty from outlying districts matriculated, and "the 95 per cent. who never go beyond the Public School" received a much better training for their life work. In this case, consolidation not only made possible a kindergarten and classes in manual training, household science, school gardening, nature study, music, drawing and physical culture, but it enriched the social life of the district with its "Literary and Social Clubs" and associations for sports. Unfortunately the school has had to be closed temporarily for financial reasons.

Manitoba has adopted the consolidation idea with enthusiasm. "By June 30th, 1912, 176 old districts had been consolidated into 29, and during the year 35 more were consolidated into 12. . . . The consolidated School Districts are operated very successfully, the van drivers seldom missing a trip, and the country children attending with great regularity." To attend to the many requests for information the Department of Education has recently appointed Mr. J. A. Beattie, M.A., to be "Special Agent for Consolidation."

In **Saskatchewan**, the School Act was amended in the session of 1912-13 to provide "for the erection of a large district in territory heretofore unorganized," and also "for the enlargement of existing districts." Three large districts "got into fair running order during 1913," and four in 1914. Two of these were formed out of unorganized territory and took in the maximum area, 50 square miles . . . with village communities as their centres. Others were organized districts that extended their original boundaries, and two were real consolidations. The cost of conveyance (of which, according to the School Grants Act, a sum not exceeding one-third will be granted by Government) has ranged in Saskatchewan from \$2.75 to \$4.25 a day. In the last session "the School Grants Act" was amended to allow grants to school districts providing for the conveyance of their pupils to a neighboring district. The extra expense is the chief source of difficulty in the consolidation of schools.

Secondary Education.—Intermediate between the ordinary Public Schools and the High Schools are the "Superior" Schools of New Brunswick and British Columbia, the schools of Nova Scotia which do some High School work, the "Contin-

uation" Schools of Ontario, the "Intermediate" Schools of Manitoba, and the "Model" Schools of Quebec.

In Nova Scotia the County Academies (in addition to which may be other High Schools in the same county) are free to all pupils from the county, and in 1913 the attendance was 8,636. The County Grammar Schools of New Brunswick are also free to pupils resident in the county. In December, 1912, there were 2,008 pupils in the High School grades of New Brunswick. In Ontario small fees are charged to all pupils attending a High School, and non-resident pupils may be charged a fee to cover "the average cost per pupil of maintenance of the High School." Ontario had in 1912 148 High Schools (including 44 Collegiate Institutes), and the enrolment of pupils was 32,273. Manitoba, according to the last available statistics, had 13 High Schools, 6 Collegiate Departments and 10 Collegiate Institutes, with an enrolment in all grades over VIII of 4,996. British Columbia had, in 1913, 30 High Schools, with an enrolment of 2,680.

Normal Schools.—**Alberta.**—Calgary. **British Columbia.**—Normal School. **Manitoba.**—Provincial Normal School, Winnipeg; attendance (1913), 210; (187 females); also 5 training schools. **New Brunswick.**—Normal School, Fredericton; attendance (1912), 398 students (347 females). **Nova Scotia.**—Provincial Normal College, Truro; attendance (1912-13), 302 (female students, 277). **Ontario.**—Normal Schools at Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford, Toronto; attendance (1912-13), 1,186 (female students, 1,062). 11 Provincial Model Schools; attendance, 362 (females, 285). **Prince Edward Island.**—Normal School in connection with Prince of Wales College. **Quebec.**—At Quebec, "Laval"; in Montreal, "Jacques Cartier"; at Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Nicolet, Valleyfield, Hull, Three Rivers, Joliette, St. Hyacinthe, and MacDonald College Normal School, at St. Anne de Bellevue. Attendance (1912), R.C. schools, 895 (720 females). Attendance (1913), Macdonald College School, 170. **Saskatchewan.**—Normal Schools, Regina and Saskatoon; attendance, 348 students.

(We regret that this year we are unable to find space for

any account of the Dominion and Provincial Educational Associations.)

Teachers' Institutes (formerly Teachers' Associations) are held periodically in each Inspectorate. In Toronto Institute a man and a woman alternately preside. This year Miss Burger, 161 Sunnyside Ave., is President; Sec., Miss Bleakley.

Besides these, in some cities are **Women Teachers' Associations**. The aim is variously described as "to serve as a bond of union . . . both socially and professionally," "to discuss current events, women's work, and new educational facts"; "to develop the ability and resources of the individual members," and to provide recreation in the way of social gatherings. In Toronto at least once a year there is a dance for women alone, which is generally considered a very successful entertainment. Amongst these Associations are: **Calgary**.—Pres., Miss R. J. Coutts, 526 4th Ave. W.; Sec., Miss Annie Campbell, 1315, 1st St. N.W. **Hamilton**.—Pres., Miss H. V. Booker, 110 Grant Ave.; Sec., Miss Frances A. Park, 132 Grant Ave. **Kingston**.—Pres, Miss Lovick, University Ave.; Sec., Miss Fraser, Aberdeen St. **London**.—Pres., Miss Tolhurst, Horton St. **Montreal** (Protestant W.T.A.)—Pres, Miss Norris, 38 St. Famille St. **Ottawa**.—Pres., Miss Rose Patton, 1127 Wellington St.; Sec., Miss Ellis, First Avenue School. **Toronto**.—Pres., Miss Carey, 585 Markham St.; Sec., Miss Zimmer, 32 Delaware Ave.

Industrial and Technical Education.

In the space at our command it is impossible to do more than glance at the large subject suggested by the caption above; but its importance is admitted on all hands. "Today," says Dr. Seath, "the modern educationist everywhere joins with the manufacturer and the merchant in pressing for technical training maintained wholly or largely at the public expense"; and it may be added, the workmen are of the same opinion. The appointment, in June, 1910, of the **Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education** was the outcome of a resolution passed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and endorsed by many of its branches and the principals of many universities. The Commission after amassing a vast amount of information recommended that

"Provision should be made for (1) Training of the senses and the muscles; (2) More and better drawing; (3) More physical culture; (4) Nature study and experimental work; (5) Pre-vocational work; (6) More and better singing; (7) Organized and supervised play and games. It recommended further that "Secondary Vocational Education should be provided for those persons who are to follow manual industrial occupations, producing occupations such as agriculture, conserving occupations such as housekeeping, and commercial and business occupations."

With regard to elementary **Manual Training and Domestic Science**, beginnings had been made at some centres in all the provinces, and in 1913—to give but a few instances—British Columbia had 31 such centres, with 4,442 Public and 387 High School pupils; Nova Scotia had 17 centres, with 2,177 pupils in "mechanic" and 2,223 pupils in domestic science; while Ontario had 70 manual training and 57 household science centres.

Legislation.—In 1913 the Dominion Parliament passed the "Agricultural Instruction Act," by which ten million dollars was set aside from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, to be paid out in annual instalments during ten years to the several provinces in proportion to the population, for the purpose of giving encouragement to agriculture by means of "education, instruction and demonstration." Hitherto, however, the Dominion Parliament has not made similar provision for general technical education. In Ontario the "Industrial Education Act" of 1911 provides for a very comprehensive system of industrial schools, including those for instruction in the Fine and Applied Arts. In Quebec an Act for the "establishment of technical schools and vocational courses in the province" was passed in 1914.

Special Directors and Inspectors.—Alberta has a Director of Technical Education; British Columbia, a special Manual Training Inspector; Manitoba, a Director of School Gardening; New Brunswick, a Director of Manual Training; Nova Scotia, a Director of Rural Science Schools, and Ontario has a Director of Industrial and Technical and a Director of

Elementary Agricultural Education; also a special Inspector of Technical Education.

Technical Schools.

Ontario.—In Toronto there are five Day and Evening Technical Schools, of which the Central (College Street) is soon to be removed to a most amply equipped new building on a site of about six acres in extent. Hamilton and London have Day and Evening Industrial and Art Schools; and Sault Ste. Marie, Haileybury, Sudbury, Berlin, Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Stratford and St. Thomas have Industrial Schools or Classes. It is interesting, by the way, that wherever good teaching in domestic science subjects is offered, young girls and older women eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity. For instance, Dr. A. C. McKay, of the Toronto Technical High School, says that "Hundreds of girls in service are coming here, and it is not an uncommon thing for a mistress and her maid to come together to evening classes."

Quebec.—Montreal and Quebec have recently established Technical Schools, each administered by a corporation of 11 members, among whom are included representatives of, the City Council, the Montreal Board of Trade, and a delegate of the "laboring classes." Earlier, the Council of Arts and Manufactures organized classes in drawing and other subjects in Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Valleyfield, Sorel, Charny, St. Romuald, Chicoutimi. Evening Technical classes are also conducted by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners and the Montreal Technical Institute, which "had its origin in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association." In 1911 a Technical Institute was founded at Shawenegan Falls, Quebec.

A few companies, including the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies, have inaugurated systems in their shops for training apprentices. (For particulars see Report, Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, IV, pp. 1935-1939; 2166-2170.) The result is that the C.P.R. is "getting a different style of boy altogether" and finds the advantages of the plan "very great when the apprentices become journeymen." "The boys in the G.T.R. shops

take a great interest in the scheme and look upon it just like a big school. They have their band, their hockey, baseball and football clubs, and find time for all these recreations."

Nova Scotia has at Halifax a well-equipped Provincial Technical College (for men) and Evening Technical Schools (most of which offer courses for women in domestic science) at Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Truro and Yarmouth.

Manitoba has two Technical High Schools at Winnipeg, which give day and evening courses for boys, young men and girls. "Effective training of domestic science and art is also furnished in the Brandon Collegiate Institute."

(Regarding Education in Agriculture, See Section XII, "Agriculture and Country Life.")

Cadet Corps in Schools.

At this time we cannot pass without mention the Cadet Corps in High and Public Schools of the different provinces. "The cadet drill," says Dr. A. H. MacKay, Supt. of Education, Nova Scotia, "is proving to be one of the most valuable single subjects of the curriculum. . . . The effect on the discipline, morals, and even the health and scholarship of the students is quite marked." "The fact that schools in which are the most efficient Cadet Corps usually stand highest also in scholastic attainments, is not only an answer to those who say they have no time for such work, but should be an added incentive to the carrying on of this very important branch of education."

At the Convention of the Ontario Educational Association, in April, 1914, a motion was made that military training be abolished in schools, on the ground that the system inculcated the military spirit, but after an interesting discussion the motion was lost. In the High and Public Schools of Ontario there were, in 1913, 136 corps, with a combined strength of 8,525.

Special Classes for Backward Children or Foreigners.

British Columbia.—At Victoria and Vancouver there are special classes for backward or sub-normal children, and also evening classes for foreigners. **Nova Scotia.**—"In Springhill a few years ago a special class was organized for backward

children, which was successful only so long as the strong teacher first placed in charge was retained." Halifax and Amherst are considering opening such special classes. The only special classes for foreigners are those conducted by the "Reading Camp Association" (see below, Section X). **Ontario.**—Several night classes for foreigners are held in Toronto (see "Forest Schools," etc., under Section XIV). **Saskatchewan.**—There are classes for the backward at Regina; for foreigners at Yorkton, Regina, Moose Jaw and Estevan.

Kindergartens.—We regret that we cannot this year make any adequate note as to kindergarten work in Canada. In Ontario, according to the most recent report available, there were in 1912, 204 kindergartens, 371 kindergarten teachers, and 21,562 pupils in attendance.

There are Free Kindergartens in connection with many Missions and Day Nurseries in Toronto, St. John and other cities; and Winnipeg has a "Free Kindergarten Association," Pres., Mrs. R. W. Knechtel, The Breadalbane, Hargrave St.; Sec., Mrs. T. H. West, Nassau St., Winnipeg. It was organized April, 1892, with the object of "the establishment and maintenance of Free Kindergartens in the city and the furtherance of good work among needy and neglected children." The association maintains the "Free Kindergarten," 294 Ellen St., and the "Froebel Kindergarten," 676 Alexander St. Girls' Clubs, Mothers' Meetings, etc., are held in connection.

Little Mothers' Leagues, or similar organizations to prepare girls for the duties of motherhood, have been started in Winnipeg, Toronto and Regina. In the first named city the "Little Nurses' League," under the direction of a nurse from the "Margaret Scott Nursing Mission," was started in 1912 and proved so great a success that the nurse was placed on the permanent staff of the Board of Education to give instruction to the elder girls in the care of infants. The classes were held in the schools of the "North End," a district inhabited largely by foreigners.

In Regina "Little Mothers' Classes" are held in Earl Grey School, and are attended by pupils of many nationalities.

In Toronto, there are now "Little Mothers' Leagues," under the Board of Education, connected with twenty schools.

The Leagues meet once a week, from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m. Attendance is voluntary. The girls, ranging in age from 11 to 15, are taught how to bathe, dress and feed a baby, prepare its food, make its bed and its clothes. Occasionally a real, live baby is the subject of the demonstration; more often a large celluloid doll. The children learn also what a baby should be able to do at certain ages; when its teeth should come, and a number of other important facts.

Schools for the Blind and the Deaf.

Manitoba.—School for the Deaf, Winnipeg. Principal, H. J. McDermid. Pupils (year ending Nov. 30th, 1912), 115; 59 from Manitoba, others from British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

New Brunswick.—School for the Deaf, St. John, N.B. Principal, Joseph Keating. Attendance (1912), 41.

Nova Scotia.—School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S. Supt., Dr. C. F. Fraser. Attendance (year ending Dec. 1st, 1913), 169.

Institution for the Deaf, Halifax, N.S. Principal, J. Fearon. Attendance (1913), 113; 79 from Nova Scotia, the other pupils coming from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Ontario.—Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford. Principal, H. F. Gardiner. Average attendance (session ending June, 1913), 99. Registration for year ending Oct. 31st, 1913, 124.

Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville. Supt., C. B. Coughlin, M.D. Average number of pupils (1912-13), 238.

Quebec.—Institute for Deaf and Dumb Women, Saint Denis St., Montreal. Superioress, Sister Bertille. Pupils in ordinary course of instruction, 169; former pupils under care of separate department, 108; total, 277.

Mackay Institute for Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Montreal. Sec., George Durnford. Pupils, 59 deaf; 10 blind.

Montreal Institute for Deaf Mutes. Director, J. M. Cadieux, C.S.V. Number of pupils (1912-13), 142.

Nazareth Institute for the Blind, Montreal. Superioress, Sister Ste. Eulalie. Pupils (1912-13), 64.

Note.—From the report of the Department of Education is taken this striking sentence regarding the Manitoba School

for the Deaf: "Of all the deaf people who have graduated from it in twenty-five years, not one has ever been a charge upon public charity, and not one has ever been convicted of felony."

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES ADMITTING WOMEN.

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.—Pres., Rev. George B. Cutten, Ph.D., D.D. Total attendance (1913), 244; women students, 63; College women's residence for 50. University Faculty (Women): Instructor in Library Science (and Librarian), Amy Faunce Freeman; Instructor in Oratory, Nettie Shreve-Bayman.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.—Pres., A. Stanley MacKenzie, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.S. Attendance of women, 1913-1914, 92, including 5 studying medicine. Residence for Women, Forrest Hall, 101 South Park St.; address The Warden, Miss Florence Manners. Adviser to Women Students, Eliza Ritchie, B.L. (Dal.), Ph.D. (Cornell); Faculty of Arts and Science, Reader in English, M. Josephine Shannon.

McMaster University, Toronto.—Chancellor and Prin., A. L. McCrimmon, M.A., LL.D. Total attendance (1913), 203—about 50 women. Some of these take the Theological Course. All courses are open to women. The Principal of Moulton College (see below) is, ex-officio, a member of the Senate.

Macdonald College (McGill University), Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.—Prin., F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C. Women Instructors—Faculty of Agriculture, Jennie Reid, N.D.D., Instructor, and Jessie D. Gray, N.D.D., Asst.-Instructor in Home Dairying; Miss Frederica Campbell, Demonstrator to Homemakers' Clubs of Quebec. School for Teachers (Women), Lilian B. Robins, B.A., Lecturer in Mathematics and Classics; Dorothy F. Richmond, Instructor in Physical Culture. Teachers in Practice School, Frida Kruse, Miss E. L. Rollins, B.A.; Edith Doane. School of Household Science—Miss Katherine A. Fisher, Head of School; Instructors: Mrs. T. T. Rutter, Miss Anita E. Hill, Miss Bessie M. Philip, Household Science; Miss Alice M. Zollman, Domestic Art. Librarian, Mrs. Frank J. James. Women's Residence, accommodation, 200; Supt., Miss Amy S. McGill; Housekeeper, Mrs. Edith R. Crowell.

The courses offered in the School of Household Science are: A one-year homemaker course; a two-year institution-administration course; three short courses (about three months each), providing training in practical work connected with the home, and special courses. "The senior year of the course in institution administration is devoted to special work, bearing on housekeeping for large numbers from a business point of view," while the homemaker courses are "planned to give the student a good foundation in the different branches of ordinary household work, supplemented by scientific studies which have a bearing on the subjects of cooking, laundrying, etc. Above all, it is desired to awaken a girl's interest in the wider questions of sound bodies, wholesome dwellings, and comfortable homes."

Macdonald Institute, Guelph.—(See below under Ontario Agricultural College.)

McGill University, Montreal.—Prin. and Vice-Chancellor, William Peterson, M.A., LL.D., D. Litt., C.M.G. Total enrolment (1913-14), including students in Macdonald College, Bellevue, and in the McGill University Colleges in British Columbia (see below)—2,422. Of these the women (exclusive of those attending the School for Teachers at Macdonald College)—see above—numbered nearly 400. In the McGill Conservatorium of Music (see Section XI.), a majority of students are women. Women's Residence and Lecture Rooms, Royal Victoria College, Montreal. Warden and Resident Tutor in History, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A., T.C.D. (Somerville College, Oxford).

Other Officers of Instruction (Women): Carrie M. Derick, M.A., Macdonald Professor of Morphological Botany; Susan E. Cameron, M.A., Vice-Warden of Royal Victoria College and Assistant Professor in English; Clara Lichtenstein, Lecturer and Resident Instructor in Music; Elizabeth A. Irwin, M.A., Lecturer and Tutor in Classics; Ida Couture, B.A., Sessional Lecturer in German; Violet Henry, B.A., Demonstrator in Physics; Ethel M. Cartwright, Physical Director; Ruth Clark (Trafalgar Institute), on Committee of Physical Education; Maude E. Abbott, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).

Great stress is laid on physical education. "Classes in

educational gymnastics are conducted for all undergraduate students in the gymnasium of the Royal Victoria College. All students on entering the University are required to pass a physical examination and to pass satisfactory physical tests before taking part in any of the outdoor or indoor physical exercises organized by the Physical Department, whether educational, remedial or recreational. . . . Work in the Physical Education Department throughout the four-year course (amounting to 140 hours in all) is required of all undergraduate students," but no student is "asked to do work unsuited to her physique." There are special courses for teachers in Physical Education.

McGill University College of British Columbia, with teaching centres at Victoria and Vancouver.—Acting-Prin., G. E. Robinson, B.A. Women Instructors (at Vancouver), Isabel MacInnes, M.A., in German; (at Victoria), Jeanette A. Cann, B.L., Lecturer in English; and Alice O. E. Henry, M.A., Lecturer in Modern Languages.

Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.—Pres., Rev. B. C. Borden, D.D. Amongst "the Regents of Mount Allison" are five ladies, representing the Alumnae Society—Mrs. J. O. Calkin, Mrs. D. W. Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Powell, Mrs. J. Wood, Mrs. W. G. Smith. "Women are received on a perfect equality with men in all lectures and competitions for prizes and honors. Mount Allison was the first chartered college in Canada to admit women to all the privileges of regular Collegiate Courses and Degrees."

Mount Allison Ladies' College.—Prin., Rev. G. M. Campbell, D.D. Vice-Prin., Miss Annie Sprague, B.A. The Ladies' College is governed by "the Regents" who govern the University. Its departments include the Conservatory of Music, Director, Prof. J. Noel Brunton, L.R.A.M., L.T.C.L., A.R.C.M.; School of Household Science Staff, Miss Winona Cruise and others, and Owen's Museum of Fine Arts, Prin., Prof. John Hammond, R.C.A.; College Librarian, Miss Jean Whitman, B.A.

Notre Dame College, 1010 Sherbrooke West, Montreal (Affiliated with Laval University).—"This college for the higher education of young women is connected with the mother-house of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre

Dame. Degrees are conferred upon young ladies who pass the examinations successfully." Superior, Sister Ste. Anne-Marie. Pupils, 440.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—President, G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., LL.D. This College has a notable "Home Economics Department," known as the "Macdonald Institute." Prin., Miss Mary Urie Watson. The Institute was established "to bring to the vocation of home making the same kind of help which the Ontario Agricultural College brings to the business of farming" and "to provide for the adequate training of Home Science teachers for our public schools." Three homemaker courses are offered, continuing respectively two years, one year, and three months. All are planned for the girls who are able to live in their own homes, and desire to better fit themselves for the duties of the home-maker. The general aim is the same as that of Macdonald College, Quebec. (See above.)

Faculty of Instruction—Miss Mary Urie Watson, Director of Home Economics; Miss Grace Greenwood, Instructor in Normal Methods; Miss Jean Roddick, Instructor in Domestic Science; Miss Annie Ross, M.D.C.M., Lecturer in Physiology, Home Nursing, Psychology, Child Study; Miss Alta Dickey, Instructor in Domestic Art; Mrs. F. Doughty, Demonstrator in Domestic Art; Miss Mary McLennan, Demonstrator in Domestic Science; Miss Netta M. Nixon, Demonstrator in Laundry and Household Administration; Miss Eliza Maddock, Supervisor of House Practice, Lecturer. Also, on the general staff of the O.A.C., Miss M. A. Purdy, Demonstrator in Chemistry, and Miss Belle Millar, Demonstrator in Butter and Soft Cheesemaking; Miss J. Gardiner, Librarian.

Prince of Wales College and Normal School, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Prin., S. N. Robertson, M.A., LL.D. Enrolment (1911-12), 278 (men and women). Women Instructors: English and Latin, Lily H. Seaman, M.A.; Household Science, Grace E. Dutcher. "Secondary education is carried in the highest class to the first year of Arts, and is accepted by McGill and Dalhousie Universities."

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.—Prin., Very Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, M.A., D.D. Women admitted to courses

in Arts and Education; formerly also in Medicine, but not now. In 1913-14, 213 women enrolled as intra-mural students in Arts, 22 in Education; 94 extra-mural students; total, 329. Residence (for 16), maintained by Queen's Alumnae Association. Adviser of Women, Caroline E. McNeill. Faculty of Education, Women Instructors, Mrs. J. R. C. Dobbs, Miss C. E. Green, Mrs. Mabey.

University of Alberta, Edmonton.—Total attendance (1913-14), 435; women, 64, including one Arts graduate studying Law. Twelve of these were in residence. Adviser to Women Students and Assistant Professor in Latin, Geneva Misener, M.A., Ph.D.

Affiliated Institutions.—**Alberta College (Meth.).**—Prin., Rev. J. H. Riddell, B.A., B.D., D.D. Lady Prin., Miss Nettie Burkholder, B.A., S.B.; Lecturer Elocution and Oratory, Miss Gertrude K. Trotter. **Robertson College (Presbyterian).**—"Women's Guild" of above furnished two college residences in Edmonton for students.

University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec.—Prin., Rev. R. A. Parrock, LL.D., D.C.L. Total attendance (1913-1914), exclusive of students taking preparatory work, 46; women, 11. No woman's residence.

University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta.—Dean, F. H. MacDougall, M.A., Ph.D.

University of Toronto.—Pres., Robert Alexander Falconer, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., C.M.G. Total enrolment (1913-14), 4,234. Of these the women numbered 1,180, distributed as follows: Candidates for Ph.D., 3; Candidates for M.A., 18; Occasional Students in the University of Toronto, 8; Summer Session, 231; University College, 367; Victoria College, 144; Trinity College, 61; St. Michael's College, 29; Faculty of Medicine, 24; Faculty of Household Science, 91; Faculty of Education, 203; Dental Student, 1. University College Lady Superintendent, Miss Salter. Residences for Women, Queen's Hall (connected with University College, Lady Superintendent, Miss Alice Parkin. St. Hilda's College and 193 Crawford St. (connected with Trinity College); Lady Principal, Miss Mabel Cartwright, B.A. Annesley Hall (connected with Victoria College); Dean, Miss M. E. T. Addison, B.A. St. Joseph's Convent, St. Alban's

Street, and Loretto Abbey, Wellington Street (in connection with St. Michael's College); address, "The Superior."

Women Elected Members of Senate: Miss G. Lawler, M.A. (a representative of Graduates in Arts of University College); Augusta Stowe Gullen, M.D.C.M. (a representative of graduates in Medicine); Miss C. Laing, M.A. (a representative of graduates in Arts of Trinity College). Women Members of the Staff: The Misses Margaret Eleanor Theodora Addison, B.A., M. Auten, Clara Cynthia Benson, Ph.D., Ivy Coventry, Lexa Denne, B.A., Ethel May Eadie, Stella Newman Hamilton, B.A., Annie Homer, B.A., Christine Elizabeth Kammerer, B.A., Annie Lewisa Laird, Helen McMurchie, B.A., Helen MacMurchy, M.D., Jennie McFarlane, M.A., Laura Lavinia Ockley, B.A., Nellie Lyle Pattinson, Olive E. Pedley, Annie Theresa Reed, B.A., Dorothy Marguerite Sawyer, Sadie Louise Smith, Mary Clara Tucker, G. Wright. See also XIX.

The University offers Household Science Courses which lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Courses for "occasional" students, who desire a general knowledge of Household Science. The courses which lead to the Bachelor of Arts degree are the Household Science Course, the Physiology and Household Science Course, and the General Course, which includes options in Household Science.

On January 28, 1913, was opened the magnificent Household Science Building given by Mrs. Massey Treble. It is admirably equipped and its presentation has given "a great impulse to the development of this side of the education of women." In its gymnasium and swimming pool it offers excellent opportunities for physical training.

The Western University, London, Ont.—Pres., N. C. James, M.A., Ph.D. Women admitted to Arts Courses on same terms as men. Attendance of women (1913-1914), 34. No women's residence.

University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.—Pres., Rev. T. W. Powell, M.A., D.D., D.C.L. 83 students, not including those in law; 5 women.

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.—Pres., James A. MacLean, Ph.D., LL.D.

University of New Brunswick.—Chancellor, Cecil C. Jones, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.—Pres., Rev. H. P. MacPherson, D.D. Women admitted to degrees on same conditions as men. Enrolment (1913-1914) in Arts, 103; women, 18.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.—Pres., Walter C. Murray, M.A., LL.D. Total attendance (1913-1914) of students in Arts, 242; about 60 women. Women are admitted to the College of Law, but as yet none have attended. They are not admitted to the College of Agriculture. School of Pharmacy, 20 men, 1 woman. College residence for 30 women. Superintendent of University Hall, Ethel Tennant; Faculty of Arts and Science, Instructor in Greek, Mary S. Oliver, B.A. (Sask.), also Librarian. Faculty of Agriculture, Abigail De Lury.

Women with Honorary Degrees.

Her Majesty, Queen Mary (then Duchess of Cornwall and York), LL.D., McGill University, 1901.

Countess of Aberdeen, LL.D., Queen's University, 1897.

Miss Maude E. Abbott, B.A., M.D. (Bishop's), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), Hon. M.D., McGill University, 1910.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., King's College University, 1910.

Miss Grace Dean McLeod Rogers, M.A., Acadia, 1911.

Miss Marshall Saunders, M.A., Acadia, 1911.

Alumnae Associations.

Alumnae Ass'n, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q.—Pres., Miss M. O. Vaudry, M.A., St. Lambert, P.Q.; Sec., Miss M. I. Drummond, M.A., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Alumnae Ass'n, Dalhousie University, Halifax.—Pres., Miss Eliza Ritchie, Ph.D., "Winwick," Halifax. Ass'n "works in the interests of girl undergraduates of Dalhousie. Has founded and maintains 'Forrest Hall,' South Park St., as a residence for girl students," and "is now making a strong effort to build a residence that will accommodate a greater number."

Alumnae Ass'n, Queen's College, Kingston.—Pres., Mrs. J.

M. Macgillivray, Kingston; Sec., Miss J. Muir, Ottawa. Ass'n has collected \$20,000 for women's residence fund.

Alumnae Ass'n, McMaster University, Toronto.—Pres., Mrs. Burnaby; Sec., Miss McNeil.

Alumnae Ass'n, St. Hilda's College (Trinity Univ.), Toronto.—Pres., Miss Morley, 87 Howland Ave.; Sec., Miss E. M. Lowe, 55 Albany Ave.

Alumnae Ass'n—Medical—Toronto University.—Pres., Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, 461 Spadina Ave., Toronto; Cor. Sec., Dr. Catherine Woodhouse, 58 Duke St., Toronto.

Alumnae Ass'n, University College, Toronto.—Pres., Mrs. McMaster; Sec., Miss Conklin, Christie St., Toronto. Has a tea-room for undergraduates, both men and women.

Alumnae Ass'n, Victoria College, Toronto.—Pres., Mrs. W. T. Bain, 398 Eglinton Ave. W.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. J. Robert Page, 1 Devon Crescent, Toronto.

Alumnae Society of McGill University, Montreal.—Pres., Mrs. W. S. Johnson, 61 Trafalgar Ave., Montreal; Sec., Mrs. C. V. Christie, 455 Grosvenor Ave., Westmount, P.Q. Aim—Association of women-graduates "in philanthropic work and development of a University spirit."

Alumnae Soc. of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

Women's Associations connected with Universities and Colleges.

Alexandra Society, King's Coll., Windsor, N.S. (is working for residence for girl students).

St. Hilda's Literary Soc., Toronto.—Pres., Miss Marguerite Clench; Sec., Miss Winifred Anderson.

McMaster Girls' Literary Soc., Toronto.—Pres., Miss Elsie Wilkins.

University College Women's Literary Society, Toronto.—Pres., Miss Jean McRae.

University College Women Undergraduates' Ass'n, Toronto.—Pres., Miss M. Anderson; Sec., Miss Elsie Miller.

Victoria Coll. Women's Athletic Ass'n, Toronto.—Pres., Miss Vera Kenny.

Victoria Coll. Women's Literary Soc., Toronto.—Pres., Miss Hester Young.

Victoria Women's Ass'n (Victoria Coll., Toronto).—Pres.,

Mrs. W. Graham, 17 Wells St., Toronto; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Rowlands, 242 Rusholme Rd., Toronto. "Takes charge of Women's residences of Victoria Coll., and nominates ladies on Committee of Management."

University Women's Clubs.

We have been fortunate in receiving a printed report (1913-14) of the University Women's Club of Winnipeg. A few quotations from this inspiring report may be taken as illustrative of the aims of these clubs. "The opening meeting of the year took the form of a supper at which all graduate women, whether members or not, were invited to be present. Sixty-two took advantage of the invitation, and it was before this enthusiastic body of women that the Executive brought forward its plan of widening the Club's interests so as to include definite work along four different lines: the studying of conditions under which women work in departmental stores; the bringing together of graduate and undergraduate by means of vocational teas at which helpful addresses would be given; the organizing of occasional Saturday twilight organ recitals; and the bringing to Winnipeg at moderate prices of some outstanding lecturer."

The following note from the report of the Social Committee is very suggestive: "The girls of the third and fourth years were invited to the teas, the first of which was held in November, when . . . Miss Rice, travelling secretary of the Y.W.C.A.," described "the qualifications needed by a successful secretary and the opportunities offered the college graduate in the field of Y.W.C.A. work. The second tea was held in January, when Mrs. Thomas, one of the founders of the University Women's Club, told of the trials, opportunities and rewards of the newspaper woman. The third tea was held in March, when Dr. Ellen Douglass, another of the club members, gave an exceedingly interesting and practical talk on the life of the woman doctor." The potential influence of these clubs is thus suggested by Mrs. McWilliams, president of the club: We "shall not touch" the life of the city "at one point only, but at many; through our lectures, the general as well as the academic public; through our studies of women's work, its industrial life; through our work among

the students, the leaders of the future; through other means which succeeding committees will devise, and always with an ideal before us—the ideal of a great people and a great country which we believe Canadians and Canada are called to be.”

Ottawa.—Pres., Mrs. D. A. Campbell. New Westminster—Sec., Miss Thora Hutton, 526 5th Street. (“Recently organized but none the less active.”) St. John, N.B. Toronto.—Pres., Mrs. John C. Saul, 69 Brunswick Ave.; Sec., Mrs. J. P. MacGregor. Vancouver, B.C.—Pres., Miss Chipman, Victoria. Winnipeg.—Pres., Mrs. R. T. McWilliams; Sec., Mrs. W. B. H. Teakles, 19 Harrow Apartments. (See also under Employment, Section IX.)

Incorporated Schools for Girls.

Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, N.S.—Prin., Rev. H. T. De Wolfe.

Alberta Ladies' College, Red Deer.—Prin., Mrs. Muldrew.

Alma College, St. Thomas (affiliated with Victoria University).—Prin., Robert L. Warner, M.A., D.D.; Lady Prin., Ella D. Bowes, B.A.

Bishop Strachan School, Wykeham Hall, Toronto—Prin., Miss Walsh, B.A.

Branksome Hall, Toronto.—Prin., Miss Edith M. Read, M.A.

“Edgehill” Church School for Girls, Windsor, N.S.—Prin., Miss Gena Smith.

Halifax Ladies' College, Halifax.—Prin., Mrs. J. S. Trueman, B.A.

Havergal College, Toronto.—Prin., Miss Knox.

Havergal College, Winnipeg.—Prin., Miss Jones.

Moulton College, Toronto.—Prin., Miss Harriet Stratton Ellis, B.A.

Ottawa Ladies' College, Ottawa.—Prin., Miss Boyd.

Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby (affiliated with Victoria Univ.).—Prin., J. J. Hare, Ph.D.; Lady Prin., Miss Taylor, B.A.

St. Agnes' School, Belleville.—Prin., Miss F. B. Carroll.

St. George's School for Girls, Victoria, B.C.—Prin., Mrs. W. W. Suttle.

St. Hilda's College, Calgary.

St. Margaret's College, Toronto.—Pres., Mrs. George Dickson; Prin., Miss J. E. Macdonald, B.A.

Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.—Prin., Geo. J. Trueman, M.A.; Lady Prin., Jean M. Holding.

Westbourne School for Girls, Toronto.—Prin., Miss M. Curlette, B.A.

Westminster College, Toronto.—Prin., Mrs. A. R. Gregory.

Roman Catholic Academies and schools for young ladies are very numerous. They are under the charge of Religious Orders specially devoted to the work of education, including the Sisters of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Ladies of Loretto), Motherhouse, Loretto Abbey, Toronto; the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Motherhouse at Montreal; the Ursuline Sisters, Motherhouse in Quebec; and the Congregation of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Motherhouse in Nicolet, P.Q.

SECTION IX.

PROFESSIONS AND EMPLOYMENTS.

Women in Professional Life.—Of the three vocations that used to be denominated "the professions," medicine is the only one which has many votaries among Canadian women. There are, however, a number of newer professions which many women have taken up.

There are some women on the staffs of not a few of the Universities, whilst the women teachers of the Dominion far outnumber the men. (See Section VIII, Education.) The list of women supervisors, principals and others holding positions of special responsibility is too long for our limited space. In this connection, however, we cannot pass over the name of one woman, Miss Margaret K. Strong, New Westminster, B.C., who is the only woman holding the position of "Municipal Inspector" (or City Superintendent) of Schools in all Canada. (British Columbia seems to realize better than some provinces that education of the young is largely women's work, for many of the school trustees are women.) Journalism (see Section X) is one of the newer professions, which offers an ever widening field to women.

Women in Canada, as elsewhere, have had a struggle to gain entrance to professions (See note on Dr. Emily Stowe,

"A Canadian Pioneer," Section V), and the victory is only partially won. For instance, in Ontario, women are not admitted into the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Women Lawyers.—In **Alberta**, women are "admitted as students-at-law the same as men," but none are as yet practising or qualified to practise; in **British Columbia**, the name of one woman lawyer, Miss Mabel P. French, Vancouver, was last year on the roll. Women may study law, but there is no law school. "They merely serve in an office." **Manitoba.**—Women were admitted to the study and practice of law in 1912. There are no women lawyers, but "five lady students are now studying law." A law school was opened on October 5th last. **Prince Edward Island** has "no women lawyers." **Saskatchewan.**—It seems that "no women lawyers are at present practising in the province," but there are two women studying law. (We owe the above information to the courtesy of the Secretaries of the Law Societies of the several provinces.)

Ontario has several women lawyers. Miss Clara Brett Martin, B.C.L., LL.B., "was the pioneer in opening the legal profession to women in Ontario," and was "the first woman to practise law in the British Empire." She "has practised law in Toronto since 1899," and is "the only woman ever elected to the Board of Education in Toronto." She "was a member for seven years, and in 1908 headed the poll by over 2,000 majority." Miss Jean Cairns, Huntsville, has recently begun to practise.

Quebec.—Mrs. Annie McDonald Langstaff, of Montreal, the first woman graduate of McGill Law Faculty, taking fourth place in first-class honors, was refused permission to write on the examinations for admission to the Bar of the Province of Quebec, but she continued the fight for equal privileges with male lawyers.

Medical Women Graduates of Toronto Colleges.—The first Canadian woman graduate in Medicine was Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen (daughter of Dr. Emily Stowe), who graduated in 1883. After her graduation Dr. Gullen was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, and subsequently Professor in

Diseases of Children. She is now a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, where she interests herself particularly in the women undergraduates.

Women graduates of the Canadian Medical Colleges are to be found in many lands. Some are doing splendid work as medical missionaries in the foreign field, and two are specializing in surgery at the Ludhiana Medical College, North India.

Many of our Toronto graduates [These notes were kindly supplied by Dr. Catherine Woodhouse.] have studied abroad, and several have obtained the English degrees, L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.

In Canada, several of our number act as Medical Inspectors of schools in Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary; and one is well known as a Government Inspector of Prisons, Hospitals and Feeble-minded.

Under the Department of Agriculture, many women physicians are lecturing to the Women's Institutes in towns and rural communities on medical subjects throughout the Province. Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" and "Home Nursing" are also given in many schools and colleges by women physicians.

Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon, Surgeon, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has written a valuable book on "Appendicitis."

In Toronto the women physicians are on the staffs of the various hospitals, and also have a hospital of their own, "The Women's College Hospital and Dispensary." (See below, Section XIV.) Not only in other countries, but in Canada and in Toronto itself are to be found women specialists in the following branches of medical science, viz., Gynaecology, Surgery, Obstetrics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Pediatrics, and Anaesthesia.

Regulations for License to Practise Medicine.—For official information of all matters relative to the regulations for license to practise in the various Provinces in the Dominion, students should communicate with the Registrar. The following is a list of the names and addresses of the Registrars of the Medical Councils: **Ontario**—Dr. J. L. Bray, 170 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. **Quebec**—Dr. J. Gauvreau, 30 St. James St., Montreal, and Dr. C. R. Paquin, Quebec, P.Q.

New Brunswick—Dr. Stewart Skinner, St. John. **Nova Scotia**—Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, 241 Pleasant St., Halifax. **Prince Edward Island**—Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Charlottetown. **Newfoundland**—Dr. H. Rendell, St. John's, Newfoundland. **Manitoba**—Dr. J. S. Gray, 358 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, or. W. J. Spence, Registrar University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. **Alberta**—Dr. G. Macdonald, Calgary, Alta. **Saskatchewan**—Dr. G. A. Charlton, Regina. **British Columbia**—Dr. C. J. Fagan, Victoria.

Women Doctors.

Alberta—**Calgary**, Dr. Rosamond Leacock and Dr. Evelyn Windson, Hester Apartments.

British Columbia—**Baynes Lake**, Dr. M. L. Robertson (Mrs. Saunders). **Coquitlam**, Dr. K. J. MacKay-Mackenzie. **Kelowna**, Dr. Maud McNaughton. **Nelson**, Dr. Isabel (Mrs. E. C.) Arthur; Dr. A. V. Jones. **Vancouver**, Dr. E. L. Anderson (Mrs. A. A. Wilson); Dr. Grace Anderson; Dr. M. B. Campbell; Dr. Ella E. Scarlett-Synge; Dr. (Mrs.) T. A. Wilson. **Victoria**, Dr. A. (Mrs. H. McK.) Cleland; Dr. (Mrs.) E. P. H. Denovan; Dr. L. F. McPhee (Mrs. Green); Dr. M. G. Flumerfelt (Mrs. Jefferson).

New Brunswick—**Farmerston**, Dr. Elizabeth Secord. **Rogersville**, Dr. Mary J. de Olloqui. **St. John**, Dr. Margaret Parks, 9 Cobourg St.; Dr. Mary E. McLeod, 79 Charlotte St.

Nova Scotia—**Bridgewater**, Dr. Victoria S. Ernst. **Chester**, Dr. Clara M. Olding-Hebb. **Cheverie**, Dr. Annie Hennigar. **Halifax**, Dr. Heartz-Bell; Dr. Grace E. B. Rice, Morris St. **North Sydney**, Dr. Jean A. MacLean. **Petite Rivière**, Dr. Bessie Balcom-Davis. **West-Gore**, Dr. Elizabeth P. Bryson.

Manitoba—**Winnipeg**, Dr. Mary E. Crawford and Dr. Margaret Ellen Douglass, 138 Sherbrooke St.

Ontario—**Arthur**, Dr. Eva J. Ryan (Mrs. Fisher). **Belleville**, Dr. Emma Connor. **Brigden**, Dr. Annie Davis. **Cannington**, Dr. Elizabeth Catherine Bagshaw. **Craigvale**, Dr. Geraldine Oakley. **Dover Centre**, Dr. Mary Louise Agar. **Guelph**, Dr. Annie Ross, Macdonald Inst. **Hagersville**, Dr. Minnie Alice McDonald. **Mildmay**, Dr. Christina Sinclair (Mrs. Macklin). **Ottawa**, Dr. Mary Gamble Bryson, 470 Albert St. **Peterborough**, Dr. Jessie Amelia Birnie. **Richmond Hill**, Dr.

(Mrs.) Lillian Carroll Langstaff. **Stratford**, Dr. Daisy Mary Macklin. **Toronto**, Dr. Alice Baxter, 453 Ontario St.; Dr. Edith Beatty (Mrs.); Dr. Caroline S. Brown, 323 Ossington Ave.; Dr. Stella Cunningham, Bloor St. W.; Dr. Lelia Ada Davis, "The Alexandra," University Ave.; Dr. Margaret Blair Gordon, 726 Spadina Ave.; Dr. Eliza Rebecca Gray, 98 Carlton St.; Dr. Jennie Gray (Mrs. F. Wildman), 98 Carlton St.; Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton, 68 Macpherson Ave.; Dr. Ethel Millicent, Davenport Rd.; Dr. Rowena G. D. Hume, 226 Carlton St.; Dr. Eleanor F. Lucas, 121 Dunn Ave.; Dr. Ida E. Lynd, 224 Dovercourt Rd.; Dr. Margaret McAlpine, 619 Bathurst St.; Dr. Margaret Macallum (Mrs. Johnston), Avenue Rd.; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, 133 Bloor St. E.; Dr. Dorothea A. J. Orr, 556 Dovercourt Rd.; Dr. Annie Louise Pickering, 37 Wilton Cres.; Dr. Bessie Thelma Pullan (Mrs. Singer), 163 Beverley St.; Dr. Olive Maude Rea, 8 Clifford St.; Dr. Minerva Ellen Reid, 125 Annette St.; Dr. Victoria Reid, 1 First Ave.; Dr. Isabella May Roberts, 56 Tranby Ave.; Dr. Ellen Sherratt, 7 Dundonald St.; Dr. Emma L. Skinner Gordon, 467 Spadina Ave.; Dr. Jennie Smillie, 1075 Dovercourt Rd.; Dr. Estelle Olive Smith, 15 Mansfield Ave.; Dr. Elizabeth Lillian Stewart, 467 Spadina Ave.; Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, 461 Spadina Ave.; Dr. Lily Ethel Taylor; Dr. Julia Thomas, 83 Isabella St.; Dr. Isabella Smith Wood, 321 Bathurst St.; Dr. Catharine Woodhouse, 58 Duke St. **Woodstock**, Dr. Emily J. Irvine (Mrs. Smith).

Saskatchewan.—Onion Lake, Dr. (Mrs.) Elizabeth Becket Matheson.

Canadian Medical Association.—Pres., Dr. Murray MacLaren, St. John, N.B.; Pres. elect, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Vancouver; Sec.-Treas, Dr. W. W. Francis, 836 University St., Montreal; Annual Meeting, Vancouver, B.C., 1915.

Toronto Women's Medical Association.—Pres., Dr. Jennie Gray Wildman; Sec., Dr. Jennie Smillie, Dovercourt Rd.

Admission to Practise Dentistry.—Seven of the nine provinces of Canada, i.e., all but Quebec and British Columbia, have united to form the Dominion Dental Association. Re-

quirements for admission to practise in any of these provinces may be learned by writing to Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina, Sask. The Secretary of the Dental Board of British Columbia is Dr. R. F. Vermider, Victoria, and of Quebec, Dr. E. Dubeau, 308 Sherbrooke St. East, Montreal.

Toronto Women Dentists. (Condensed from article by Miss Irene B. Wrenshall, in *Toronto World*.)—Dr. Wells was the first woman graduate in dentistry in Canada, and at the time she received her diploma as dental surgeon and licentiate the "powers that be" were so unused to the idea of a woman dentist that her certificate bears the word "him" in place of "her." Apart from her regular practice, Dr. Wells is in charge of the dentistry in various industrial schools in and about the city, has her hours of attendance at Queen Street, and is even called to attend prisoners from the prison farm.

Other women dentists followed in graduation, Dr. Hannah, now Mrs. Glass, and Dr. Abbie Walker, now Mrs. Kirk, the latter practising in Toronto some six or seven years before her marriage.

In the same class with Dr. Hannah was Dr. Margaret Gordon, who at the present time is well known as one of the chief dentists of the municipal clinic. She is of the opinion that dentistry has many advantages over medicine for a woman's profession.

Dr. L. M. Ryerse, who graduated a year ago from the Dental College, has been placed over the dental chair at Eglinton School, where she is busy every school day between the hours of 9 and 12.

Besides these graduates of the Dental College in past years, all of whom have "made good," there are at the present time three girls in college studying dentistry, one of whom, a Russian Jewess, was astounded to find herself the only woman among one hundred and two men students, since in Russia dentistry is a particularly popular work for women. "Children should not be left to a man dentist," she said. "They have not the same interest in the teeth of the little children." Dentistry among the poor is a matter also of keen interest to the young Jewish girl. "Any dentist

could give one hour a day to the poor," she will tell you, "if they only would."

In 1914, one woman took the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at Laval University, Montreal.

Registration of Nurses.—While it is required in the several provinces that doctors shall have certain specified educational qualifications, there is (except in one province) "no guarantee to the public that a nurse is really efficient," but the trained nurses of Canada are working for the introduction of a system of registration, "standardizing the training, so that a diploma" shall have "some definite significance." Such registration would hall-mark a woman who had undergone due training, and would give protection against impostors professing to be trained nurses. It would also make easier the investigation of the charges made from time to time against individual nurses, and might save a nurse unjustly accused from the ruin of her career, while leading to the revocation of certificates given to the unworthy. The object of the agitation for registration of nurses is (we are authoritatively assured) the raising of the profession and the protection of the public, and not any desire on the part of nurses to rid themselves of the cheap competition of women who make no profession of training at all.

Manitoba is the one province that has given to trained nurses the standing desired, by means of "An Act respecting The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses," which was assented to and came into force on February 15th, 1913. Under it a training of "at least three years within a recognized hospital" is required, and all examinations shall be "conducted by and under the direction of the Council of the University of Manitoba."

Nurses' Associations.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial
Military Nursing Service.
Canadian Permanent Army
Medical Service, Nursing
Branch.
Canadian Soc. of Superintend-
ents of Training Schools for
Nurses.—Pres., Miss Helen
Randal, Vancouver, B.C.;
Sec., Miss Phillips, 43 Argyle
Ave., Montreal.

Canadian National Ass'n of
Trained Nurses.—Pres., Miss
S. P. Wright, Vancouver,
B.C.; Sec., Miss Jean I. Gunn,
Toronto Gen. Hospital.
Canadian Nurses' Ass'n., Mont-
real.—Pres., Miss Phillips;
Sec., Miss H. A. Des Brisay,
56 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal.

- Nova Scotia Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Pemberton, "Restholm," Halifax; Sec., Miss Kirke, Supt. Victoria Gen. Hosp., Halifax.
- Grad. Nurses' Ass'n. of Ontario.—Pres., Mrs. Tilley; Sec., Miss I. F. Pringle, 310 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.
- Victorian Order of Nurses.—(See Section XIV.)
- Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.
- Brookville Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. V. A. Lott; Sec., Miss M. Ringer.
- Collingwood G. and M. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss E. M. Dawson; Sec., Miss J. E. Carr, Collingwood.
- Calgary Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Miss McPhedran, Gen. Hosp.; Sec., Mrs. J. W. Huggill, 328 Royal Ave.
- Edmonton Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Mitchell; Sec., Miss Martin, 346 Victoria Ave.
- Ottawa Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Grace Moore; Sec., Mrs. Hawkins.
- Galt Gen. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. Wardlaw; Sec., Miss Adair.
- Guelph Gen. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Armstrong; Sec., Miss Kropf, Gen. Hospital.
- Hamilton City Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Brennan; Sec., Miss Bessie Sadler, 100 Grant Ave.
- London Victoria Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Gilchrist; Sec., Miss McIntosh, Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.
- Kingston Gen. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. Nicol; Sec., Mrs. S. F. Campbell.
- Manitoba Ass'n. of Graduate Nurses.—Pres., Mrs. Moody; Sec., Mrs. Willard J. Hill, 360 Oakwood Ave., Winnipeg.
- Montreal Gen. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Ethel Brown; Sec., Miss Ethel Lee, 318 Grosvenor Ave., Westmount.
- Montreal Royal Victoria Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. Stanley; Sec., Mrs. Edward Roberts, 135 Colonial Ave., Montreal.
- Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne; Sec., Mrs. J. G. Smith.
- St. Catharines G. and M. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. Parnall; Sec., Miss E. M. Elliott.
- Toronto Central Registry of Grad. Nurses.—Registrar, Miss Ewing, 295 Sherbourne Street.
- Toronto Gen. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Janet Neilson; Sec., Mrs. N. Aubin, 505 Sherbourne Street.
- Toronto Grace Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss L. Smith; Sec., Miss M. E. Henderson, 552 Bathurst St.
- Toronto Grad. Nurses' Club.—Pres., Mrs. Struthers, 558 Bathurst St.
- Toronto Hosp. for Sick Children Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Leta Teeter; Sec., Miss C. Cameron, 137 Macpherson Avenue.
- Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss McNeill; Sec., Miss Annie Day, 86 Maitland St.
- Toronto St. Michael's Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss O'Connor; Sec., Miss Foy, 163 Concord Ave.
- Toronto Western Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. Valentine; Sec., Mrs. MacConnell, 514 Brunswick Ave.
- Winnipeg Gen. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Hood; Sec., Miss M. F. Gray, Gen. Hospital.
- Vancouver Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Miss C. C. Trew; Sec., Miss Ruth Judge, 311 Thurlow St.
- Vancouver Gen. Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Ruth Judge; Sec., Miss H. Mackay, 3476 Powell St.
- Victoria Trained Nurses Club.—Pres., Miss E. H. Jones, 405 Michigan St.; Sec., Miss Morrison, 1442 Elford St., Victoria, B.C.
- Florence Nightingale Ass'n., Toronto.—Pres., Miss I. F. Pringle; Sec., Miss J. C. Wardell, 113 Delaware Ave.
- Nicholl's Hosp. Alumnae Ass'n., Peterboro.—Pres., Miss Ferguson; Sec., Miss B. Mowry, Supt. Queen Mary Hospital.

- Canadian Public School Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. Struthers; Sec., Miss E. M. Macallum.
- Grad. Nurses' Ass'n. of Thunder Bay.—Pres., Mrs. J. W. Cook; Sec., Miss L. Regan, St. Joseph's Hosp., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Medicine Hat Ass'n. of Grad. Nurses.—Pres., Miss V. L. Winslow; Sec., Miss Ford, Gen. Hosp., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Alumnae Ass'n. of Ottawa Gen. Hosp.—Pres., Miss Margaret Brankin; Sec., Miss P. Redmond, 125 Nicholas St.
- Grad. Nurses' Ass'n. of Berlin and Waterloo.—Pres., Mrs. Bilger; Sec., Miss Elsie Masters, 27 Ellen St. E., Berlin, Ont.
- New Westminster Graduate Nurses' Ass'n.
- Grad. Nurses' Ass'n. of Sarnia.—Pres., Miss Douglas; Sec., Miss Parry.
- Eastern Townships Graduate Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Orford; Sec., Miss Helen Hetherington, 29 Queen St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Newfoundland Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Miss Southcott; Sec., Miss Borden, Gen. Hosp., St. John's.
- New Brunswick Grad. Nurses' Ass'n.—Pres., Mrs. M. Armstrong; Sec., Miss K. Holt.
- Alumnae Ass'n. of St. Joseph's Hosp., London.—Pres., Miss Rankin; Sec., Miss H. Woolson.
- Nurses' Ass'n. of Brit. Columbia.—Pres., Miss S. P. Wright, 115 3rd St., New Westminster; Sec., Miss Breeze, 1032 Barclay St., Vancouver, B.C.

(Above list, with one or two exceptions, supplied by courtesy of *The Canadian Nurse*.)

Women in the Civil Service are not by law debarred from any position, and may therefore be considered "eligible for all appointments," but in practice women are not promoted to the higher administrative positions, although a few women are "classed in the divisions which are usually considered as belonging to the executive and administrative work. . . . There are many widows in the service. All women receive the same rates of pay as men in similar positions and sit for the same examinations when there are any vacancies for women advertised."

Women's Branch, Civil Service Ass'n.—Miss M. D. Doyle, Postmaster-General's Office, Ottawa.

Women in Business.—There are a number of women in Canada who, finding the secret of success has usually been a certain originality, joined with "sound common sense," attention to details, and "the studying of customers," have made marked successes of the business of catering and tea-rooms; of dressmaking, millinery and other establishments. Besides these are women who earn large salaries as heads of departments in departmental stores, telephone offices, etc. Really accomplished saleswomen can make a good livelihood, whilst women competent to act as designers in high-

class dressmaking establishments get large incomes. There is usually a good demand for well-educated stenographers, clerks and bookkeepers. But it is the same in all these vocations—training counts. At present facilities for business training for girls are very limited but are rapidly increasing, now that many employers and educationists have become alive to the necessity, through the inquiries of the Royal Commission on Technical Education and other investigators.

"The power," says Professor Carrie Derick, of McGill University ("the first woman in Canada to attain a full professorship") "derived from training and the stimulus given by the opening of all the highest positions to women would combine to produce desirable changes in their economic and social condition which restriction could never secure."

Business Women's Clubs.

Calgary.—Business Women's League, "actively engaged in securing better conditions for storeworkers and clerks."

Montreal.—Business Women's Association (Association des Femmes d'Affaires), Pres., Mlle. Champagne. It is stated that there are over 2,000 business women in Montreal, and for these a Commercial Course of fifteen lectures, by specialists, was given last year by Laval University, in the University itself.

The Canadian Business Women's Club.—Pres., Miss S. C. Stuart; Sec., Miss Jane Stuart; Club Rooms, 114½ Yonge St., Toronto. "The object of the Club is to foster the spirit of true patriotism among business women; to secure for its members opportunities for hearing prominent speakers; to afford a means for the study of literature, science and art, and discussion of the public questions of the day; to promote as far as possible the interests of the business woman and provide social intercourse as a means of uniting them more closely. Any self-supporting woman who is in sympathy with the objects of the club is eligible for membership." The club-rooms are intended as "a centre for our own members and for visiting business women."

Miss Margaret M. Davidson, Director of Household Science

and Art for the Toronto Technical Schools, "began some years ago a course of Friday evening lectures on Household Economics . . . From these monthly evening lectures may be said to have grown the Canadian Business Women's Club," says Miss Alice Wetherell, in *The Canadian Courier*. "Miss Davidson's pet theme is Efficiency and Thrift in house-keeping. . . . She seems to consider the Canadian girl her personal charge." Some months ago, as an active member of the Local Council of Women, Miss Davidson helped to plan a method of providing women with sanitary and comfortable rooms to live in at a reasonable expense, and under the supervision of a committee convened by her plans were made by the Toronto Housing Co. for a house for Business Women.

FACTORIES ACTS, REGULATIONS REGARDING HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Acts dealt with below are:—The "Factories Act," B. C. Office Consolidation, 1913; "The Manitoba Factories Act," C.S. 1913; "The New Brunswick Factories Act, 1905," as amended, 1912; "The Nova Scotia Factories Act," as amended, 1912; "The Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act," R.S.O., 1914, as amended 3rd session, 1914; "Quebec Industrial Establishment Act," as amended 1910 and 1912; "The Factories Act" of Saskatchewan as amended 1911. The statement of conditions as far as dealt with is thus brought up to the present time.

Note.—There is "An Act relating to factories in Prince Edward Island, other than in any city therein," being chapter 11, of the Laws of 1881, but this does not deal with the condition of workers. Alberta has no Factories Act.

DEFINITIONS.—"Child" means a male person under 14 years and a female person under 15 years, according to the Factory Acts of British Columbia and Manitoba. In the other Provinces "child" means a boy or girl under 14 years. "Young girl" means a girl of 15 to 18, in British Columbia and Manitoba, and 14 to 18 in the other Provinces. "Youth" is used in the Provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan with the significance of a boy from 14 to 16. In all the Provinces under the Factory Acts, "woman" means 18 or upwards.

Under the above Acts the employment of a child (see definition) is forbidden in all but the excepted cases following.

Child Labor is allowed under the conditions and in the employments mentioned below.

British Columbia.—"Children may be employed in the business of canning or curing fish, or fruit-packing, and the work incidental thereto, but only during the time of the several salmon-runs and runs of other classes of fish and during the respective fruit seasons." The limitations as to hours of labor as set forth in the Act are expressly made,

"within the time or times aforesaid," not binding upon the employers of any child, young girl, or woman employed as mentioned above. (See S. 4.)

New Brunswick.—No child is allowed to work in connection with any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, "except in special cases authorized in writing by the Inspector." (S. 3.)

Nova Scotia.—Children may be employed during July, August, September and October in gathering in and preparing fruits or vegetables for canning or desiccating purposes. An apartment separate from the cooking operations must be provided. The hours are limited to 8 in one day and 4 on Saturday. (Sections 12 and 16.)

Ontario.—Children may be employed from June 15th to September 15th "in gathering and preparing fruits or vegetables for canning or desiccating purposes." A separate apartment must be provided. Children under 12 may be employed "solely out of doors," but by a strange omission in the Act no limit to the hours of employment of these young children is fixed. By a recent amendment (3rd session, 1914) the hours of labor of children between 12 and 14 working inside the canning factory are reduced from 10 hours a day to 8. (Sections 26, 31, and 36.)

In shops, children of 12 may be employed 10 hours a day, and 60 hours a week, but no child shall be employed during school hours unless such child shall have furnished to the employer a certificate issued in accordance with the Truancy Act. On Saturday and the day before a statutory holiday, and from December 14th to December 24th inclusive, any "child" may work from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sections 27, 29 and 33.)

Regular Hours of Employment allowed for Young Girls, Youths and Women.—N.B.—A different apportionment of hours of labor per day is permitted "for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday." For exemptions see later.

British Columbia.—For young girls and women: 8 hours per day and 48 per week. (S. 12.)

Manitoba.—For girl, 15-18, or woman: 9 hours per day and 54 per week. (S. 13.)

New Brunswick.—Girl, 14-18, and woman: 10 per day and 60 per week. (S. 5.)

Nova Scotia.—For boys and girls under 16 years: 8 per day, but only 4 on Saturday. For girls, 16-18: 9 per day. There is now no limitation set for the regular working hours of a woman. (S. 16.)

Ontario.—In both factories and shops, hours for girls, 14-18, boys, 14-16, and women: 10 per day and 60 per week. (S. 32.)

Quebec.—For boys under 18, young girls and women, in establishments mentioned in Article 3830 R.S.Q., 1909: 10 hours per day and 60 per week. (Article 3837 of R.S. of 1909 as amended 1912.) No employer shall employ in an industrial establishment any boy or girl under 16 years, who is unable to read and write fluently. (See Article 3835 as amended 1910.) In cotton and woolen factories, no boy under 18 years and no girl or woman shall be employed more than 10 hours a day, or more than 55½ hours a week. (Article 3837a, Chapter 36, 1912.)

Saskatchewan.—For boys, 14-16, girls, 14-18, and women: 9 hours per day and 50 per week. (S. 8, as amended 1911.)

By the Acts above, save that of P.E.I., the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may prohibit the employment of boys under 16 and girls under 18 in factories the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be dangerous or unwholesome.

Exemptions in Provinces Mentioned Below.

Subject to any regulations which may be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (in Ontario, "Subject to the Regulations"), an inspector may on due proof to his satisfaction of "accident, occurrence, custom, or exigency of trade," as defined in the Acts, grant such exemption from the observance of the foregoing provisions as will in his judgment fairly and equitably to the proprietors of such factory and to the youths, young girls or women employed therein make up for any loss of labor from such

accident or occurrence or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade. Such exemption shall not comprise more than 36 days in any twelve months, all overtime work being taken into account. For Quebec, see below.

Limitation of Hours of labor during such exemption.

British Columbia.—For girls, 15-18, and women: 9 per day and 54 per week, between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. (S. 14.)

Manitoba.—For girls, 15-18, and women: $12\frac{1}{2}$ per day and $72\frac{1}{2}$ per week, between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. (S. 15.)

New Brunswick.—For girls, 14-18, and women: $13\frac{1}{2}$ per day and 81 per week, between 6 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. (S. 7.)

Nova Scotia.—For girls, 14-18, and women: $12\frac{1}{2}$ per day and $72\frac{1}{2}$ per week, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. (S. 18.)

Ontario.—For boys, 14-16, girls, 14-18) and women: $12\frac{1}{2}$ per day and $72\frac{1}{2}$ per week, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. In shops, youths, young girls and women may be employed on Saturday and the day next before a statutory holiday, and from December 14th to December 24th, inclusive, for any number of hours between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. (S. 33 and 34.)

Saskatchewan.—For boys, 14-16, girls, 14-18, and women: $12\frac{1}{2}$ per day and $72\frac{1}{2}$ per week, between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Quebec.—The Inspector "for sufficient reasons given to him and in order to make up lost time or to satisfy the exigencies of trade, may, for a period not exceeding 6 weeks," extend the time of employment of children, girls and women to 12 hours per day and 72 per week, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. (Article 3838, R.S.Q., 1909.)

Special Regulations with regard to employment of young girls and women in curing and canning fish and fruit-packing.

British Columbia.—See under "Child Labor," above.

Nova Scotia. Women may be employed later than 9 p.m. during July, August, September and October in any factory wherein the only operations carried on are necessary for the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables, for 20 days, every day on which any woman has been employed later than 9 p.m. being counted. (S. 17.)

Ontario.—During July, August, September and October, women may be employed later than 6.30 p.m. (the regular

factory closing hour in Ontario) in any factory where the only operations carried on are those necessary for the canning or desiccating of fruits and vegetables. But the employment of women later than 9 p.m. is limited to 20 days, as in Nova Scotia.

One hour at noon, and, if the employment is continued later than 7 p.m., an additional 45 minutes between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. is allowed for meals. In Quebec one hour at noon shall be allowed, "if the inspector so directs." The times allowed for meals shall not be counted as part of the working hours allowed.

There are limitations of application of the Acts when no power other than manual labor is used, and when the workers are members of the same family. In some Provinces, also, when the numbers employed are very small. In Quebec the restrictions of the Statutes apply to a "Domestic workshop, when the employment is dangerous, unhealthy or incommensurable."

Shops.

By the Early Closing Acts of Alberta and New Brunswick, the councils of places of a certain population have restricted rights to pass by-laws regarding the closing of shops. The Shops Regulation Acts of British Columbia and Manitoba contain similar provisions, but these last mentioned Acts, as also the Nova Scotia Act (See below) and the Ontario Act (See under Factories Acts) make some definite restrictions, appallingly inadequate though they are, as to hours of labor. They also provide that in shops where females are employed the employers shall provide a suitable seat for the use of every such female, and shall permit her to use such seat when not necessarily engaged in the work for which she is employed. For the opinion expressed by the Syndicate of the Employees of Commerce and Industry as to the strain of shop work, see under "Quebec," below.

Note.—The Shops Regulation Acts, as well as the Factories Acts, allow a different apportionment of the hours per day solely for the purpose of giving a shorter day's work on some other day. One hour is allowed to every young person so employed for the noon meal and an additional

45 minutes for an evening meal between 5 and 8, when the employment continues later than 7 p.m.

Alberta.—The Early Closing Act (1912, c. 23) applies only to cities or towns with a population of 1,000 or over, incorporated by special Act or otherwise. The Council may, in the manner provided by this Act, fix the hour of closing of all shops or shops of a specified class throughout the whole area or in a specified part of the city or town. The hour for closing may not be earlier than 6 p.m., except on one day a week, when it may not be earlier than twelve noon. A petition for a closing by-law must be signed by the occupiers of two-thirds of the shops to be affected. (See s. 9.) The approval of the Lieutenant-Governor is required, and "the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may at any time order that any closing by-law . . . shall be not longer in force." "If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Council that the occupiers of a majority of any class of shops to which a closing by-law applies, are opposed to the continuance of the by-law, such Council shall repeal the by-law in so far as it affects that class of shops."

British Columbia.—"The Shops Regulation Act," Office Consolidation, 1912. Maximum hours of labor of boys and girls under 16 years in or about shops (meal times are included): 66½ per week; 13 hours on Saturday, and 11 hours on any other day (s. 21). The provisions of the above and the five sections following it do not apply "where the only persons employed . . . are at home" (s. 27). In **bake-shops** no employer shall permit any employee to work on Sunday or more than 12 hours a day, or 60 per week, "except by permission of the Inspector, given in writing to the employer; and a copy of such permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bake-shop." (s. 37). **No person under 14 shall be employed in any bake-shop. No person under 18 shall be employed in any bake-shop between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.** "It shall not be lawful to let or suffer to be occupied as a bake-shop, or to occupy as a bakeshop, any room or place situate in a cellar or underground" unless so let or occupied before April 1st, 1901.

Manitoba.—"The Shops Regulation Act," C.S.M. 180. The maximum hours of labor for a boy under 14 and a girl under 16 in or about a shop: 74 hours per week, including meal times; 14 hours on Saturday (including meal times); 12 hours on any other day (including meal times). These limitations of hours do not apply to drivers (s. 19) or to any "shop where the only persons employed therein are at home." This Act also authorizes the passing of closing by-laws by municipal councils, including councils of rural municipalities. The by-laws may order any class of shops to be closed on any day of the week during any hours between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. (s. 3). This may be done "with or without any petition therefor being presented to the council." "Any municipal council having passed any by-law, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, may from time to time, by by-law, amend the said by-law . . . and may repeal any by-law passed, and may pass any new by-law for closing the said shops or any other shops, either with or without any petition therefor being presented to the council." Signatures of three-fourths in number of the occupiers of shops belonging to the class or each of the classes to which such application relates, is required on such a petition.

New Brunswick.—"The Early Closing Act," 1911, c. 15. This Act gives power to the City, Common or Town Council to pass a by-law requiring that all shops or those engaged in a certain class of business within the City or Town shall remain closed on any days of the week except Saturday, during any hours between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. of the next day (s. 5, as amended 1912). "The provisions of the last preceding section shall not apply to days preceding . . . Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Thanksgiving Day, or any day proclaimed a public holiday by lawful authority; nor shall the provisions of the said section apply to any days during the last three weeks of the month of December in each year" (s. 6).

Nova Scotia.—"The Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labor therein for Children and Young Persons" R.S., 1900, c. 124. Maximum hours of employment in or about a shop for

boys under 14 and girls under 16 years: 72 per week, including meal hours; 14 hours on Saturday, including meal times, and 12 hours during any other day, including meal times.

Quebec.—We quote from the Labor Gazette, December, 1913: "The Syndicate of the Employees of Commerce and Industry (Le Syndicat des Employés du Commerce et de l'Industrie) adopted the following resolution at its last general meeting: "Whereas, the work of women and children employed in stores is generally as trying as that of factory workers, and that it is often accomplished under less hygienic conditions, it is resolved: That the Provincial Government be respectfully requested to extend to these employees the benefits of article 3837 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec." (10 hours per day and 60 hours per week. See under Factories Acts.) Referring to the amendment to the "Early Closing Regulation" permitting all retail establishments to remain open at night from December 17 to January 1, the statement is made in the Labor Gazette, January, 1914, that the "great majority profited by this extension of time; others, however, did not place this extra tax upon their employees."

Saskatchewan has no Shops Regulation Act.

Public Laundries. By the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act of Ontario, "every shop, building or room in which one or more persons are employed in doing public laundry work . . . shall be deemed a factory to which this Part applies" (s. 6). The regulations as to hours of employment in factories apply to employees in laundries. The Act provides for the inspection of office buildings, but the regulations as to hours of employment do not apply to people employed in offices.

The hours of labor of employees in restaurants are frequently extremely long. The Shops Regulation Acts of British Columbia and Manitoba are expressly made inapplicable to victualling houses and refreshment houses.

Some Cheering Reports.—In Vancouver, the enforcing of the provisions of the Factories Act in tailor shops has brought about "an established 48-hour week for the women employed

therein, also better lighting and sanitary conditions. (Labor Gazette, November, 1913.)

In Quebec, "The law relating to the hours of labor for women and children employed in textile factories which came into force on January 1, 1912, has been accepted with good grace by employers, as there was reason to expect, and with great satisfaction by the employed. The reduction in working hours . . . has not affected wages, companies having granted an increase of 5 per cent. as compensation for the reduction in the hours of labor." (Labor Gazette, Jan., 1914, p. 786.)

Fortunately the practice is frequently more humane than the law, as is illustrated by the following quotation from "The Work of Women and Girls in the Department Stores of Winnipeg," being the report of the Civic Committee of the University Women's Club of Winnipeg after a study of the condition of the work of women and girls in department stores. "The regular day in three of the stores is from 8.20 a.m. to 6 p.m. In one store the day runs from 8.20 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. These hours are further shortened in the summer season by weekly half-holidays. One store closes for Saturday afternoon during June, July and August. Two others close Saturday afternoon during July and August, and the fourth store, while remaining open Saturdays, gives each employee a half-day every week, or, if preferred, a full day every second week."

As instances of the very widespread demand for better legislation, we may cite the following:

"An Act should be introduced absolutely prohibiting the employment of children under 14 in any capacity, and guarding against the exploitation of children between the ages of 14 and 16." (Annual Report, 1913, Dependent and Delinquent Children, Alberta.) It might be remarked that "The Mines Act" (1913, c. 4) absolutely prohibits employment of any woman or girl in or about a mine, above or below ground, except in an office above ground. No boy under 14 is allowed to work in or about a mine. A literate test is required of

boys between 14 and 16. No boy under 16 is allowed to work below ground.

New Brunswick.—Mr. Kenney, Inspector of Factories and Hotels, in his recent report says he believes the present law in reference to child labor is very well observed by manufacturers, but states that he would like to see the age limit raised to 15 years. In connection with seats for Female Clerks he writes: "Last year I urged upon the Government the Passing of an Act requiring mercantile establishments to supply a sufficient number of seats for the use of their female clerks. My own observation has shown me that where female clerks were not actually engaged they were compelled to stand around without a place where they could rest. No action has been taken by the Legislature, but I am pleased to note that some proprietors have adopted the proposal."

For Nova Scotia, see under "Retrograde Legislation."

The Labor Gazette (April, 1913, page 1078), after noting the provisions, "detrimental to the interests of women and children," of the Factory and Shops Act then before the Ontario House for revision, concludes: "The contention is that women and children ought to be protected and ought to have an 8-hour day, that the age limit for children ought to be raised from 12 to 14, that children should be prohibited from employment during school hours, and there should be additional female factory inspectors, it being contended that two women factory inspectors cannot be expected to cover the field of inspecting, with seven men, 7,992 factories, and all the shops in the Province of Ontario. To this end the Toronto Local Council of Women, the Board of the Associated Charities, and the Toronto Playground Association have sent petitions to the Ontario Legislature, strongly urging the importance of protecting children from overwork by amending the Factory and Shops Act, prohibiting the employment of girls under 14 in shops, and fixing a standard 8-hour day for women employees." The following issue of the Gazette records defeat of amendments. For recent amendment, see p. 169. Since that time two more men inspectors have been appointed.

"In addition to proper heating and ventilation of factory buildings in winter, it is also urged that some effort be made to maintain a uniform temperature inside the factory in hot weather to between 60 and 70 degrees. This can be arranged in different ways, one being the use of circulating water supply with fans, etc., to convey cooled air throughout the factory, which is greatly appreciated by those employed, and moreover adds not only to comfort but to the production." (Report of Mr. Burke, Chief Inspector of Factories, Ontario.)

In **Saskatchewan**, the demand was made, Nov. 7, 1913, by a deputation of the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, for "An Act to Regulate the Employment of Children under sixteen years of age."

Age Certificates Often Unreliable.—"In the City of Montreal, with its very dense and very mixed population, the application of the law relative to the employment of minors and illiterate children offers almost insurmountable difficulties. The age certificates of foreign children are very often prepared by complaisant neighbors, and the greater part of the time parents do not hesitate to have recourse to the most shameful deceptions in order to deceive manufacturers and inspectors." (Report of Mr. Guyon, chief inspector of industrial establishments, P.Q., Labor Gazette, Dec., 1913.)

Retrograde Legislation.—"By a recent Act of the legislature of Nova Scotia, the law regulating the hours of labor for women, young girls or boys, was amended by striking out the words "or women" from Section 16 of the law, thus depriving the women workers of the advantage of the nine-hour day provided by that section, and while I feel that it does not become me to criticise the acts of the legislature, yet from my knowledge of factory laws I must say that there is not any precedent for such action. . . . We have the distinction, then, of having factory laws from which one of the most important provisions of factory legislation has been eliminated. If women must take their place in the factories and workshops of the province, it is absolutely necessary, and in keeping with the spirit of the times, that the hours and conditions under which they labor should be regulated by

law. Nearly all the large employers of women and girls are complaining about the **shortage of this class of workers**, and are consequently compelled to work long hours. . . . To get Saturday afternoon off, the employees in some factories have to work eleven hours for the other five days of the week. It would be taxing your patience if in this age of the shorter work day, were I to dwell on the subject of eleven hours per day for women. Enough to know that women are working such long hours in the warm summer days to justify such legislation as will effectually stop it. There will continue to be a shortage of labor just so long as this condition prevails. When some employers make their working conditions better, they will attract a more intelligent and efficient class of workers, who will be an important factor in solving the help problem." (Report of Factories Inspector of Nova Scotia, printed 1914.)

In **Manitoba and Saskatchewan** the hours of labor for factories' employees have been increased, not decreased.

The Need for Inspectors.—It "was called to the attention of the Commission here (The Royal Commission on Labor Conditions in British Columbia in its investigations at Nelson) that the Provincial law, which fixes 8 hours a day, or 48 hours a week as the maximum time of labor for women in factories, is not well observed. Employers, in fact, in some cities have been surprised to learn that there is such a law on the statute book. This situation has arisen apparently through the lack of an adequate number of factory inspectors." (Labor Gazette, page 591, November, 1913.)

Mr Ring, Factories Inspector of Nova Scotia, after speaking in his report of the "great variety of matters to be dealt with in the industrial establishments . . . of a debatable and contentious character," continues: "In these matters the factory inspector represents the workers for whom the law is intended. . . . Much which concerns the conditions under which approximately 30,000 factory workers earn their livelihood depends on the knowledge that the factory inspector possesses." When we thus consider the detailed nature of the work and the issues at stake, we wonder how our govern-

ments throughout Canada can expect a work of such magnitude to be accomplished by so few inspectors, however efficient.

Women Factory Inspectors.—Manitoba. After persistent effort on the part of Mrs. Claude Nash, the Local Council of Women, and the Trades and Labor Council, a woman factory inspector has been appointed in Winnipeg.

Ontario has two women factory inspectors, one taking the part of the province east of Yonge Street, and the other west of Yonge. We are informed, however, by Mr. Burke, Chief Inspector, that "They take just the same duty as the men—going right through the factories."

Employment Agencies and Bureaus.—"The universal cry of the producers is not for more charity but for more work, and it is an indictment against our modern civilization that we have been too indolent to do more than pauperize the laborer by giving him as a dole what he demands as a right. The effect of continuous unemployment on the worker and his dependents is seldom seriously considered, but it is a well-known fact among social workers and students of economics that long continued unemployment leads inevitably to the depletion of the physical, mental and moral vigor of the worker, the breaking down of his ambition and self-respect, and his gradual sinking from the ranks of the efficient, through the ranks of the casuals, to the ranks of the unemployable. . . . There are two chief ways in which the problem of unemployment can be effectively dealt with, viz., the establishment of a system of national, provincial and federal labor exchanges, and the evolution of a system of providing additional opportunity for production and equalizing the demand for labor throughout the year." (Horace L. Brittain, in the Canadian Municipal Journal, Nov., 1914.)

Mr. Brittain suggests that "the police in most cities could readily make a census of the unemployed."

"Walter Lincoln Sears . . . summed up the whole employment problem as being mainly one of practical, prudent distribution." (The Survey, Oct. 10th, 1914.)

Notes on Employment Agency Acts and employment bureaux will therefore be of deep interest to all thinking people.

Regulations for the Protection of Immigrants (Labor Gazette, page 1175, May, 1913).—"An Order-in-Council has been passed . . . under the authority of Section 66 of the Immigration Act of Canada, and is designed to secure an effective oversight by the Federal Government throughout the Dominion and to protect immigrants against impositions and injustices at the hands of unscrupulous agents trading on their ignorance of conditions in this country. The effect of the regulations will be to bring all employment agencies having dealings with immigrants under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Immigration in Ottawa." License holders are required to record "the rate of wages to be paid, the rate of board, all deductions from wages, and other terms of engagement." The fee shall not exceed \$1.00. In case "the immigrant is unable immediately upon arrival at the place where the work was represented to be to secure the promised employment at the wages and upon the terms represented at time of payment of fee," the agent shall refund the fee. The holder of the license must have in his possession a written and dated order from the employer of labor setting forth the number required, the nature of the work, etc. Such order must not be over two months old.

There appears to be ample need for such protection. "Several complaints were sent to Ottawa recently of local 'agents.' . . . Inspector Reynolds was ordered to investigate. While conducting his rounds he found cases of wholesale plunder of recent arrivals. Some of the agents were working without licenses and charging six and seven hundred per cent. more than a legitimate agent has a right to. He pointed out that a newcomer is styled an 'immigrant' until he has been in this country three years, and as such comes under the protection of the Dominion Immigration Act." (The Toronto Globe, May 22, 1914.)

Quebec.—"An Act respecting the establishment of Employment Bureaus" was passed in 1910 and amended 1914. "The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may establish and main-

tain in cities and towns employment bureaus for workmen," under control of the Minister of Public Works and Labor. No charge is made.

The Act also provides for the granting by the Minister to private individuals of permits, "on a favorable report from the inspector." A license must also be obtained from the revenue collector of the district, unless the employment bureau is for women only. We also note the following restrictions with regard to employment bureaus: "Every person controlling an employment bureau, other than an employment bureau for women only, shall be responsible for conducting such bureau as required by law; and more particularly he must" keep a register, send monthly returns to the inspector, and forward, as required, a certificate as to the sanitary conditions of the office given by the local board of health. These licensed agencies are not permitted to charge more than \$3.00.

Employment Agencies Acts were passed in British Columbia, 1912, in Saskatchewan, 1913, and in Ontario, during the Third Session of the Legislature, 1914. In British Columbia the license must be obtained from the Superintendent of the Provincial Police. In Saskatchewan from the Council of the Municipality where such agency is situated, and in Ontario from the Provincial Secretary.

Fees in Respect to the Hiring of Employees.—In British Columbia a scale of fees is prescribed from time to time by Order-in-Council. In Saskatchewan, until the council of the municipality shall otherwise provide by by-law, the fee shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the first month's wages, where the employment is for one month or more; in all other cases \$1.00 is the maximum fee. Employer and employee shall not both be charged.

Safeguards.—In British Columbia a certificate of character of the applicant for a license must be signed by a Justice of the Peace, or in the case of an agency for females, by two Justices of the Peace or the Mayor of the city in which he resides. In Saskatchewan a bond for \$1,000 is required. Patrons of employment offices in British Columbia have the right to examine entries concerning themselves and take

copies; in Saskatchewan the person securing employment receives a receipt showing the wages to be paid, etc.

In Ontario many matters in connection with the Act will be regulated by proclamation.

In British Columbia, "No company incorporated or unincorporated shall be granted a license under the provisions of this Act."

Provincial Employment Bureaus.—Manitoba.—B. L. Baldwin, Esq., Deputy Provincial Secretary, reports that "the Provincial Government has such offices in the city of Winnipeg."

F. Mathers, K.C., LL.B., reports that there is no system of Provincial Employment Offices in Nova Scotia, and the Government does not regulate private employment agencies. The Department of Industries and Immigration, however, acts to some extent as an employment office.

Ontario.—The free employment bureaus (6) operated by branches of the Provincial Bureau of Labor are at Berlin, Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Walkerville.

Quebec has Provincial employment bureaus at Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke.

Municipal Employment Bureaus.—Montreal; New Westminster, not quite free; Owen Sound; Port Arthur; St. Catharines; Toronto, operated under supervision of Social Service Commission, 107 Adelaide St. W.; Vancouver, "Ass'n of Idle or Unemployed." A "Municipal Free Employment Bureau" was opened in Winnipeg, Oct. 1st, 1913, under the supervision of Mr. Frank Kerr. At the instigation of the Women's Civic League of Winnipeg, the Local Council of Women of Winnipeg has done a wonderful work through its Women's Employment Bureau at the Industrial Bureau. The Home Economics Societies co-operated and so obviated the great risk of placing women unsuitably in the country. The Industrial Bureau financed the publicity work, the Government gave telephone service, and all the railways co-operated. During a recent month the number of applicants totalled 793, of whom 180 were sent to positions. Of these 60 went to the country. When C. F. Roland, Industrial Commissioner, and City Relief

Officer Kerr were consulted about continuing the work, Mr. Roland declared, "You are putting into it a certain human touch that money cannot buy. Keep it up as long as it is needed." Mr. Kerr thought that "it would be a good idea if the women's department of the city office and the bureau could be connected up so that the city would get the value of the social service element."

Women Correspondents to the Labor Gazette were appointed by Government in the spring of 1913, to make reports as to the conditions affecting female employees, in the four largest cities of Canada—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. During the short time they have been at work these ladies have gathered a vast amount of information of very great interest to women. They were recommended to pay particular attention to conditions in certain employments "in which female workers are most frequently to be found." The list is given below.

Employments of Women.—1—Domestic Service; 2—Factory Employment: (a) Garment-working establishments, including white wear, glove, hat and cap, and fur garment making establishments; (b) Cotton factories; (c) Woollen mills; (d) Laundries; (e) Cigar and tobacco factories; (f) Bookbinders; (g) Boot and shoe factories; (h) Confectionery and biscuit factories; (i) Knitting mills; (j) Fruit and vegetable canning establishments; (k) Mica-working establishments. 3—Employment in Workshops, Retail Establishments and Offices: (a) Tailoresses; (b) Milliners; (c) Dressmakers and seamstresses; (d) Waitresses; (e) Retail clerks; (f) Stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.; (g) Telephone girls.

Women in Domestic Service.—About 55 per cent. of all women workers in Canada are "house workers," and according to the investigations of Miss MacMurchy ("Future of the House Worker," Canadian Courier), the wages of general servants in Canada begin at \$15 and \$16, and in rare cases go up to \$35. A fair average is \$18 to \$20. A good children's nurse can easily get \$25 the month. (These estimates were made shortly before the war, which has greatly disturbed conditions, as many householders have endeavored to retrench

by dismissing their servants.) Miss MacMurchy estimates the value of board, lodging, etc., to bring up the average value of a house worker's earnings to ten dollars the week. "Many stenographers get no more," but "Social disability, long hours, loneliness, inability to count on definite time off, are reasons urged by the girl wage earner against house work." Conditions are equally unsatisfactory to the employer, and "the coming of the trained house worker is inevitable. When she comes she will be as great a blessing as the trained nurse. In all probability the trained house worker will be a greater blessing, since her work is needed by more people."

"Working Scholarships."—As we go to press comes news that the Toronto Technical School and Women's University Club of Toronto (See Section VIII) are co-operating in an interesting experiment. Beginning Jan. 1st, 1915, they are offering 20 "scholarships" of three months' duration to unemployed girls. These include "residence in a household to the work of which the holder of the scholarship will devote two-thirds of her time for a remuneration of from \$5 to \$10 a month, the rest of her time, with allowance for recreation, being devoted to attending classes in cookery, cleaning and the ethics of housework at the Technical School." Pres. of Committee, Mrs. John Saul; Sec., Mrs. John Small.

Average Wages of Factory Employees.—The average wages of the 72,571 women wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada in the year 1910 are shown by the Dominion census of manufactures to have been 83 cents a day, or \$21.75 per month. These women were all over 16 years of age, and many of them had children or parents to support. Upwards of 13,200 children under 16 years of age were also employed in the mills and factories of Canada in the same year and received 50 cents a day, or \$13.25 a month. The 376,872 men working for wages in our great manufacturing establishments received an average of \$1.46 a day, or \$38.33 a month. (The Grain Growers' Guide.)

According to the Report of the Ontario Bureau of Labor for 1913, 822 manufacturing establishments, which sent in fairly complete returns, employed 61,637 persons, and the

aggregate number of days in operation was 235,000; the product was \$156,712,991, and the wages were \$37,806,066. "The average wage rate per year was \$532.70, and per day \$1.81." (See "Cost of Living," Section VI.)

The Double Standard of Remuneration.—There are very few professions or trades in which the plan of equal pay for equal work prevails with regard to men and women. In Ontario this principle is followed so far as the two trades of printing and cigar-making are concerned, but in few other employments. For instance, in Toronto, in the case of assistant teachers, in the fifth year of service and the same grades, the man "receives just double the salary of the woman." (Labor Gazette, 1913, p. 1077.) In Montreal, after the adoption of a new scale of salaries, on May 9th, 1913, "we find women teachers preparing pupils for the same examinations as the masters do their boys, and still their salary remains at half that of male teachers." (Ibid., p. 1375.) Minimum weekly wage, City Hall cleaners, Toronto: Men, \$16; women, \$9.

It is often asserted by employers that they prefer trained workers, and would gladly give girls more if they could earn it. There are some 40,000 women in industry in Toronto alone of whom the majority are said "to be inefficient from lack of training." But the labor men present the matter in a somewhat different light. For example, about a year ago, "the pants makers and garment workers" of Montreal complained to the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Council that "the ever increasing number of women employed in the making of garments was becoming an unfair and unacceptable competition. Wages were not kept up to the standard, as the work could now be done by women who were getting \$6 or \$8 a week, when the men were originally paid \$18 to \$20 per week." The remedy suggested was that the women should be asked to join the union. Similarly the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec, desired that "laws be enacted to protect the fathers of families against the illegitimate competition of women's and children's labor."

The Union from the Worker's Standpoint.—The following notes are from a conversation with the secretary of one of

the unions in Toronto. He states that the men in the union referred to do their best to get the same rate for women as themselves, but that, "though the girls are just as strong as the men," it cannot be done, the women fearing that they would not get the work if it were insisted on. ("Average earnings per week—male, \$14; female, \$9; average earnings per hour—male, 29c.; female, 19½c." See Report, Ontario Bureau of Labor, 1913.) The men's price on men's riding breeches averages about \$5.00; the women's price is about \$3.00 to \$3.50. Cash benefits of the union—Sickness, \$5 per week for 10 weeks in any year; death, \$100. The women pay 80c. and the men 90c. a month to the union.

Vancouver "has about the best mixed union," and "where there is even a strong minority of women members in a meeting the tone is higher," and "evidence of the use of liquor" is not so marked.

The cost of producing a good mechanic should be borne by industry. Nearly all men of about 18 to 20 years of age wish to be good mechanics. Wages are not of so much importance as conditions in the shop, as to light, sanitation, sufficient air space, etc. In non-union shops, if a customer wants a garment in haste, an employee may take it home and work all night. The practice of husbands taking work home is the "curse of the trade," resulting in many cases of child labor. In union shops, all but apprentices must be members of the union, and only cripples may take work home. It is the custom of some employers to gauge the rates paid by the amount of work turned out by exceptionally quick piece workers. The result is long hours for the intermediate hands in order to make wages.

Investigations as to Wages of Women.—In the Report of the Commission on Technical Education, Mrs. F. W. Sexton, of Halifax, is quoted as saying that many of the girls not at school "drift about and go into unskilled undustries," or if they enter such a skilled industry as bootmaking, are "largely employed in the unskilled parts of the work." "Unskilled

industries do not promise the money essential to an unmarried woman—arms in Halifax offering only from \$2 to \$4 per week, with an average of \$3 or \$4 per week."

In Vancouver, when the Commission visited that city before the recent period of great depression, the average wage of unskilled girls in manufacturing establishments was from \$25 to \$35 per month, and of skilled girls from \$40 to \$50.

According to Professor Derrick, as quoted by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth at the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, 1913, "in a paper read before the National Council of Women last spring in Montreal, there are 72,571 women working in this country for an average wage of \$251 a year, or \$5 a week. From the year 1900 to the year 1910 the number of women earning an average of \$447 a year rose from 2,151 to 6,375; but during the same period the number of women earning an average of \$261 a year increased from 61,220 to 72,571. This means that, while we have a little over 6,000 women who average about \$8.50 a week, we have over 72,000 who average only \$5 a week; i.e., for every woman who earns \$8.50 a week there are twelve who get only \$5 a week."

In Toronto telephone operators begin at \$7, but the salary is raised at intervals till \$10 is reached; and about every fifth girl has the chance of becoming a "supervisor," with a maximum salary of \$12.50 weekly. "Saleswomen in Toronto get from \$5, \$6 or \$8 up to \$15 the week," according to Miss MacMurchy. "Waitresses may earn from \$4 to \$6 the week, with three meals a day in addition and some tips."

In Winnipeg, according to the Report of the Civic Committee of the University Women's Club (referred to above), girls in the department stores in the "apprentice stage" earn from five to eight dollars the week. "There is at least one woman earning \$50 the week," and probably half a dozen other "exceptional women may earn about that amount." "For the great mass of saleswomen the high point is probably \$20 a week," with from \$15 to \$18 as a general average for efficient first grade saleswomen. One store has adopted a minimum wage scale. With regard to the figures, in only one case were the investigators "permitted actually to exam-

ine the wage cards. In two other cases the wage figures were read" from the books of the company.

The Minimum Wage.—Some of the rates of pay mentioned above can hardly be described as a "living wage." Where adequate compensation for work performed is withheld there is a grave social injury to the whole community; which, says Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, "has been strikingly presented by Mrs. Webb through the illustration of parasitism. Those industries which do not pay wages sufficient for the physical efficiency and the reproduction of their workers, are called parasitic trades, because they draw part of their productive energy from the general stock of the nation, instead of from within themselves. We may distinguish two forms of industrial parasitism, the mild and the extreme. In the former, the workers of some of them are partly supported by their husbands, brothers, fathers, or other relatives, and thus are enabled to live at or near the normal standard. Those are for the most part women workers and child workers. In the extreme form of parasitism the underpaid workers do not receive from other sources sufficient assistance to maintain health, industrial efficiency, and the normal conditions of family life"; and "the children born into these exploited classes are denied the conditions of healthy moral and physical development. . . . As a general rule an industry that is not self-supporting has no valid reason for existence."

"Objection is made that employers cannot afford to pay more, that the trade will not stand the additional charge involved. Employers will readily enough shift the additional cost on to the consumers, who to-day are really bearing the burden in the form of taxes for 'charitable institutions.' But so long as fortunes are being piled up at such a rapid rate on this continent, this objection will bear careful investigation. All pay rolls and balance sheets ought to be open to public inspection. At the recent investigation concerning wages and vice conditions held in Illinois, the president of one of the large mail order firms testified to employing 4,732 women at an average of \$9.12 weekly. The minimum wage scale was \$5 juvenile, \$7 intermediate, and \$8 adult. Yet the

profits of this firm in 1911 were approximately \$7,000,000. The company could have applied \$2,000,000 on increased salaries and still have paid 7 per cent. interest on preferred and common stock."

For "A Reply to the Critics of Minimum Wage Legislation," by Bertha Bradley Warbasse, see *The Survey* for April 11, 1914.

In this connection it may be stated that some two years ago a meeting was called by a prominent business man of Winnipeg to consider the question of the minimum wage. It was attended by many heads of firms and practical social workers. As a result, three companies raised their minimum wage.

Conditions of Work.—The conditions under which work has to be done are of importance not less than that of the remuneration. In the investigation of Winnipeg stores referred to above, means of ventilation and of protection from draughts were noted as deficient. To make matters worse, in one store where girls were "frequently away for three or four days at a time with severe colds," no wage is paid for this time. In some cases employees are obliged to take vacation without pay, especially in workrooms where the work is seasonal. On the other hand, it is by no means a fixed rule to allow vacations with pay, though this is usual in the case of employees of some years' standing. In one of the stores no woman can be a manager of a department.

Welfare Work.—"With regard to welfare work, which is now so much recommended by social workers, only one store—the largest in Winnipeg—has any organized service. This store maintains three nurses, of whom one has charge of the store hospital, and the other two visit the homes of employees who may be absent two days, or as soon as illness is reported. . . . In another store . . . help to sick employees was given frequently, but by their fellow-employees under the lead of the manager of the department. This is a practice much to be deplored, as tending to make too great a tax on the weekly wage."

One of these stores gives a lunch at cost, which is really an "extension of the purchasing power of the wage."

This plan is followed in other cases, for instance, by the Bell Telephone Company, of Toronto, which employs a good matron to look after the girls and has provided a recreation hall in which they may have concerts and dances amongst themselves.

The McClary Manufacturing Company, in London, Ont. (to give but one instance more), makes great efforts to promote the comfort and well-being of its employees, providing a good library, lunches at cost, "sanitary drinking fountains, cloak rooms, lockers throughout the works for clothes, bathroom for women, where a bath may be had at the nominal cost of five cents," and a "shower bath free for the men working in the enamel rooms, where the heat is unavoidably great." The separate dining-rooms for men and women are supplied with pianos and magazines. There is a rest room for girls, and "Welfare Umbrellas" are "rented on rainy days to those needing them, for the sum of one cent." (See Canadian Nurse, October, 1914.)

Women's Work Exchanges.—The Labor Gazette reports the opening, late in 1913, of a Women's Exchange in Vancouver, "where articles of all kinds made by women can be placed on sale." "Most of the women making use of the exchange are married, and do the work in their spare time . . . without leaving home and children. There is an excellently managed Exchange in Halifax," Pres., Mrs. T. W. P. Flinn; Sec., Mrs. J. Norwood Duffus, 77 Inglis St. "All the money goes to consignors for their work, except what is necessary for running expenses." There is also one in Hamilton.

Labor Unions Having Women Members.—Some Local Branches.—The wages and privileges are equal for both sexes in the: **American Federation of Musicians**, Ottawa, Sec., E. J. Cockburn, 423 Lisgar St.; **Cigarmakers' International Union**, Hamilton, Pres., J. A. Sullivan, Locke St. N.; **International Typographical Union**, Ottawa, Sec., A. E. Sheppard, 159 Stanley Ave. In others, of which the following are examples, the men's average wages are higher than the women's: **Boot and Shoe Makers' Union**, Toronto, Sec., W. Brown, 22 Wascana

Ave.; Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, Hamilton ("a local union of cooks, chefs, waiters and waitresses."); **Fur-Workers' Union, Toronto, Sec., J. Weisbrod, 63 Centre Ave.; International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Hamilton, Sec., H. P. Iceley, 293 Jackson St. W.; Journeymen Tailors' Union, Berlin, Miss C. Shoemaker, 70 Weber St. W.; United Garment Workers of America, Toronto, Sec., Miss M. Schria, 152 Booth Ave.**

The following have women-members only: **International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America**, held quarterly executive meeting (first in Canada) in March, in Montreal. "About 1,500 members of this union" in that city. French-Canadian women have their own organization, affiliated to "La Fédération Nationale." Aims of both organizations (1) Standardization and regulation of piecework payments; (2) reduction of working hours to 48 a week; (3) better sanitary conditions. **The Home and Domestic Employees' Union, British Columbia, Room 202, Labor Temple, cor. of Dunsmuir and Horner Sts., Vancouver**, has for its definite objects a nine-hour day, a minimum wage, and recognition as a body of industrial workers. The membership creed is: "Believing that the home has a greater influence on the nation than the nation has on the home, we pledge ourselves, as members of the union, to do all in our power to dignify the labor pertaining thereto." **Toronto and Winnipeg** have union of cooks and waitresses organized by Trades and Labor Council, and **Port Arthur and Fort William** "have started labor leagues for women, designed somewhat on the lines of the women's labor leagues in Great Britain."

Boarding-Houses for Girls

(Auspices Religious Organizations, but take girls all creeds.)

Church of England.—All Saints' Home, Edmonton. Georgina Houses Ass'n, Toronto—Foundress and Pres., Mrs. Broughall, 49 St. Albans St.—Georgina House, 126 Beverley St., "a boarding-house for self-supporting business girls." Spadina Lodge, 184 Spadina Ave., a home for business girls "on half-time, unable to pay the usual rate for room and board," Supt., Miss Kennedy. Girls' Friendly Society, Lodges

at 109 Pembroke St., Toronto, at 148 River Ave., Winnipeg, and in Lloydminster, Sask.

King's Daughters.—Boarding Home, Prince William St., St. John. Lunch-rooms—Owen Sound, Toronto, Victoria.

Methodist Church.—Barbara House, 257 Jarvis St., Toronto, Supt., Miss Frances Withers; Sec., Miss A. Spencer.

Roman Catholic.—Montreal—Killarney Working Girls' Home, Grey Nuns, 311 W. Lagauchetière St.; L'Ave Maria, St. Hubert St.; Patronage d'Youville, Grey Nuns, 138 St. Urbain St. (Employment Bureau and Home), Rosary Hall Ass'n, Toronto, Pres., Miss Marie Macdonell, 419 Dundas St., Sec., Miss Kate Fraser, 157 Robert St. Rosary Hall, "a boarding-house under Catholic auspices for girls and women earning their own living."

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Willard Hall, Gerard St. E., Toronto.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Alberta.—Calgary, 223 12th Ave. W., Pres., Mrs. Thos. Underwood; Supt., Miss Bush; Sec., Miss Glass. Edmonton, 526 3rd St., Pres., Mrs Edwin Denby; Supt., Miss McRoberts; Sec., Miss A. Thompson. Medicine Hat, Cor. 6th and 4th Sts., Pres., Mrs. C. E. Smyth; Supt., Mrs. Hobson.

British Columbia.—Nelson, Pres., Mrs Wolverton; Supt., Mrs. I. Barker. New Westminster, 348 Columbia St., Pres., Mrs. W. T. Reid; Supt., Mrs. Ford. Vancouver, Pres., Mrs. C. J. Peter, 997 Dunsmuir St., Supt., Miss. R. M. Smith; 1008 Eveleigh St., Supt., Miss I. Paul; Sec., Dr. Carson. Victoria, Pres., Mrs. F. Adams; 912 Douglas St., Supt, Mrs. J. Leask; 756 Courtney St., Supt., Mrs. Gilmore; Sec., Miss Bradshaw.

Manitoba.—Brandon, Pres., Mrs. McDiarmid, 117 10th St.; Sec., Miss Everard, 148 11th St.; Supt., Mrs. Agnes Simmons. Winnipeg, Pres., Mrs. Edward Brown; Ellice Ave., N., Supt., Mrs. H. Freeland; 35-37 Hargrave St., Supt., Miss G. Finlay; Logan and Martha Sts., Supt., Miss M. Munro; Sec., Miss G. Brooking.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax, 66 Hollis St., Pres., Mrs. W. McNab; Supt., Mrs. H. Chittick; Sec., Miss Harrington.

Ontario.—Berlin; Brantford, Victoria Park, Pres., Mrs.

John Ott; Supt., Miss Howell; Sec., Miss Best. **Hamilton**, 17 Main St. W., Pres., Mrs. J. O. Callaghan; Supt., Miss E. Moe; Sec., Miss I. Mackenzie. **Kingston**, 196 Johnson St., Pres., Mrs. Carr-Harris; Supt., Mrs. King; Sec., Miss L. K. Knowles. **London**, Pres., Mrs. G. M. Reid; 326 Dundas St., Supt., Miss Pringle; 510 Wellington St., Supt., Miss Sutherland. **Ottawa**, 135 Metcalfe St., Pres., Mrs. M. A. Blackburn; Sec., Miss Sutcliffe. **Peterborough**, 230 Simcoe St., Supt., Mrs. S. Barnes; Sec., Miss A. Peacock. **St. Thomas**, 250 Talbot St., Pres., Miss H. E. McDougall; Supt., Miss B. K. Gunn. **Toronto**, Pres., Mrs. R. C. Douald; 18 Elm St., Supt., Miss C. P. Lugsden; 180 Simcoe St., Supt., Miss Leith; 248 Dufferin St., Supt., Mrs. Dunham; 76 Pembroke St., Supt., Miss J. Manson; "Alexandra House," 240 St. Patrick St., Supt., Miss Webb; 698 Ontario St., Supt., Mrs. M. E. Henderson. **Woodstock**, Pres., Mrs. Jas. Hay; Sec., Miss M. Dignam.

Quebec—Montreal, Pres., Mrs. Jas. Thom; 502 Dorchester St. W., Supt., Mrs. Thompson; 151 Fairmount Ave., Sec. Miss B. Lukes. **Quebec**, 125 St. Anne St., Pres., Miss Glass; Supt., Miss Wilcox; Sec., Miss Townsend. **Sherbrooke**, 2 Moore St., Pres., Mrs. S. A. Jones; Supt., Miss Armstrong; Sec., Miss Lindsay.

Saskatchewan—Moose Jaw, 26 Ominica St., Pres., Mrs. M. Alexander; Supt., Miss Lewis; Sec., Miss Palmetier. **Prince Albert**, 187 9th Ave., Pres., Miss Ella Newnham; Supt., Miss E. Austin. **Regina**, 1950 Lorne Ave., Pres., Mrs. A. H. Tasker; Supt., Miss Morton. **Saskatoon**, 3rd Ave. and 24th St., Pres., Mrs. J. R. Wilson; Supt., Miss Lockie; Sec., Miss Tuckey.

Calgary Women's Hostel, 120 4th Ave. W., Matron, Elizabeth Thomas.

Montreal, The "Foyer" (Girls' Home).—"An institution that has given most fruitful results." Five branches "including the country house at St. Adèle, where summer holidays can be spent at very small cost."

SECTION X.

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE.

BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY CANADIAN WOMEN.

BY MARJORY MACMURCHY.

[The writer of the following article needs no introduction to Canadians. She has contributed many special articles and stories to British, Canadian and United States magazines and newspapers, including a series on "The Coronation of King George," which she witnessed as one of the press representatives from Canada. For some years she has been Literary Editor of *The News*, Toronto, and has devoted much attention to the literature of her own country. But Miss MacMurphy does not live solely in the world of books. She has another special interest—"the economics of women's work"—and in the year just passed she has written several series of articles for a syndicate of Canadian newspapers, the *Canadian Courier*, and other periodicals, upon "Notable Canadian Women," "The Education of Girls," and "Canadian Social Problems," ranging from "Prison Reform," to the "Cost of Living" and "The Future of the Houseworker." Miss MacMurphy was President of the Canadian Women's Press Club, 1909-13, and is Hon. President for 1913-16.]

There is no doubt that the War and the slackening in business which for some time preceded the War have lessened the number of books by Canadian women writers which have been published this year. Last year, with Miss Pickthall's poems, Mrs. Sheard's "The Miracle and Other Poems," L. M. Montgomery's "The Golden Road," Marian Keith's "The End of the Rainbow," Miss Machar's "Stories of the British Empire," and the final collection of Miss Pauline Johnson's poems, was a somewhat notable year for books by Canadian women. But 1914 has its own achievement which gives cause for a measure of satisfaction.

In history, Miss Carnochan's "History of Niagara" is a storehouse of local history, a careful and faithful labor of love by one who has given years of study to the chronicles of Niagara. Miss Carnochan, as a teacher for many years, exerted a strong influence for the good of Canadian character and history. She has established a unique historical museum in the town of Niagara. Miss Agnes Laut's "The Adventurers of England on Hudson Bay" is one of the volumes in the new historical series, *Chronicles of Canada*, edited by Professor Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton. The narrative is

written in Miss Laut's striking picturesque style and contains some part of the result of her well-known ability in historical research. The Chronicles are illustrated with colored pictures and contain valuable maps.

Two other books of serious interest by Canadian women published this year are Miss Emily P. Weaver's "Canada and the British Immigrant," and Dr. Helen MacMurchy's "Auxiliary Classes." Miss Weaver's book is one of the most valuable works with information and advice for British people coming to settle in Canada which has yet been issued. Dr. Helen MacMurchy's "Auxiliary Classes," issued by the Department of Education of Ontario, contains information and guidance to be used by parents and teachers in training and aiding all children who are handicapped by any physical or mental defect.

Mrs. Arthur Murphy, who uses the pen-name, "Janey Canuck," in "Seeds of Pine," her third volume on Canada, has written a book on the borderland between fiction and a purely descriptive narrative of life in the country round about Edmonton. The spontaneity, vigor and good humor of Mrs. Murphy's work are attractive. She has a firm grasp of the meaning of Canadian life. Mrs. Cotes' "His Royal Happiness" is the best-known novel by a Canadian writer published during the year. It is appearing as a serial in The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, and The Woman at Home, of London. Miss Annie Russell, with Mrs. Cotes' aid in dramatizing the novel, has prepared "His Royal Happiness" to be put on as a play. The hero is a prince of the British royal house; the heroine is the daughter of an ex-President of the United States. Mrs. Cotes writes sympathetically of both countries. The novelist, using her art with the care which has always characterized her work, is thoroughly in earnest in her belief that the Anglo-American alliance which she foresees will help to bless the world with peace. Another Canadian novel of merit is "Flame of Frost," by Miss Alice Jones, whose father was at one time Governor of Nova Scotia. Mrs. Harrison, whose work has generally been published over the pen-name "Seranus," publishes this year her second

novel, "Ringfield," a story of Quebec province. The heroine is an actress, a French-Canadian. The novel is strongly written, somewhat sombre in outcome, and able in treatment. It is a little old-fashioned in style. "Mrs. Brand" is a post-humous novel by Mrs. Keays, of Hamilton, who in the last years of her life lived in Boston. Mrs. Keays' work in fiction attained a good deal of popularity. Mrs. Glyn's latest novel is "The Man and the Moment." Mrs. Glyn's father and mother were both Canadians. A considerable part of her childhood was spent in Guelph. "Jane Stocking" is the pen-name of a new Canadian writer whose father is said by the publisher of her novel to be one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Via P. & O." is a well-constructed little story, told in the form of letters. It is not at all the work of an amateur, and besides being interesting is not over-ambitious. Miss Fox-Smith, the author of "The City of Hope," is an Englishwoman living in British Columbia. She somewhat frequently contributes fine sea lyrics to periodicals in Great Britain. "The City of Hope" is a disheartening story of the experiences of the better class of British emigrants in the Canadian West. It is clever and well written. While the picture drawn by the author is in many aspects undeniably true, it should be pointed out that the values in such a book as "Seeds of Pine" are more accurately given. Mrs. McClung's stories also give a truer idea of life in the West. "Julia and I in Canada," by the author of "Daphne in the Fatherland," is a sprightly story of life in Montreal. The book is interesting and readable. While no doubt true as regards individual experiences, the narrative can hardly be regarded as typical of life in Montreal.

Very little verse by Canadian women writers has been published this year. Miss Laura McCully's volume, "Mary Magdalene and Other Poems" contains a fine "Laus Patriae," of which the concluding lines are—

"Thine be the crowning glory

To bring forth a race of men, though a few, to be poor in
money

But great in spirit and rich in song and magnanimous in
brotherly love."

Mrs. Jessie Kerr Lawson's "Lays and Lyrics" is a collection of verse by a writer who has published many books of Scottish fiction. One of her sons is a distinguished artist, another is an almost equally distinguished geologist. "O to be gods in Babylon" is a poem of fine and moving quality. Our better-known song writers among Canadian women are not represented this year. Miss Marjorie Pickthall's sonnet, "Canada to England," which appeared in the London Times, August 10, 1914, is reprinted in "Songs and Sonnets for England in War Time" (John Lane). The Women's Canadian Club, of Vancouver, are proposing to erect a memorial to Pauline Johnson in Stanley Park, and contributions are now being received for this purpose. Immediately before Christmas, "Grey Knitting," by Katherine Hale, a booklet of 15 pages, containing as many poems, was published by William Briggs, Toronto. "Grey Knitting" is a war poem of elevated feeling and imagination. Of it the Literary Digest has said that it is "exquisite in its simplicity and sincerity."

By the Author of "Daphne in the Fatherland"—"Julia and I in Canada" (McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart).

Miss Janet Carnochan—"History of Niagara" (Briggs).

Mrs. Everard Cotes—"His Royal Happiness" (Musson).

Miss C. Fox-Smith—"The City of Hope" (Sidgwick & Jackson).

"Katherine Hale"—"Grey Knitting" (William Briggs).

Mrs. Glyn—"The Man and the Moment" (Thos. Langton).

Mrs. Harrison—"Ringfield" (Musson Book Company).

Miss Alice Jones—"Flame of Frost" (McLeod & Allen).

Mrs. Keays—"Mrs. Brand" (McLeod & Allen).

Miss Agnes C. Laut—"Adventurers of England on Hudson Bay" (Glasgow Brooke Company).

Mrs. J. K. Lawson—"Lays and Lyrics" (William Briggs).

Miss Laura McCully—"Mary Magdalene and Other Poems" (Macmillan Co. of Canada).

Dr. Helen MacMurchy—"Auxiliary Classes" (Ontario Department of Education).

Mrs. Arthur Murphy ("Janey Canuck")—"Seeds of Pine" (Musson Book Company).

"Jane Stocking"—"Via P. & O." (McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart).

Miss Emily P. Weaver—"Canada and the British Immigrant" (Religious Tract Society, England).

Canadian Women's Press Club.

Officers, 1913-16: Hon. Pres., Miss Marjory MacMurchy, Toronto, Ont.; Pres., Mrs. Arthur Murphy, 514 Twelfth St., Edmonton, Alberta; Vice-Pres. for Alberta and British Columbia, Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, Vancouver, B.C.; Vice-Pres. for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Miss Cora Hind, Winnipeg, Man.; Vice-Pres. for Ontario and Quebec, Miss Jane Wells Fraser, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-Pres. for Maritime Provinces, Miss Marshall Saunders, Halifax, N.S.; Rec. Sec., Miss Mary Mantell, Regina, Sask.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Ambrose Dickins, "The Journal," Edmonton, Alberta; Treas., Mrs. Reginald G. Snaith, "The Journal," Edmonton, Alberta; Historian, Mrs. J. M. Sherk, Fort William, Ontario; Auditor, Mrs. Genevieve Lipsett-Skinner, Winnipeg, Man.

Honorary Members.—Mrs. Kathleen Coleman ("Kit"), Hamilton, Ont., Past President, Past Honorary President; Mrs. Kate Simpson Hayes, Winnipeg, Man., President, 1906-7; Mr. George H. Ham, C.P.R., Montreal, Que.; Miss Agnes Meule Machar, Kingston, Ont.; Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan), Simla, India; Miss Lily B. Dougall, Cutts Erd, Cumnor, Oxford, England.

The Objects of this Club are: (a) Mutual sympathy, counsel and helpfulness among press women for promoting and protecting the personal and professional interests of its members, and to maintain and improve the status of journalism as a profession for women.

(b) The promoting of Canadian National sentiment in all papers or magazines with which members are connected.

(c) The promotion of a higher standard of literary excellence in newspaper writing.

Branches of the C.W.P.C.—Winnipeg (first to be organized)—Pres., Mrs. Lipsett-Skinner, 3 Sharpe Apartments, Kennedy and Qu'Appelle Streets; Toronto—Pres., Miss Edith Macdonald, 2 Bloor Street East; Port Arthur and Fort William—

Pres., Mrs. A. J. Barrie, 52 Court Street West, Port Arthur; Regina; Edmonton—Pres., Mrs. Ernest Beaufort, P.O. Box 711; Vancouver—Pres., Miss Beatrice Nasmyth, 610 Jervis Street; Calgary—Pres., Miss Eleanor MacLennan, Calgary Herald; Saskatoon; Victoria. There are also isolated members in many other places.

Women Editors.—Many of the press women of the Dominion are engaged in work that is at least partially editorial, but the line of work taken up in particular cases is difficult to trace on account of the fact that the workers are scattered through so vast a country. Moreover, much editorial work is done by women who are in charge of very important departments of publications, which, in the main, are edited by men. We append the names of a few women-editors, hoping that in future issues of the Annual we shall be able to render the list much more complete. It will be noted that women often tend to undertake the more literary side of newspaper work; but one editor, Miss Cora Hind, has won marked success in a field most unusual for a woman. She has contributed articles on commercial and agricultural topics to the financial supplement of the London Times, Monetary Times (Toronto) and Financial Times (Montreal); but her most important work is the estimating of the wheat crop of the Canadian West while it is growing. Her estimates, made in competition with the Provincial and Dominion Governments, have proved themselves the most accurate ever made.

Mrs. Cochrane, Editor World-Wide, Montreal; Miss Crews, Assistant Editor Methodist Sunday School Publications, Toronto; Mrs. G. V. Cuppage, Editor and Manager, Ladies' Review (Supplement to The Week), Victoria, B.C.; Miss Jane Wells Fraser, Associate Editor, Presbyterian Publications, Toronto; Miss E. Cora Hind, Commercial and Agricultural Editor, Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg; Mrs. B. Langridge, Swan Lake Echo, Swan Lake, Manitoba; Miss Lily Laverock, Editor Women's Department, The Chronicle, Vancouver; Miss Beatrice Levy, Editor, Levy's Magazine, Vancouver; Mrs. McConnell, Editor, Walkerton Telescope, Walkerton, Ont.; Miss Marjory MacMurchy, Literary Editor, The

News, Toronto; Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, "The Bookman," Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg; Mrs. Francis Fenwick Williams, Associate Editor of The Owl, Montreal.

Mrs. Arvie Queeber, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, admitted this year to the C.W.P.C., is its first Norwegian member. At present, Mrs. Queeber conducts a page on her husband's paper, The Tribunen. The woman's part is written in Swedish and the children's in English. Her pen-name is "Tante Anna."

In addition to professional editors, many women, as a "labor of love," do excellent work in editing periodicals dealing with religious or humanitarian interests. (See also below under "Periodicals for Women.")

Periodicals for Women.—Canadian Home Journal, Toronto. Ed., W. T. Rook. Associate Editors: Mrs. Seaman ("Jennie Allen Moore"); Department, "Around the Hearth," dealing with "problems which come to every homemaker"; Marion Harris Neil, Cookery Editor; Christine Frederick, Housekeeping Dept., dealing with the "saving of time and energy in housekeeping," and "labor-saving methods and means"; Mrs. Gardner ("Cousin Clover"), The "Journal Juniors" Page, and an Observation Class, to which the children who belong send in drawings; Jean Graham (a noted authority on books), Book Dept.

Woman's Century, Toronto. "Moral and Social Reform." Ed., Mrs. J. Campbell-McIver.

Canadian Courier, Woman's Supplement, monthly, Toronto.

Saturday Night, Woman's Section, Toronto. Ed., Miss Jean Graham.

Canadian Nurse, Toronto—professional. Ed., Miss Belle Crosby.

Canada White Ribbon Bulletin, Ottawa (W.C.T.U.). Mrs. Gordon Wright, London, and Mrs. E. Edwards Cole, Clarence.

Canadian White Ribbon Tidings, London (W.C.T.U.). Ed., Mrs. Lottie McAllister, Exeter, Ont., and Mrs. F. Y. Miller.

Echoes, Toronto (I.O.D.E.)

Letter Leaflet, Toronto (Church of England). Ed., Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L.

Missionary Leaflet, Montreal. Ed., Mrs. Mary M. Savage.

Missionary Messenger, Toronto (Presbyterian). Mrs. J. MacGillivray.

Monthly Letter, Women's part of Missionary Outlook, Toronto (Methodist). Ed., Miss E. J. H. McGuffin.

Palm Branch, Sackville, N.B. (Methodist—Children's). Ed., Miss Harriet S. Stewart, M.A. (said to be the first woman M.A. in Canada).

Young Women of Canada, Toronto (Y.W.C.A.). Ed., Miss Una Saunders.

St. Joseph's Lilies and The Rainbow, Toronto, published by the Alumnae of different communities, are examples of the numerous Roman Catholic magazines for women.

LIBRARIES.

The Dominion Archives.—Librarian, Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G. The Dominion Archives building at Ottawa was opened on January 1st, 1908. It contains a magnificent collection of historical documents, printed books, manuscripts, prints and other pictures relating to Canada and its history, all of which are at the service of the student, writer, lawyer, conveyancer or anyone else who chooses to make use of them. The Archives, it would seem, contains everything necessary for the making of a Canadian book, from the best sources of information to maps portraits and prints which may be reproduced as illustrations. The aim of those in control is to render its treasures as accessible and as complete as possible.

Chapters might be written on the gathering of the vast collection—the unceasing watch kept on dealers' catalogues for wanted papers; the search amongst the official documents of France and England; the accidental discoveries in unexpected places; the unremitting toil of scholars, transcribers and translators, and lastly, the generosity with which private persons have presented family portraits and papers to fill gaps in the material already collected.

Public Libraries.

"No librarian can be fully prepared to do largest and best service until he has fully realized the significance and greatness of the public library in the community life of to-day.

"Though the books of a public library have a value beyond price, they must be regarded as tools rather than treasures. They are not to be hoarded upon the shelves, but to be scattered through the community, whatever the cost of wear. . . . It is as tools that they are most useful.

"The public library is the university of the people. It is a mistaken notion that education ceases with the child's attendance at school. When education ceases mental paralysis sets in. . . . The library exists that the normal man may continue his education."—C. W. Casson, Editor, Ottawa Citizen.

In Ontario, public libraries, that is, libraries partly supported by the state, are classified as "free" and "association" libraries. Free libraries are supported chiefly by the municipalities, but "association" libraries also often receive considerable grants from the municipalities.

Free Public Libraries in Ontario.—Acton, Ailsa Craig, Amherstburg, Alton, Arnprior, Arthur, Aurora, Aylmer, Ayr. Beeton, Belleville, Berlin, Bothwell, Bracebridge, Brampton, Brantford, Brighton, Brockville, Brussels, Burk's Falls. Caledon, Campbellford, Cardinal, Carleton Place, Chatham, Chesley, Clifford, Clinton, Collingwood, Copper Cliff, Cornwall. Delhi, Deseronto, Drayton, Dundas, Durham. Elmira, Elora, Erin, Essex, Exeter. Fergus, Forest, Ft. William. Galt, Gananoque, Garden Island, Georgetown, Goderich, Grand Valley, Gravenhurst, Grimsby, Guelph. Hagersville, Hamilton, Hanover, Harriiston, Hensall, Hespeler. Ingersoll. Kemptville, Kenora, Kincardine, Kingsville. Lakefield, Lanark, Lancaster, Leamington, Lindsay, Listowel, Little Britain, London. Markdale, Merritton, Midland, Millbrook, Milverton, Mitchell, Mt. Forest. New Liskeard, Newmarket, Niagara Falls, North Bay, North Toronto. Oakwood, Orangeville, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Otterville, Owen Sound. Paisley, Palmerston, Paris, Parkhill, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Penetanguishene, Perth, Peterboro, Picton, Port Arthur, Port Carling, Port Colborne, Port Elgin, Port Hope, Prescott, Preston. Renfrew, Richmond Hill. Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Seaforth, Shelburne, Simcoe, Smith's Falls, Stayner, Stirling, Stouffville, Stratford, Streetsville, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, St. Thomas. Tara, Thorold, Tillson-

burg, Toronto. Uxbridge. Walkerton, Walkerville, Wallaceburg, Waterloo, Watford, Weston, Whitby, Windsor, Wingham, Woodstock, Wroxeter.

The Association Public Libraries of Ontario are at Admaston, Alma, Almonte, Angus, Arkona, Atwood, Auburn. Badgeros, Barrie, Bath, Bayham, Baysville, Beachville, Beamsville, Beaverton, Belfountain, Belmont, Belwood, Blenheim, Blyth, Bobcaygeon, Bolton, Bowmanville, Bridgeburg, Brigden, Brooklin, Brownsville, Brucefield, Burgessville, Burlington. Cambray, Camlachie, Canfield, Cannington, Cargill, Carp, Cayuga, Chatsworth, Cheapside, Chesterville, Claremont, Claude, Cobourg, Colborne, Coldstream, Comber, Coplestone, Creemore. Dalhousie, Delta, Depot Harbour, Don, Dorchester, Drumbo, Duart, Dundalk, Dunnville, Dungannon, Dunvegan. Elk Lake, Elmvale, Elmwood, Embro, Ennotville, Ethel. Feneion Falls, Flesherton, Fonthill, Forester's Falls, Fort Erie, Fort Frances, Fullarton, Frankford. Glamis, Glanworth, Glenmorris, Gore Bay, Gore's Landing, Gorrie, Grafton. Haliburton, Harrietsville, Harrington, Harrow, Hastings, Hawkesville, Highland Creek, Hillsdale, Hillview, Holstein, Honeywood, Huntsville. Inwood, Iroquois, Islington. Jarvis. Kars, Kemble, Kingston, Kinmount, Kintore, Kirkfield, Komoka. Lake Charles, Lefroy, Linwood, Lyn. Madoc, Mallorytown, Manilla, Manotick, Marksville, Matilda, Meaford, Melbourne, Merrickville, Mildmay, Millgrove, Milton, Minden, Monkton, Mono Centre, Mono Mills, Mono Road, Morrisburg, Morriston, Mt. Albert, Mt. Brydges. Nanticoke, Napanee, Napier, Newburgh, Newbury, New Dundee, New Hamburg, Newington, Niagara, Norland, North Gower, Norwich, Norwood. Oakville, Odessa, Omemee, Orono. Pakenham, Pickering, Pinkerton, Plattsville, Point Edward, Port Credit, Port Dover, Port Perry, Port Rowan, Port Stanley, Princeton. Queensville. Rainy River, Richmond, Ridgeway, Ridgetown, Ripley, Riversdale, Rockwood, Romney, Runnymede, Russell. Saltfleet, Scarboro, Scotland, Shedden, Shetland, Southampton, Smithville, Southampton, S. Mountain, South River, Speedside, Springfield, Stevensville, Strathroy, St. George, St. Helens, Sunderland, Sudbury, Sundridge, Sutton, Sydenham. Tavistock, Teeswater, Thamesford, Thames-

ville, Thedford, Thornberry, Tilbury, Tottenham, Trout Creek, Tweed. Underwood, Unionville. Vankleek Hill, Victoria, Victoria Mines, Victoria Road. Walton, Wardsville, Warkworth, Waterdown, Waterford, Welland, Wellesley, Westford, White Lake, Wiarton, Williamstown, Winchester, Woodbridge, Woodville.

British Columbia.—Kelowna; Nelson; New Westminster, Librarian, Miss Anna T. O'Meara; Vancouver, Librarian, Robert W. Douglas; Vernon; Victoria, Librarian, Miss Helen G. Stewart; Provincial Library at Victoria, Librarian, E. O. S. Scholefield.

Alberta.—Calgary, Librarian, Alexander Calhoun, M.A.; Edmonton, Librarian, E. L. Hill, B.A., M.Sc.; Edmonton, Provincial Library, Librarian, John Blue; University of Alberta, Edmonton, Librarian, F. Bowers.

Saskatchewan.—Moose Jaw, Librarian, A. H. Gibbard, B.A.; Prince Albert; Regina, Librarian, J. R. C. Honeyman; Carn-duff; Estevan; Sintaluta; Oxbow; Saskatoon; Provincial Library at Regina, Librarian, John Hawkes.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg, Librarian, J. H. McCarthy; Provincial Library at Winnipeg, Librarian, J. P. Robertson.

Quebec.—Abercorn; Knowlton (Pettes Memorial Library); Montreal (Fraser Institute), P. B. de Crevecoeur; Ormstown; Sherbrooke (Library and Art Union); Westmount; Provincial Library at Quebec, Librarian, N. E. Dionne, LL.D., F.R.S.E.; McGill University at Montreal, Librarian, C. H. Gould, M.A.

New Brunswick.—Moncton, St. John, Librarian, Miss Catherine Martin; Woodstock (Fisher Library); Provincial Library at Fredericton, Librarian, Abram Alward.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax (Citizen's Free Library); Provincial Library at Halifax, Librarian, Miss Annie F. Donohae.

Prince Edward Island.—Provincial Library at Charlottetown, Librarian, Wm. H. Croskill.

Toronto Public Libraries.—The Toronto Public Library is really thirteen public libraries, eleven of the branches being opened during the last six years. There are now over 40,000 borrowers on the library list, and the number of books purchased in 1913 was "six times as large" as the number purchased

five years earlier. At Dovercourt Library the interesting experiment has been made of a "Garden Library," where people may sit and read in the open air, and men may smoke if they choose. Behind the great library on College St. is a lawn, kept in order by the city, and there last summer thirteen tennis clubs used to play, each having its special hours.

The Reference Library at College St. is particularly rich in Canadiana, and students come from far and near to work there, the long summer vacation usually bringing a number of professors from United States Universities. It contains a most interesting collection of over 20,000 rare Canadian historical pictures, presented by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the generous supporter of the "Sick Children's Hospital," Toronto.

Special Libraries.

Toronto is fortunate in possessing a number of special libraries, including the Parliamentary Library, Osgoode Hall Library, the Phillips-Stewart Law Library, the Library of the Department of Education, Canadian Institute, Academy of Medicine, Toronto Conservatory of Music, Toronto College of Music, and the Pharmaceutical, Dental, Veterinary, and York County Libraries. Of the last mentioned library Miss Ada Read, who gave "valuable assistance" in the preparation of the "Index to Dominion and Provincial Statutes," has been sole librarian since 1886.

Travelling Libraries.

In addition to the 371 libraries of Ontario which have a definite local habitation, 208 Travelling Libraries were sent out in 1913 from the Department of Education—an increase of forty libraries over the previous year. There are from forty to sixty books in each case, and a total of over 10,000 volumes in the Travelling Libraries Branch. The only cost to the borrowers is the freight charges one way. The borrowers to whom ordinary Travelling Libraries go are small, struggling libraries, groups of tax-payers living in hamlets, rural communities, Women's and Farmers' Institutes, mining, mill, and other industrial communities; also occasionally to poor schools not possessing a library. Libraries for special purposes may be sent also to public libraries, study clubs, or

individuals. It is perhaps of interest that in 1913, 140 of the 208 libraries sent out went to Women's Institutes.

Moreover, "arrangements are being made whereby teachers, trustees and others interested in the problems of rural life and education may secure loans of books, bulletins and magazine articles relating to such matters as Consolidation, School Ground Improvement, School Decoration, Medical Inspection, School Fairs, Play and Play Equipment, Children's School Clubs, Parents' and Teachers' Associations, School Improvement Associations, Rural Problems and the Schools Relation Thereto, The Problem of the Rural Church, Rural Economics, Progress of Agricultural Education in Other Countries. Sets of lantern slides dealing with the work of the Rural School will be available also for loaning to Teachers' Associations, Women's Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, and similar organizations."

Address the "Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph."

Travelling Libraries are sent from McGill University to all parts of Canada. "Founded in 1900 as a memorial to the late Mr. Hugh McLennan from his children, the libraries from McGill University were endowed in 1911 by their founders. These libraries contain, each, from thirty to forty carefully selected volumes; and are sent, on application, and on payment of a nominal fee of \$3.00, to schools, to country libraries, to reading-clubs, and to small communities which possess no public library. Regulations and full particulars may be obtained from the Librarian of the University."

British Columbia has had Travelling Libraries since 1898. They are sent out from the Provincial Library, and in 1913 there were 12,133 volumes for the Travelling Library service, regular and special. One hundred and forty-seven libraries were circulated during the year. These books were borrowed by communities, individuals, libraries, Women's Institutes, Farmers' Institutes, Schools, Prison Farm, Employees' Clubs, Labor Union, R. R. Y. M. C. A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Organization, Men's Clubs (of church), Lighthouse Keeper. The University of Alberta has lately organized a system of Travelling Libraries.

The Aberdeen Association.

President, H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught; 1st Vice-Pres., Lady Taylor, Hamilton; 2nd Vice-Pres., Lady Evelyn Farquhar; Treasurer, Col. Fred. White, C.M.G., Ottawa; Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Scarth, Dept. of Labor, Ottawa.

Aim.—For the distribution of good literature to settlers in isolated parts of Canada.

Branches.—Edmonton, Sec., John Blue, Esq., Provincial Library; Halifax, Sec., Miss Scott, The Kingsley, 32 South St.; Hamilton, Sec., Miss Florence I. Barker, 14 Arkledun Avenue; Kingston, Sec., Miss M. Reddan, 64 William St.; London, Sec., Miss M. McMillan, 230 Central Ave.; Montreal (English), Sec., Miss L. Dunlop, 299 Peel St.; Montreal (French), Sec., Mlle. A. Roy, 75 rue Sherbrooke ouest; Ottawa, Sec., Miss H. E. Cartwright, 276 O'Connor St.; Regina, Sec., Mrs. Morell; Saskatoon, Sec., Miss Irene Moore; St. John, Sec., Miss Myrtle Hayward, 83 Sewell St.; Toronto, Sec., Mrs. Frank Kenrick, 77 Lonsdale Road; Victoria, Sec., Miss E. M. Lawson, 417 Simcoe St.; Winnipeg, Secretaries, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, 801 Dorchester Avenue; Mrs. Kirby, 52 Edmonton St.

The Canadian Free Library for the Blind, Cor. Medland and Annette Sts., West Toronto, Ontario.—This institute is growing in usefulness. It was established November 9th, 1906, with 81 volumes. It now has 3,790 volumes and 1,340 pieces of music. All systems of raised print are on its shelves. The circulation of books and music, 1907, was 996; in 1913 it had increased to 6,716. The post office carries its books free to readers in every province. The value of the books, 3,675 in all, is placed at \$3,300. Librarian, Mr. C. S. Swift, M.A.; Treasurer, Mr. E. W. Hermon; members, 284. "The Canadian Library for the Blind is worthy of wider recognition."

Reading Camp Association, Ontario.—Superintendent, Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick. In 1912 and 1913 a number of "Travelling Library Cases" were "donated by the Minister of Education, through the Inspector of Public Libraries, to the Reading Camp Association," for the benefit of men in the railway construction camps.

Women in Library Work.

Library work is a great field for women, and in it they have proved especially successful. Dr. Locke, Chief Librarian of Toronto Public Library, says: "Women do detailed work more excellently than men," and much attention to detail is demanded in all the various branches of cataloguing, reference, circulating and children's work. For cataloguing the would-be librarian must be well educated, and college-bred girls have an advantage in being used to books. Some girls are "born classifiers," having "mathematical and decisive minds"; others "are born cataloguers," of whom extreme care is demanded. For the circulating and children's departments, a love of people is as great an asset as a love of books; and the success of a library depends largely upon the capabilities and enthusiasm of its librarian. For instance, the Public Library at Berlin has been fortunate in having a librarian whose knowledge of book lore was noticeably at the service of those "who did not know where to look" for the information wanted, and no doubt it was largely owing to the sympathetic understanding of this lady that an evening reception was held at the library for industrial managers and foremen, and that lists of the technical books in the library, giving information concerning various industries, were sent out to be placed in the pay envelopes of workmen likely to be interested.

The Children's Librarian.—It seems quite natural that the library workers set apart to care especially for the children should be women. Some little time ago Miss Jessie C. Potter, B.A., of the Dundas Library, in speaking of the Children's Librarian, quoted from Miss Olcott, Chief of the Children's Department in Pittsburg, that "she should have the following characteristics:—Sympathy with and respect for children, strength of character, a genial nature, pleasing personality, instinct for reading character, adaptability and a strong sense of humor. Her home training should have given her a love and knowledge of books, a fund of general information, and a quick and accurate mind. The best is by no means too good for the children."

The Children's Librarian should have "a sunny, well-aired room, appropriately furnished and decorated, the furniture and pictures being carefully selected to attract the eye, enrich the mind, and suit the needs of the children. Such a room naturally attracts numbers of children, but the Children's Librarian makes use of every other artifice and device she can contrive to entice the children to this room," visiting the schools, talking to the children, "perhaps telling them a story to win their interest," inviting them to the library, and "describing to them its various attractions, among these being the story hour. The one aim of the Children's Librarian in her work is to induce the children to read good books, thereby forming the foundation of a love of literature to be developed through life. . . . In the Children's department, therefore, no book should be purchased until it has been read and approved of by a competent judge. And in this selection it is much more advisable to be severe in criticism than to allow some mediocre, valueless book a place on the children's shelves. The average child must read, and if the poorer books are kept from him, and he is given the better class, he will readily learn to appreciate good literature." . . .

"The Story Hour"—we again quote Miss Potter—"is one of the most important means to arouse the interest of the child in myth, legend, romance and history. Its object is not to teach moral truths, but simply to tell an interesting story of the best class, thereby inculcating in the child a desire to read such stories."

In the College St. Library, Toronto, there is a Children's Department, "where they take care of 20,000 children a year." Miss S. Staton, who has charge of that work, says: "If you could drop in there during noon hour any time throughout the school season, you would find forty or more children; on Saturday afternoon we have about 100 children there, mostly Jewish children, for this branch is situated in a Jewish community, and the interest taken in it is indeed a delight to those who are interested in the work with children. We find that the Jewish children are particularly interested in fairy tales, and they also ask for Bible stories, but fairy tales are their favorite stories, and we also find that the influence that the

teachers have on the reading of the children is marvellous. They so often come and say to us: 'Please may we have such and such a story.' Perhaps it is *The King of the Golden River*; perhaps it is *Robinson Crusoe*, or *Pilgrim's Progress*, which we find is still a great favorite with most of the children who come to us. We say, 'How is it you want that book?' 'Why, teacher told us part of it,' and they, of course, are very desirous to read the whole story themselves."

In connection with some American libraries, very successful "story hours" have been held at "cottage libraries" in the poorer districts of towns; books and story-teller thus going to people who would never have gone to the library itself.

The Training of Librarians.

The best librarians of Canada are not slow to avail themselves of the special instruction for their work, which may be gained at various institutions in the United States. By the way, Miss Stauffer, of the staff of the Toronto Public Library, "led the whole library school in Boston," in 1914, getting 95 per cent. of possible marks. But Canada offers some courses of instruction for librarians. Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., has a course in Library Science. (See Section VIII.)

Summer Library Schools.—"The first Summer School for Librarians, in Canada, was opened in Montreal in connection with McGill University, under the management of Mr. C. H. Gould, Librarian of McGill University," elected President of the American Library Association, 1908. He is still in control. Not a few Ontario librarians are indebted "to this school "for what they know and for their advancement."

The session, lasting four weeks, is held in June and July. Anyone interested in library work is qualified for admission. The fee for tuition is \$5. At this school the Cutter system of cataloguing is taught. The first Summer Library School in Ontario was held in 1911. In 1913 Miss Hester Young, B.A., of the University of Toronto Library, was instructor in charge, under the direction of the Inspector of Public Libraries, Mr. Walter R. Nursey. The course of study was planned "on practical rather than theoretical lines, hoping to meet the wants of the average library." Not only was there no fee for

tuition, but necessary books and stationery were supplied free by instruction of the Minister of Education, and "free transportation to and from their homes was provided to all students resident in Ontario." At this school the Dewey Decimal system of classification is taught.

Library Institutes.—In 1903 Dr. Hardy, Secretary of the Ontario Library Association, suggested the establishment of "Library Institutes," similar in character to the teachers' institutes, and in 1907, through the courtesy of the Brantford Public Library Board, the first Institute was held at Brantford. This was so successful that additional Institutes were planned for the following year, and the Ontario Public Libraries Act of 1909 authorized the Minister of Education to provide for the holding of these Institutes, and also provided for the expenses of one representative from each library. If, after receiving due notice of the Institute meeting, a library does not send a delegate, the Minister may withhold \$5 from the next Government grant payable to the Board. In the programmes the needs of the small library are kept to the front. In the lists of officers the number of clergymen, doctors, and ladies is worthy of note.

Including the Toronto District, of which the first Institute was held on October 24th, 1913, Ontario has been divided into fifteen districts, in each of which an annual Institute is held. The object of this is "to bring active library workers in contact with each other, to afford opportunity for helpful discussion of library problems, and also for the giving of instruction in library essentials. The business of the session lasts two days. The places of meeting within the district are changed from year to year, but some of the western delegates have had to travel over eleven hundred miles to be present."

The Institutes are held under the formal direction of the **Ontario Library Association.** Pres., W. O. Carson, the Public Library, London; Secretary and Treasurer, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Paed., 81 Collier St., Toronto.

In the West the interest in books and libraries is certainly growing. An organization on similar lines to that just mentioned is the **Saskatchewan Library Association;** Pres. A. W.

Cameron, B.A., Moosejaw; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. Gibbard, B.A., Moosejaw.

Carnegie Gifts to Libraries in Canada.

In the report of the Minister of Education of Ontario, 1914, it is told that 133 libraries in the Dominion (106 of these being in Ontario), have received promises of gifts from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, but "in some cases the buildings are only paid for in part, and in some no work has been done at all." The total amount promised from 1901 to 1913 (inclusive) was \$2,883,215.

Note on Copyright.

According to the Copyright Act (Revised Statutes, 1906, Chapter 70), "Any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an international copyright treaty with the United Kingdom, in which Canada is included, who is the author of any book, map, chart or musical or literary composition, or of any original painting, drawing, statue, sculpture or photograph, or who invents, designs, etches, engraves or causes to be engraved, etched or made from his own design, any print or engraving, and the legal representatives of such person or citizen, shall, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the copyright thereof, have the sole and exclusive right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, reproducing and vending such literary, scientific, musical or artistic work or composition, in whole or in part, and of allowing translations of such literary work, from one language into other languages, to be printed or reprinted and sold in the manner and on the conditions, and subject to the restrictions hereinafter set forth." (S. 48.)

The Act is too long to reprint in full, and anyone intending to apply for a copyright should write to The Minister of Agriculture (Trade Mark and Copyright Branch), Ottawa, for information as to conditions.

"If, at the expiration of the said term of twenty-eight years, the author, or any of the authors when the work has been originally composed and made by more than one person, is still living, or if such author is dead and has left a widow or a child or children living, the same sole and exclusive

right and liberty shall be continued to such author, or to such authors still living, or, if dead, then to such widow and child or children, as the case may be, for the further term of fourteen years; but in such case " a second registration, with all the original formalities, is required.

In connection with the above (section 19) the following notes, courteously supplied by the Registrar of Copyrights, are of interest:—

"In registering renewal of copyright, the office would regard the word 'widow,' in section 19 of the Copyright Act, as including 'widower.'"

"No renewal of copyright would be registrable if the author—whether male or female—died unmarried."

The fee for registering a copyright of a book is \$1.00 and for registering a temporary copyright of articles published in serial form, is 50c. The section (9) dealing with such temporary copyrights runs as follows:—

"Any literary work intended to be published in pamphlet or book form, but which is first published in separate articles in a newspaper or periodical, may be registered under this Act while it is so preliminarily published, if the title of the manuscript and a short analysis of the work are deposited at the Department, and if every separate article so published is preceded by the words, 'Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act'; Provided that the work, when published in book or pamphlet form, shall be subject also to the other requirements of this Act."

In section 7 of the Copyright Act it is expressly stated that "No literary, scientific or artistic work which is immoral, licentious, irreligious, or treasonable or seditious, shall be the legitimate subject of such registration or copyright."

Literary and Historical Societies, etc.

Most of the societies in the list below (which cannot pretend to completeness, but suggests a line in which women are working), have women members, not a few have women officers, and some are wholly women's societies. The object of these societies is, in general, to collect and preserve (and in some instances to publish), records and documents of all kinds relating to or likely to throw light on the history of the

country, the province, or the locality, including family histories, old letters and other private papers, as well as public and official documents. They desire, further, to preserve objects of historic interest, such as Indian relics, old furniture of characteristic types, and articles which have been used by persons who have played important parts in the making of history; and they endeavor to keep alive the memory of historic events in the localities where they occurred by means of the erection of monuments, tablets, or, in case of the greater events, by setting apart public parks, etc. They hold public meetings and conventions. Indeed, they strive in every possible way to educate the people of the Dominion in the facts of their own history.

New Brunswick Historical Society, St. John.

Nova Scotia Historical Society, Halifax; Pres., Ven. Archdeacon Armitage.

Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

Antiquarian Society, Montreal—Ladies Branch. Pres., Mrs. Wurtele, 336 Sherbrooke St. W.

Vancouver Historical Society.

Ontario Historical Society. Pres. Clarence M. Warner, Napanee; Sec. and Librarian, A. F. Hunter, M.A., Normal School Building, St. James' Square, Toronto.

With this Society the following associations are in affiliation: Amherstburg—Sec., Mrs. L. T. Bray. Brant County—Pres., S. F. Passmore, M.A.; Sec., Mrs. J. Y. Brown, Brantford. Bowmanville—Mrs. L. S. Senkler; Sec., Miss Edith A. Hillier, Bowmanville. Bruce County—Sec., Norman Robertson, Walkerton. Elgin Hist. and Scientific Inst.—Sec., W. W. Olmsted, St. Thomas. Elgin Women's Auxiliary—Pres., Mrs. J. H. Wilson; Sec., Mrs. G. Symington, St. Thomas. Essex—Sec., Andrew Braid, Windsor. Frontenac—Sec., Prof. W. L. Grant, Kingston. Gaelic Society of Canada—Sec., Roderrick Macdonald, Toronto. Grenville Pioneer and Hist. Society—Sec., F. P. Smith. Grimsby—Sec., Linus Woolverton, Grimsby. Huron Institute—Sec., David Williams, Collingwood. Kent—Sec., W. N. Sexsmith, Chatham. Lennox and Addington—Sec., John W. Robinson, Napanee. London and

Middlesex—Sec., Miss E. Evans, London. Lundy's Lane—Sec., John H. Jackson, C.E., Niagara Falls. Niagara—Pres., Miss Carnochan; Sec., J. Eckersley, Niagara-on-the-Lake. Norfolk—Sec., H. S. Macpherson, Simcoe. Oxford—Sec., Thos. P. Hart, Woodstock. Simcoe County—Sec., A. F. Hunter, Barrie. St. Thomas (Women's)—Pres., Mrs. J. H. Wilson; Sec., Mrs. Symington. Tecumseh Memorial Association—Pres., Mrs. K. B. Coutts, Thamesville; Sec., Dr. R. N. Fraser. Thunder Bay—Sec., Miss Mary Black, Fort William. Toronto Hist. Society—Sec., E. J. Hathaway, Toronto. Waterloo—Sec., Peter Fischer, Berlin. Wentworth—Pres., J. H. Smith, I.P.S.; Sec., Mrs. C. Fessenden. The Women's Canadian Historical Society—Pres., Mrs. Thos. Ahearn; Sec., Mrs. Braddish Billings, Ottawa. Women's Canadian Historical Society—Pres., Miss Fitzgibbon; Sec., Mrs. Seymour Corley, Toronto. Women's Historical Society, Sarnia—Pres., Mrs. T. W. Nisbett; Sec., Mrs. Keating. Women's Wentworth Historical Society—Sec., Mrs. B. E. D. Smith, Hamilton. York Pioneers—Sec., J. W. Miller, Toronto.

The United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada.—Pres., Col. G. Sterling Ryerson. Hon. (5th) Vice-Pres. and Pres. Ladies' Committee, Mrs. Dignam, 284 St. George St., Toronto; Hon. Sec., Miss Helen Merrill, 4 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.

The object of this Society is "to unite together, irrespective of creed or political party, the descendants of those families who, during the American Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1783, sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British crown, and to perpetuate this spirit of loyalty." The Association has from time to time published much valuable historical material. In its transactions, therefore we list it here, instead of in Section III.

Canadian Folk-Lore Society.—General Secretary, Mr. W. J. Wurtemberg, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa; Assistant-Secretary, Miss C. M. Storey, 46 Leopold St., Toronto.

Objects—"The promotion of interest in the study of folk-lore in all its branches, and the collection, preservation, and publication of the folk-lore and mythology of Canada—(1) of the various Indian tribes; (2) of the Eskimo; (3) of the native-

born Canadians of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, or German extraction; (4) of the thousands of foreigners, of many nationalities, who annually come to this country; (5) of the descendants of Negro refugees from the United States. The Society hopes, as soon as funds permit, to publish an annual volume of transactions, or even a quarterly journal."

Travel Clubs are fast increasing in number, and from a note kindly given by Miss H. M. Hill, President of the "Toronto Travel Club," we take this brief account of the ideas in view:—

"While the travel clubs are primarily for the study of countries, which the membership hope to visit, or, having visited, wish to learn more of by study and preparation of papers on their art, literature and music, they have a very important secondary benefit, namely, the social side. Many ladies with households and families find a fortnightly meeting not only gives them the requisite mental pleasure, but the tea half-hour at the close brings them in touch with their friends socially. The influence of the clubs is good, and they often help, as a body, when called upon by other organizations."

Reading and Study Clubs, with the double aim of education and sociability, organized in connection with settlements or churches, or meeting in private houses, are altogether too numerous to list, though there is work for many more of such societies, whether they lay particular emphasis on wholesome recreation or serious study.

The Dickens Fellowship was inaugurated in October, 1902. Mr. Henry F. Dickens, K.C., is Life President. Headquarters, 33 Craven Street, Strand, London, W.C., England. Canadian Branches: Montreal, R. G. Ridout, 32 McGill College Avenue; Toronto, Miss May Bengough, 66 Charles Street East; Winnipeg, H. G. Wade, 5 Vansittart Block.

Objects, "(a) To knit together in a common bond of friendship, lovers of that great master of humor and pathos, Charles Dickens. (b) To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. (c) To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils, which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles

Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. (d) To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works."

The Fellowship "has enrolled upwards of 23,000 members in all parts of the world, and possesses over fifty Branches in the United Kingdom, America, Canada, and Australia, all owing allegiance to the parent Society." The Branches have contributed generously, and have given many entertainments for the benefit of sick and poor children. For instance, the "largest Branch, Toronto, with nearly a thousand members, maintains a Dickens Fellowship Cot in the Toronto Home for Incurable Children at an annual cost of \$100, and is now endeavoring to raise \$2,000 for its permanent endowment."

SECTION XI.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, Ottawa, was founded 1880, by H.R.H. the Princess Louise and His Grace the Duke of Argyll, to centralize the efforts of "Canadian painters under an institution as nearly as possible akin to the English National Gallery." Sec., E. Dyonnet, 314 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. The regulations have recently been changed to admit ladies as *Academicians* (R.C.A.), but none have yet been elected. *Associates* (A.R.C.A.) include 6 ladies: Miss Florence Carlyle, Crowboro'; Mrs. G. Spurr-Cutts, Miss C. S. Hagarty, Mrs. E. A. McG. Knowles, Toronto; Miss Laura Muntz, Montreal; Mrs. M. H. Reid, Toronto.

The Ontario Society of Artists, instituted 1872. Annual Exhibition. Pres., C. W. Jeffreys; Sec., R. F. Gagen, 28 College St., Toronto; Executive Council (7 members) 2 women, Mrs. Mary H. Reid and Miss M. E. Wrinch. According to Fergus Kyle, in "The Year Book of Canadian Art, 1913," in recent years "it has encouraged . . . the young men to whom we must look for the art of the near future, the majority of whom are working and living by the commonplace employments available through the wide use of art in commerce. A section of the exhibition is now open to acceptable works from these branches." A number of women are included in its membership.

Montreal Art Association.—Sec., Mr. Abbott. Annual exhibition. Ladies exhibit. Remarkably good gallery.

Western Art Association, Winnipeg, has offered two scholarships for lady students at Winnipeg School of Art.

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.—Sec., Dr. Orr, City Hall. Here pictures of Canadian artists are to be seen, beside notable pictures brought from Europe and the United States. The Graphic Arts Section has since 1908 been controlled and arranged by the Graphic Arts Club, Toronto.

Permanent Art Exhibitions.

The National Gallery of Canada (connected with the Canadian Academy of Arts), Ottawa. Director, Mr. Eric Brown. Women whose work is exhibited: Muriel C. Boulton, Florence Carlyle, Elizabeth McG. Knowles, H.R.H. Princess Louise, Laura Muntz, Mary H. Reid, Sydney Strickland Tully, Mary E. Wrinch, Edith Adela Stanhope Forbes, Caroline Helena Armington, Helen McNicoll.

Other galleries: **Hamilton**, recently opened, first municipal art gallery in Ontario. The monthly exhibitions of the Art Club, Ltd., of **Montreal** (51 Victoria St.), a group of artists and architects; membership both professional and amateur. **Toronto Museum of Art**, of which the nucleus was "The Grange" and its contents, bequeathed to the city by Prof. Goldwin Smith, and having a city grant. **Winnipeg Art Gallery**, the first civic art gallery in Canada, built and presented to the city by members of the Industrial Bureau, assisted by a city grant. All exhibitions free to the public.

EXHIBITIONS OF 1914.

Note.—"Also C.N.E." or "O.S.A." below means that the ladies exhibited also at the Canadian National Exhibition or the Ontario Society of Artists.

The 36th Annual Exhibition of the **Royal Canadian Academy** was held in the Art Museum, Toronto, in November, 1914. Twenty-nine ladies were among the exhibitors: Mrs. Marguerite Allan, Montreal; H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught; Miss Emily Coonan, Montreal (awarded travelling scholarship of \$1,000), also O.S.A. and C.N.E.; Mrs. G. Spurr-Cutts, A.R.C.A., Montreal; Miss Rita Daly, Montreal, Miss Jeanne de Crèvecoeur, Montréal; Miss Alice des Clayes, Montreal; Miss Berthe des Clayes, Montreal (also O.S.A.); Miss Gertrude des Clayes, Montreal (also C.N.E.); Mrs. Mary Clay Ewart, Winnipeg; Miss C. S. Hagarty, A.R.C.A., Toronto (also O.S.A.); Miss Marie O. Hewson, Amherst; Miss Marion E. Jack, St. John; Miss Estelle M. Kerr, Toronto (also O.S.A.); Mrs. E. McG. Knowles, A.R.C.A., Toronto (also O.S.A.); Miss H. Mabel May, Westmount (also O.S.A. and C.N.E.); Miss F. H. McGillivray, Ottawa; Miss Helen McNicoll, Westmount (also C.N.E.); Miss Kathleen Jean Munn, Toronto; Miss Maïda Parlow, Toronto; Miss Dorothy Stevens, Toronto (also

O.S.A.); Miss Mary E. Wrinch, Toronto (also O.S.A.). **Sculpture.**—Miss Winnifred Kingsford, Toronto; Miss Florence Wyle, Toronto (also O.S.A.). **Etchings, Drawings and Designs.** Miss Harriett Ford, Toronto; Mrs. Edith L. Patterson, London.

Exhibitors at the Canadian National Exhibition only: Miss Laura Muntz, Montreal; Miss Dorothea Sharpe, Westmount, Que. **At the Ontario Society of Artists only:** The Misses Florence Carlyle, Harriet Ford, Emily Fried, Toronto; Beatrice Hagarty, Toronto; H. Hancock, Toronto; Carrie Leary, Toronto; Minnie Kallmeyer, Toronto; Marion Long, Toronto; Mrs. Mary H. Reid; the Misses Theresa Wyld and Stella Grier.

The Women's Art Association of Canada, Incorporated.
(Kindly contributed by its founder and Advisory President,
Mrs. Dignam.)

The Women's Art Association of Canada has passed the quarter-century mark of its existence as a national body of women. In 1899, the practical work of encouraging home industries was begun by holding exhibitions and inaugurating a permanent depot in Toronto, and later in London, England. Thus ideals were developed and a purpose stimulated, and the home industries and crafts of Canada are now a large issue. The Association has lost no opportunity to kindle and keep alive artistic impulse, and has allied itself with every effort made to stimulate worthy artistic production, in painting, music, and the applied arts, and to awaken interest in the public mind by recitals, exhibitions, lectures and study.

Many exhibitions of the works of the greatest foreign painters have been held at a cost and effort almost prohibitive, stimulating an interest in art which has been a great benefit to Canadian art and artists. Practical and influential women in different parts of Canada and in other countries have allied themselves with the Association, and none of its undertakings have lacked success or lagged. Studio Days, Art Leagues, Craft Clubs, affiliations with other societies such as the National Crafts Societies of Detroit and New York, the Women's Institute, London, Eng., the Guild of Civic Art, Archaeological Society, the National and Local Councils of Women in Canada—all these have kept the Women's Art Association in close touch with other bodies working for the social uplift and the economic and artistic progress of our people. Hon. Sec., Miss Emily C. Cooper, 34 Howland Ave., Toronto.

The **Canadian Handicrafts Guild** stretches from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver. Its aim is to "encourage, revive, retain and develop Canadian industries," especially in rural districts and amongst foreign immigrants.

Art Education.

Ontario Royal College of Art, Toronto (in connection with the Dept. of Education). Sec. of Council and Principal, G. A. Reid, R.C.A.. Opened 1912. Objects: the training (1) of students in the Fine Arts, including Drawing, Painting, Designing, Modelling and Sculpture, and in all branches of Applied Arts, and (2) of teachers in the Fine and Applied Arts. "A spring session of 10 weeks and a summer session of 5 weeks arranged for teachers." One lady on Council, Mrs. Agar Adamson (representing **Canadian Society of Applied Art**.) Other art schools are the Victoria Academy of Art and Design, **Halifax**, and the School of Art and Design, **Winnipeg** (in connection with Art Gallery). Also many artists take pupils in their own studios. The Technical and Normal Schools under the provincial departments of education give some training in art and craft work. Miss Jessie Semple, of Toronto, was the first Art Supervisor in Canada, but now other cities have art supervisors, including **Halifax**, **Hamilton**, **London**, **Ottawa**, **Regina**, **Saskatoon**, **Vancouver**. Miss Auta Powell, of Toronto Normal School, who is enthusiastic on the subject, says that "art training in the common schools should cause every woman to dress better, have better home surroundings, appreciate the work of good artists, and be able to enjoy the beauty which is free to all." In this connection we may note the **Rosedale (Toronto) League of School Art** (Pres., Mrs. Rutter), which aims to beautify school surroundings.

Music.

"No doubt about it, there is at present, and will be for a long while to come, a huge wave of musical development all over this country. . . . Music is no longer the cult of a learned and mysterious clique. It is the pastime of the people. . . . On this basis Canada may be called a musical country. So far we have not got much beyond that. We have not yet a grand chain of symphony orchestras; but we have at least five permanent organizations of that kind. . . . We have a circuit of grand opera, for the first time in 1913 and 1914, a company growing out of the Montreal Opera Company, giving performances all through the west as well as in the east. We have not a school of Canadian composers. We have a number of people who rank as producers of original works. . . . But we are a long way yet from being a musical country in the same sense as Germany is, or Russia. Our people do not sing folk songs, unless we except the chansons. Some day they may." (Augustus Bridle, in Canadian Courier.)

Musical Education.—In relation to music, there is in the Dominion a really remarkable demand for education. It

is said that in Ontario alone there are 90,000 students of music. Of these by far the greatest proportion are girls and women. A vast amount of money is spent on music tuition, and everywhere, all over the country, colleges and conservatories of music are increasing in number or being enlarged.

Music and the Universities.—McGill University, Montreal, the University of Toronto, and the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, confer the degrees of Bachelor of Music and Doctor of Music upon students who comply with the prescribed requirements of the curriculum. Dalhousie University, Halifax, Acadia University, Wolfville, and Mount Allison University, Sackville, also confer the degree of Bachelor of Music. In connection with McGill and Toronto Universities, public local examinations are now held yearly at different centres throughout the Dominion.

Colleges and Conservatories of Music.—**Halifax**—Conservatory of Music; Director, Harry Dean. **Hamilton**—Conservatory of Music, in affiliation with the University of Toronto; Managing Director, Bruce A. Carey. **London**—Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Ltd., London, Ont.; Prin., Mr. F. L. Willgoose, A.R.C.O., Mus.Bac. **Ottawa**—Canadian Conservatory of Music, Ltd.; Musical Director, H. Puddicombe. **Toronto**—Canadian Academy of Music, Ltd.; Musical Director, Peter C. Kennedy; 1 branch. **Hambourg** Conservatory of Music (the Russian School); Directors, Michael, Jan and Boris Hambourg; 3 branches; Women's residence, Supt., Miss Falconbridge. **Toronto College of Music** (in affiliation with the University of Toronto); Musical Director, F. H. Torrington, Mus.Doc. (Tor.); 2 branches. Holds local examinations at different centres throughout Canada; **Stanstead Wesleyan College**, Stanstead, Quebec, is in affiliation with the above. **Toronto Conservatory of Music**; Musical Director, A. S. Vogt, Mus.Doc.; 11 branches of school; holds local examinations in different parts of the Dominion; Women's residence, Supt., Miss L. A. Wilson. **Winnipeg**—Columbian Conservatory of Music, 135 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; Director, Mr. S. L. Barrowclough; one branch in Montreal.

In connection with most of these are Schools of Expression or Dramatic Art; and many of them give instruction in "Classical, National and Folk Dances." And in Toronto is the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression, North St.; Prin., Mrs. Scott Raff.

Canadian Women in Music.—From time to time Canadian women have achieved great things in the interpretation of music. Amongst these may be mentioned "de Chambly girl," Marie Lajeunesse (better known as Madame Albani), and the Russian Jewess, Madame Pauline Seveilhac or "Donalda,"

who, born and educated in Montreal, went to Europe and returned to her native city as so famous a singer of grand opera that the Mayor and Council presented her with an address. Canada can claim also two women violinists of international reputation, Nora Clench, and Kathleen Parlow, who was born at Calgary in 1890, studied at San Francisco and St. Petersburg, and has played before many of "the crowned heads" of Europe. Mrs. Gena Branscombe Tenney, born in Picton, Ontario, now living in New York, is a composer of songs "worthy of her native land and sung by great artists." Another Canadian woman, Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher Copp, of Brookline, Mass., has done excellent work for music in a different line in originating the Fletcher Music Method, which, through the varied materials used, appeals "to the play instinct of the child," making "music-study a joy instead of a drudgery." She believes that "the need for music is inherent in every child."

We regret that owing to lack of space we cannot list the many musical clubs and societies in which women take so large a part.

Choral Music.—"Choral singing has the great advantage of providing an endeavor in which large numbers can contribute their simple neighborly parts toward the creation of a beautiful whole. And, sooner or later, the chorus demands skilled direction, an orchestra, new literature, original composition." (The Canadian Journal of Music.)

During the season two of Ontario's choirs visited the United States. One of these was the famous "Mendelssohn Choir," of Toronto, founded and conducted by Dr. Vogt, which was intending in 1915 to make a European tour, to include London, Paris and Berlin, but the outbreak of the war has obliged indefinite postponement of the plan. The second choir referred to above was the "Elgar Choir," of Hamilton, which is winning laurels under the able leadership of Mr. Bruce A. Carey. Mr. Carey also conducted the "Thousand-Voice Choir" which sang at the Hamilton Industrial Exposition of 1914. The choirmasters of the city were invited to bring their choirs together, and this "largest attempt" of the kind ever made in Canada proved a most gratifying success.

Mentioning only a few of the Dominion's numerous choirs, Toronto has also the "National Chorus," conducted by Dr. Albert Ham; the "Oratorio Society," conducted by Dr. Edward Broome; the "Schubert Choir," conducted by H. M. Fletcher; the "Hambourg Choral Society," conducted by G. M. Sherlock. Ottawa has its "Choral Society," conducted by J. Edgar

Birch, and Peterborough its "St. George's Choral Society," conducted by R. J. Devey. The city of Quebec has three French choirs, "L'Union Musicale," "L'Union Chorale Palestrine," and "L'Union L'Ambillotte." In New Brunswick there is the "St. John Choral Society," and Halifax has its "Orpheus Club," organized thirty years ago. Nor is the West less interested in music.

Musical Festivals.—Under the auspices of the Winnipeg "Oratorio Society," conducted by John J. Moncrieff, is held annually a three-days Musical Festival, for which soloists of distinction and "the admirable Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra," conducted by Emil Oeberhoffer, are engaged.

The seventh Annual Festival of the Alberta Musical Competition Association (Sec., Claude Hughes) was held at Edmonton last May. The Festival Chorus and Orchestra was conducted by W. Harry Watts. There were musical contests in eighteen classes. The adjudicators were Dr. A. S. Vogt, of Toronto (who thinks music in the West greatly improving), and W. H. Hewlett, of Hamilton.

The Saskatchewan Musical Festival (Sec., N. G. Palmer), which, having taken place in Regina, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, has been described as a "travelling festival," was held in the last-mentioned city in 1914. The judges of the contestants were Dr. Vogt, Mr. Hewlett and Mr. Rhys Thomas, of Winnipeg. The Festival Chorus was conducted by Mr. Izon.

During 1914 several meetings were held in London to inaugurate the "Western Ontario Musical Festival Association" (Pres., Rev. Canon Tucker; Sec., J. H. C. Woodward), with a view to holding a competition in May, 1915. These musical competitions awaken immense interest, and are surely doing much to cultivate the spirit of music in Canada.

Children's Choirs.—Some very good juvenile choirs competed at the Western Festivals, and in Ontario greatly increased attention has been given recently to the teaching of singing in the public schools. In Toronto, annually on Empire Day, the "public schools compete for a choral banner." Mr. A. T. Qrigan, Mus.Bac., is director of music in the public schools of Toronto, and teaches music in the Normal and Model Schools.

Canadian Orchestras.—Chief of these is the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, founded and conducted by Mr. Frank S. Welsman. In this orchestra all its 75 players are professional. In the west, the Calgary Symphony Orchestra was organized in 1913; Conductor, Max Well.

Throughout Canada free music for the people is supplied chiefly by bands, military and civilian; and by organ recitals in some of the city churches.

The Toronto Musical Protective Association (in affiliation with the "American Federation of Musicians"). To this belong "practically the whole" of the 700 musicians of Toronto, who earn a living wholly or in part by music, and are members of the eight military bands, the twenty professional orchestras connected with the theatres or moving picture houses, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and some outside professional orchestras. The association is open to ladies as well as gentlemen, "who can pass a qualifying examination on their instruments," but the former are not at present eligible for the sick benefit branch, though relief is always given to any in need, irrespective of sex.

There are similar musical associations at Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Lindsay, Barrie, Hamilton, Brantford, St. Catharines, London, Berlin, Preston, Waterloo, Stratford, St. Mary's, Windsor, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria. Address, The Secretary, "Musical Protective Association," etc.

(The above information was kindly supplied by Lieut. Slatter, Bandmaster, "48th Highlanders.")

Canadian Actresses.

By Miss Lucy Swanton Doyle (Dramatic Critic, The Evening Telegram, Toronto).

Canada has been ruthlessly assailed this last year by those who point to her as a nation without a drama. But while it may be granted that as yet there is no school of dramatists in the Dominion, her daughters' attainments in drama's realm show them worthy of the greatest. For has not our own Margaret Anglin been referred to by Madame Sarah Bernhardt herself as "one of the few dramatic geniuses of the day." And not only has Miss Anglin won distinction in emotional and classical roles, but her success has ranged from modern comedy to "Antigone," which she produced at California's Greek Theatre in 1911.

Nobly has Miss Anglin sustained the splendid traditions of our mothers' day, when Clara Morris, another Toronto girl, was considered one of the greatest emotional actresses.

Julia Arthur, who gave a single performance for a Boston war benefit in November in her old rôle in Thomas Aldrich's "Mercedes," recalls yet another Canadian girl who reached the very heights of dramatic fame. And before her retirement on her marriage to Mr. Benjamin Cheney, of Boston, Miss Arthur was declared by critics to have no rival on the American stage. Her "Juliet" was a noteworthy one. And still another Canadian girl whose portrayal of Shakespearian

heroines places her among the famous stage queens of this continent, is Miss Viola Allen.

Among the noted comedienues Canada can show such names as May Irwin, Marie Dressler and Rose Stahl; while to many it may come as a surprise that Quebec can claim Eva Tanguay, that musical comedy artist, famed as "the highest paid actress on the stage to-day." Then, while mentioning musical comedy, we might point out that Miss Christie Macdonald and Miss Alice Yorke are both Canadians. Passing to grand opera, we find Madame Beatrice La Palme and Madame Louise Edvina. The latter Paris critics this year voted as the greatest "Louise" of the day, and her "Tosca" also was declared to be rivalled by none.

To return to the drama, we find Mrs. Stuart Robson and Miss Margaret Robinson established figures, while Miss Kathleen Macdonell and Miss Catharine Proctor appear as two of the most promising younger Canadian actresses, whose gifts have already been recognized. In character work Miss Maud Eburne scored such a distinct success last winter in New York that her name deserves mention among the best.

Heliconian Club, Toronto—Pres., Mrs. Agar Adamson; Sec., Miss Lucy S. Doyle, 45 MacLean Ave.; Clubrooms, north-west cor. Young and Grosvenor Sts. Object: To promote a comradeship amongst women engaged in the professions of music, art and literature, and to develop these professions.

SECTION XII.

AGRICULTURE AND COUNTRY LIFE.

Some facts as to the depletion of the rural population in many districts of the Dominion were referred to in Section II. The little space at our command in this section we should like chiefly to devote to the consideration of the means that are being used to bring about healthier conditions in our national life.

Investigation of the Problem.—It is hopeful that people are beginning to study the facts. A short time ago Rev. John MacDougall, of Spencerville, Ontario, was requested by the Board of Social Service of the Presbyterian Church "to prepare for a Summer School a short course of lectures dealing with the problem of the Country Church." The result was the publication of "Rural Life in Canada," a volume throwing a flood of light on conditions in the country. He points out that the problems of the country to-day are rural depopulation and its economic causes—"the decay of village crafts,

the modern industrial system, unscientific husbandry, lack of credit, uneconomic taxation," and so forth, while in the Fourth Chapter, on "the social causes of unrest," he enters on questions that touch women particularly closely—the long hours of labor, the scanty labor-saving devices in the houses, the lack of efficient assistance, of social life and healthful recreation. Mr. MacDougall points out that the social life of pioneer days was richer because "the essential operations of the farm brought people together," in logging and other "bees." "The use of machines has made it possible for men to labor more alone . . . while the needs of the social life are forgotten in eager pursuit of the material god," but he believes that "the newer and better agriculture is richer by far in potentialities of social satisfaction through collaboration than was the earlier primitive farm."

A Rural Survey.—In December and January, 1913-14, the first Canadian rural survey was made in Huron County, by "co-operating organizations of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches," with Rev. George Jewitt as president and Rev. Samuel F. Sharp, B.D., as secretary-treasurer. "The actual field work was done under the direction of Rev. Walter A. Riddell, B.D." an "expert in Social Survey work." (See "Social Service Boards," Section XIX.)

The aim was to bring out the facts, good or bad, and "make clear a programme or policy for the future." Three points emphasized are: (1) "The supreme importance of the development, in children and young people, of the highest character through education and training." (2) "That no one institution or movement will solve the country problem, but that all forces must unite and co-operate for that end. Much can be done through the public school; much through farmers' organizations; much through Governmental action, as in a progressive immigration policy or tariff reform; much through the Church; but no one alone is sufficient." (3) That (for many reasons) "the Church is the organization that is best qualified to lead in the rehabilitation of the country."

Education for Country Life.—The importance of school gardening, nature study, and "vocational education for country people and country children," is now generally recognized; many people look to the country school, reorganized, to stem the tide of population flowing from the rural to the urban districts. Referring to this point at the recent Social Service Congress in Ottawa, Rev. John MacDougall said: "A satisfactory farm life must be not only based on economic justice and opportunity, but must also be built up in industrial business efficiency. . . . Agricultural education of the most thorough kind is afforded a limited number through our agricultural colleges, and effective guidance is afforded to

many through the various extensive agencies; the problem now is to afford it to all. The plan for a most effective general agency is available in that splendid document, the recommendations of the Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education."

These are (in part) Intermediate Rural* Classes (or Schools), Rural High Schools; Resident or Travelling Instructors and Instructresses; County or District Agricultural and Housekeeping Schools; Young People's Social Service Schools; Schools for Agricultural Apprentices and Agricultural Colleges. To quote Mr. MacDougall again, "There is an imperative call for education in the country which shall not only train the youth for the occupation of agriculture, but which shall hold them with magnetic interest in the schools until trained for life as well as for occupation." (In this connection, see notes on Macdonald Institute in Section VIII.)

Training of Teachers.—At the present stage a great difficulty in every province is the supplying of teachers for the rural schools, who are capable of giving the children the kind of education suggested above. Says Inspector McGuire, of the Central Division of Manitoba (quoted in Report on Industrial Training, etc., IV, 2237), "We want nature study; we want school gardening; we want industrial work in our rural schools; and we want the teachers to recognize that the ordinary school arts can be better taught through these subjects than by books alone. . . . When these ideas have been emphasized in the teacher's education they will be emphasized in the teacher's work, and not before."

On the other hand, it is wonderful how much many a young girl succeeds in doing for her school and the neighborhood; and it may be cheering to some overworked school-teachers to read the following lines from the report of a Nova Scotia school inspector, Mr. C. Stanley Bruce: "I could name off-hand upwards of fifty teachers in the rural schools of this Division, the thoroughness of whose work under most trying conditions is quite remarkable. It is no uncommon thing to find a young girl handling every grade from I to X in a school of upwards of thirty children; managing the parents at the same time, which is a much harder thing to do; raising money to buy a library or apparatus; taking a leading part in the religious and social life of the village; and doing all these things well for perhaps \$175.00 a year."

Summer Schools for Teachers.—Many teachers, moreover, are eager to improve, as is shown by the large numbers attending Summer Schools of the different provinces during the vacation. For instance, in 1913, in little Prince Edward Island no less than 267 pupil-teachers (most of them girls) attended a summer school in agriculture.

In British Columbia, "approximately 500 school-teachers, three-fifths of whom were women," took a four weeks' course at Victoria of instruction in music, domestic science, rural and manual training, "in order to fit them for the pre-vocational training of children" now being introduced into the schools.

The School Garden "provides for exercise in the open air, which is a benefit physically. It meets that requirement which child-nature demands—something to do with the hands. It helps to create a school spirit. This is important. It is the beginning of a community spirit, or the working together of persons for the good of the community."

Added to all this, it may help vastly in teaching country children to appreciate "country values." There are not yet so many school gardens as there ought to be, but in every province they are increasing in number.

In Quebec, in 1912-13, 234 schools, situated in 35 counties, cultivated school gardens, 7,740 children receiving instruction in horticulture.

School Progress Clubs are an institution in Ontario. Their membership is amongst the pupils in the higher classes, and they are distinguished by such names as "The Wide Awake Club" and "The Better Poultry Club." Some of the schools interested in the raising of fowls "are being supplied from the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College with eggs from an improved egg-laying strain of Barred Rocks . . . with the condition that the following spring the school receiving the settings will furnish an equal number of settings to a near-by school free on the same conditions. By this means the schools throughout the province may become active in promoting improvements in poultry."

"We have several types of Children's Progress Clubs," writes Mr. W. J. Hustin, one of Ontario's "Field Agents in Agricultural Education." "Several are testing new varieties of grains or potatoes; others have for their object the general improvement of the school and school grounds. Domestic Science Clubs have interested the girls in cooking and the care of the home. All the clubs are organized, and have officers appointed the same as any co-operative society. The general results of Children's Clubs show: (1) A much deeper interest on the part of the pupil for both school and home; (2) a more kindly feeling among the children, and a greater confidence between teacher and pupil; (3) a vast improvement in oral composition and public speaking, as well as a better understanding of business affairs."

The School Fair.—"The object of the School Fair is to create in the pupils attending the rural school a deeper interest for things on the farm, that will enable them in

after life to cope with the difficulties and enjoy the pleasures of country life. The Department of Agriculture supplies seeds of the very best varieties of the different crops to be planted at home by the pupils. In growing these crops the pupils are afforded an excellent opportunity for studying the varieties of crops, preparation of the soil, and methods of cultivation."

"WOMEN'S INSTITUTES" AND "HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS."

"For Home and Country."

A Recently-Discovered Force, largely available for the uplift of country life, is womanhood, organized into "Women's Institutes" and "Homemakers' Clubs"—organizations which, according to the "Rural Survey" (referred to above) have proved far more "successful and influential" than "similar men's organizations."

"The task the women of these clubs have given themselves is to elevate the conditions and the atmosphere of home life, thus creating a high standard of home and civic life; in short, to surround the young, impressionable ones with everything that will serve to make of them, as far as human perfection can go, beings morally, mentally and physically equipped." (Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.)

From Ontario comes this note: "There is a growing tendency among Institutes to undertake some special line of social work. The sanitation of the rural school, the establishment of libraries, the consideration of social problems, child-welfare, dental and medical inspection of rural school pupils are receiving due consideration."

Women's Institutes have indeed been "of great assistance to schools in many districts, helping to beautify them, helping to commence school gardening and provide for the care of the garden during vacation, assisting at school fairs and Arbor Day celebrations." One Ontario Institute, that of Belleville High School, was organized "by the teachers and mothers connected with the High School," later the "Public School mothers asked to be taken in."

What Club Life is Doing for the Country Woman.—Besides the wives and mothers, there are in the Institutes "scores of other women, business women, teachers and lecturers." We quote the above from a paper by Mrs. W. Bertrand, of Queenstown, Alberta, in the Farm and Ranch Review: "Amongst these women are those working hard for their sisters who are suffering helplessly for assistance. Some are working hard for a dower law, others for temperance, many for equal political rights and still others for educational reforms. They are a noble class—these women toiling for protection and justice for their sisters who are

not in a position to toil for themselves, and I am glad they are among our womenfolk." This large sisterhood includes women of many races. "They have brought from their country their best; let us give to them our best. Then shall Canada respect and admire 'our womenfolk.'"

In New Ontario the Institutes are filling a need in the lives of lonely pioneer women, and the following note from Temiskaming (which is the largest district, and has the greatest number of branches), is well worth quoting, for the idea it gives of the variety of activities which the Institute women of one district find for themselves. Mrs. H. W. Parsons, who, by the way, has been on the lecture staff of the Ontario Women's Institutes for some years, taking up social, literary, religious and educational topics, is District President of Temiskaming.

"In the last few months 8 new branches have been formed, bringing the total up to 24.

"The interests that have engaged the attention of these good northern women are child welfare, school fairs, medical rural school inspection, etc. The North Cobalt women have a public library. The ambition of the women of Little Earleton led them to erect a hall; Monteith has purchased first aid and maternity outfits to be at the service of the community; Cochrane distributes good literature among the settlers. The wave of patriotism has not left the North untouched. Every branch has tried to do its duty. Elk Lake, the "newest baby," is providing comforts for her own twenty men that go to the front.

"The Frederick House branch is worthy of remark in that it is the first organization of any kind to be instituted on the National Transcontinental R. R. Mrs. Holden (née Merrill), is its first president. We do not claim that Temiskaming has done better work or more work than other parts, but it has given undoubted proof of the fact of its existence, and that the ideals for home and country are of vital importance."

Agriculture for Women.—"This," said Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Institutes, British Columbia, at a recent conference, "is work which we should take up in our Institutes. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that there are many opportunities for women in the lighter phases of agriculture. I see some ladies before me, who, I know, are getting good financial returns from the lighter phases of farming, such as poultry raising, flower and bulb culture, market gardening, small fruits, and bee-keeping. I saw a lady the other day in the Upper Country who, out of poultry keeping, was netting very satisfactory profits. What one person has done, another can, and I just

instance that to show what can be done by the adoption of right methods." The same applies to women in other provinces.

The Lorne Park Hostel—An Interesting Experiment.—"In the fruit growing districts of Ontario, there has been a difficulty for the growers, owing to the scarcity of pickers in the fruit season. In view of this an experiment was made in 1912 which is developing in an interesting way. In order to help the growers of the district in which she lives, and to place out-door work within the reach of town girls, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton opened a hostel for girls at Lorne Park, Ont., fifteen miles from Toronto, where girls of all classes are received through the ten to twelve weeks of the season.

"The first year the hostel had twenty-six beds, and has now closed its third successful season, during which as many as thirty-five girls were accommodated at one time, the building being quite full for the greater part of the season. The girls included stenographers, graduate nurses, factory hands, girls from stores, house-workers, teachers, etc. The majority came as fruit pickers, while some made use of the hostel merely as a holiday resort. Each year has brought development and added comfort. The original small house and shack have been abandoned and the buildings now occupied are a comfortable group of houses. Farmers to the number of sixteen were supplied in larger and smaller numbers with pickers. In this district, where labor of this kind has hitherto been very scarce, the certainty of obtaining even a few steady, reliable workers has relieved the pressure considerably. The popularity of the life in the country under the conditions pointed out above has steadily increased year by year, so that in 1914 Mrs. Hamilton was reluctantly obliged to refuse a number of applications from lack of space. The fruit picking, though not highly lucrative, offers an opportunity for a country outing to many a girl who might otherwise not be able to take one. The buildings are within easy reach of Lake Ontario. Bathing parties are very frequent, and the happy, sunburnt faces testify to the health-giving benefits of this enterprise. At a uniform charge of \$3.00 a week for board and lodging, the hostel pays its way, allowing a little for improvement year by year.

"While in the past many women have done fruit picking, the advantage of this class of hostel lies in the fact that under the management the girls have proper chaperonage and comfortable board and meals. Many girls who would otherwise go into the country districts are reluctant, or their parents are reluctant for them, to undertake the work, where this superintendency and chaperonage is not given. The day begins with breakfast at 6.30, and at 7 o'clock the farm

waggons take the pickers to their work in the various places. They carry their lunch pails with them, and are brought back at 6 in the evening to a good dinner. Saturday afternoon is free, and this is the day when many bathing parties and picnics are indulged in. Amongst those who have availed themselves of this opportunity of learning something of farming life is a large number of girls with a certain amount of agricultural experience, who would like themselves to become agriculturists. For them it is absolutely necessary that farm colonies should be established, and Mrs. Hamilton hopes to see something of the kind growing, perhaps, out of this very enterprise."

Superintendents of Women's Institutes.

Alberta—Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Advisory Board of Women's Institutes: Pres., Mrs. M. V. Davies, Chilliwack, P.O. Box 267; Mrs. R. L. Lipsett, Summerland; Mrs. John F. Kilby (L.H.), Nelson; Sec., Mrs. A. T. Watt (H.R.), William Head, Vancouver Island; Lecturer, Miss Alice Ravenhill, Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and author of many books and articles on sanitary and health subjects. In 1900 she "was sent to investigate methods of teaching hygiene and the domestic arts in the schools and colleges of the United States, on behalf of the Board of Education of Great Britain and Ireland."

In the last report of the Advisory Board—a most valuable and suggestive publication—34 Institutes were listed, of which nine were on Vancouver Island.

Manitoba (Provincial Home Economics Societies); address, Manitoba Agricultural College. Pres., W. J. Black, Managing Director of Extension Work; Mrs. E. Charlton-Salisbury, Supt. of Prov. Home Economics Societies; Miss Hattie M. Gowsell, Extension Lecturer. Convention is usually held some time in February; local societies hold their annual meetings in December. Mrs. Charlton-Salisbury reports: "We have at present thirty Home Economics Societies in this province, with a total membership of about 1,200. These societies are scattered pretty well over the province, so that their influence is felt through the country."

New Brunswick—Supervisor, Miss Hazel E. Winter, Fredericton; Sec., Miss I. Johnston, Fredericton. Thirty-nine branches; 982 members. Special bulletins prepared by Miss Jean B. Peacock.

Nova Scotia—Superintendent, Miss Jennie E. Fraser, New Glasgow. Since July, 1913, when the organization was begun, Prof. M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture, says in his last report: "Fourteen Institutes have already been organized;

the first annual convention has been held, and preparations are now under way for extending the organization throughout the whole province," while, Miss Fraser estimates that the average number of members of each Institute is 25.

Ontario.—Superintendent, Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto. There are this year in the province 98 districts, containing 835 branches, and over 25,000 members. Lectures are given by: Miss Margaret A. Allan, Dr. Annie Backus, Mrs. J. E. Brethour, Dr. Caroline Brown, Miss Susie Campbell, Miss E. M. Chapman, Miss E. M. Collins, Miss Edna M. Cowling, Miss Anna J. Coutts, Mrs. W. Dawson, Miss B. Gilholm, Miss Mabel Govenlock, Miss G. Gray, Mrs. G. H. Greer, Miss E. J. Guest, Dr. L. M. Hamilton, Miss Marion Hill, Mrs. J. J. Lowe, Mrs. M. McQueen, Miss M. M. MacTavish, Dr. Margaret McAlpine, Mrs. E. B. McTurk, Miss Mary E. Murdock, Mrs. M. N. Norman, Mrs. L. M. Parsons, Dr. Margaret Patterson, Miss M. V. Powell, Miss Janet M. Preston, Miss Lulu Reynolds, Miss Ethel Robson, Miss F. D. Saunders, Dr. Jennie Smillie, Miss Jean Cameron-Smith, Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen, Miss Davina M. Sutherland, Miss N. C. French, Mrs. F. W. Watts, Mrs. M. L. Woelard, Miss Agnes M. Young.

Prince Edward Island.—Supervisor Women's Institutes, Miss Katherine James. Twenty-one Institutes in 1913.

Quebec Homemakers' Clubs.—Miss Frederica Campbell, Macdonald College, P.Q., a trained demonstrator, assists in organizing homemakers' clubs and co-operative societies, in planning and arranging for meetings, and gives lectures and demonstrations on the homemakers' problems.

Saskatchewan.—Homemakers' Clubs, Supt., Miss Abbie DeLury, University of Saskatchewan Extension Dept., Saskatoon. She writes bulletins on health, etc. Clubs, 53. Here, as at Macdonald Institute, Guelph, and the Department of Agriculture, Alberta, there is a circulating library consisting of bulletins, pamphlets and magazine clippings, which may be used in preparing programmes for club meetings.

Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Association.—Executive officers: Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche, president; Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. John Ames, Hanley, director District 8. This auxiliary to the men's "Grain Growers' Association" was formed in February, 1913. At its second convention in 1914 the Association adopted the constitution of the men's section, with some additional clauses regarding the establishment of libraries, arranging of lectures, encouragement of co-operation, etc. The platform of the Women Grain Growers is as follows: First and foremost, to further those causes they are advocating, making such causes planks in the platform of the Women Grain Growers' Association, namely, the Banish the Bar Movement, Woman's

Franchise, Policy of Peace, Rural Education, Co-operation and Establishment of Social Centres; secondly, to help and strengthen the men's organization.

SECTION XIII.

COMMUNITY WORK.

"The individual is more or less powerless, if the community conscience has not been awakened, inasmuch as no man liveth to himself. A community is but a large family. The individual may rigidly observe all the laws of sanitation, but his neighbors by their reckless neglect may in many ways endanger his life. . . . The members of the great human family are bound together by a thousand secret ties of whose existence the world in general little dreams, and he who has never yet been connected with his poorer neighbor by deeds of charity or love may one day find, when it is too late, that he is connected with him by a bond which will bring them both at once to a common grave."—Dr. Hastings.

Commission of Conservation.

Chairman, Hon. Clifford Sifton; Assistant to Chairman, James White, F.R.G.S.; Chairmen of Committees: Fisheries, Game and Fur-bearing animals, Dr. C. C. Jones; Forests, Senator W. C. Edwards; Lands, Dr. J. W. Robertson; Minerals, Dr. F. D. Adams; Press and Co-operating Organizations, J. F. McKay; Public Health, Sir Edmund B. Osler; Water and Water-Powers, Hon. H. S. Beland; Agriculturist, F. C. Nunnick, B.S.A.; Forester, Clyde Leavitt, B.A., M.Sc.F.; Hydro-Electric Engineer, Leo. G. Denis, B.Sc.; Medical Adviser, Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D.; Mining Engineer, W. J. Dick, M.Sc.; Librarian, H. A. Grange, B.A.; Chief Draughtsman, Thomas Grindlay. Office, Ottawa. Annual Meeting in January each year.

"The Canadian Commission of Conservation was formed in 1909 in response to the strong and growing public sentiment demanding a saner system of national economy respecting the development of Canada's natural resources. The Act of Parliament authorizing the creation of the Commission . . . (Section 10) reads as follows: 'It shall be the duty of the Commission to take into consideration all questions relating to the conservation and the better utilization of the natural resources of Canada, to make such inventories, collect and disseminate such information, conduct such investigations inside and outside of Canada as may seem conducive to the accomplishment of that end.' Purely an advisory body, the Commission aims to secure, through co-operation

with the various executive departments of the federal, provincial and municipal governments, full knowledge of the extent and wise methods in the administration of Canada's natural wealth. In composition and personnel the Commission is as truly representative as it is national in its outlook and purpose, combining in its membership 'a high degree of scholarship, of scientific knowledge and of administrative experience.' . . . The Commission has already made substantial progress in forwarding the work of conserving our natural resources. . . . Experts possessing experience and technical training are applying themselves to the work of estimating, as far as is practicable, the extent of the Dominion's wealth in forests, minerals, water-powers, game, fisheries, and other resources. At the same time, the necessity for a sound system in developing resources has been constantly urged; every effort has been made to eliminate waste due to extravagant mining operations, to careless and unintelligent agriculture, to the annual ravages of forest fires. Advice has been given to executive departments in respect to problems of administration. . . . Opinions have been expressed concerning proposed legislation and, in connection with the incorporation of companies, the Committee has, on several occasions, successfully opposed the granting of charters subversive of the public interests. The most important branch of all, the conservation of human life, has received the attention it merits." (See Section XIV.) "At the present time special investigations into questions of town-planning are being conducted. Finally, every effort has been made . . . to make the public fully conversant with the work undertaken and the results achieved. Through the publication and wide distribution of reports and bulletins, through addresses by the Chairman and other officials of the Commission before representative bodies, and, above all, through the hearty co-operation of the press, the Canadian people have been kept fully informed of the progress made toward the attainment of a wise and efficient administration of their national domain." (Official memorandum.)

Winnipeg Town-Planning Commission—Chairman, W. Sanford Evans, Esq.—was organized in 1911. Through one of its committees the Commission conducted a Social Survey, so far as the funds at its disposal would allow. With the co-operation of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau it brought about also the meeting, in July, 1912, of

The First Canadian Housing and Town-Planning Congress, the object of which was the education, first, of those "who took positions of leadership in the movement, and in the second place, and no less important, of the general public, since it was absolutely essential to have a body of enlight-

ened public opinion in support of any recommendations that might be made."

Social Surveys.—Within the last two years, the Board of Temperance and Moral Reform of the Methodist Church and the Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church have made investigations of a preliminary character into social conditions in Port Arthur, Fort William, Hamilton, Sydney, Regina, Vancouver, London (prepared for the "Men's Federation" of London), and Huron County. (See Section XII.) Many of the facts in this section are taken from these surveys, of which the purpose is thus stated:—

"The city, like the individual, may be the builder of her own destiny. . . . Until very recently, and it is true of the vast majority still, the great desideratum of our cities was bigness. They pressed on to this goal blindly, regardless of the waste of life and property and the other evils which attended such a mad career. . . . A few have found a new ideal—that of being better places in which to live. . . . Canada stands to gain much from the survey idea. Our cities are young, and if they set about to know themselves in their youth, even if that does involve facing some unpleasant facts, they will be able to frame a future far more grand than anything that will come if they remain in complacency. The same is true of our rural communities. . . . Indeed, it is likely that in time we shall be so impressed with the necessity of social investigation that each large city will have its bureau of social research making that continuous study which is the only basis for intelligent action for civic betterment."

The City and Suburbs Plans Act.—From the viewpoint of the Town-Planner, this is "perhaps one of the most useful pieces of legislation that the Ontario Government has passed in years." The Act, which became effective May 4th, 1912, "places power in the city's hands to control the layout of all subdivisions within five miles of the city limits, with respect to the width and number of streets and the direction in which they run, and the width and depth of lots." At present the City Surveyor of Toronto "is engaged in preparing block plans of the entire five-mile area." (Toronto Civic Guild Bulletin, Jan., 1914.)

City Planning is "good sense and forethought applied to the building of cities." "Each city is an individual problem." "Wise city planning assures the greatest good to the greatest number. It is the substitution of order for chaos. It helps to satisfy the eight basic desires of mankind with which government chiefly concerns itself: health, wealth, safety, companionship, education, righteousness, convenience and beauty. It is one of the chief essentials of twentieth century

progress in municipal development.”—(Pamphlet “City Planning Exhibition,” American City Bureau, New York.)

It happens that 1914 is an eventful year in town planning for Canada, as the American “National Conference of City Planning” had accepted an invitation to meet in Toronto in May. Inasmuch as many Canadian delegates joined in the deliberations, it has often been referred to as the First International Conference on City Planning. The hosts of the conference were the Commission of Conservation, the Province of Ontario, the City of Toronto, the Toronto Board of Trade, and the Toronto Harbor Commissioners. The discussions touched all phases of town planning, and many speakers emphasized the fact that the first concern of town-planning is the health and convenience of the people, not monumental structures. It was pointed out that it stabilizes values, prevents loss occasioned by the frequent tearing down of costly structures; that without it, transportation facilities tend to form new congested areas; but, that legislation is needed to “keep the plan on the map,” and prevent its being upset by some individual who thinks he sees a chance to make money.

Town Planning Acts.—The first draft of a “Town Planning Act” for the Canadian provinces was submitted to the Conference for criticism and suggestion. Referring to this bill, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts said: “The problem, so far as Canada is concerned, is one that cannot be solved by any legislation of the Dominion Government, as the power to enact laws having bearing upon municipal affairs is a function of the provincial legislatures. With the object of securing co-operation along the lines just indicated and the enabling legislation necessary, the Commission of Conservation appointed a Committee to draft a ‘Town-planning Bill,’ also a ‘Housing Bill,’ which, with necessary variations, would be applicable to each province, and after it has been submitted to the Attorney-Generals for their consideration, it will be finally approved and then recommended for enactment by the several legislatures. It is quite true there exists legislation in some of the provinces upon town-planning, as in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta, for instance, but they lack in some essentials, the chief one being in the failure on the part of the Provincial Government to provide the central authority which must control, and in a sense supervise and direct, municipalities in all that appertains to town-planning.”

Dr. Hodgetts is urgent that Canadians, while aiming at “the City Beautiful,” should not neglect to pay attention to “the Town Healthy.” Ontario has a City-Planning Act, but it has been criticized as being applicable only to cities having a population of 50,000 or over.

Town-Planning and Civic Improvement Organizations.

"A City Beautiful Association was formed at Vancouver in 1912, and its first work was the protection of Stanley Park, a park with an area of 1,000 acres. A certain section in the City were agitating for the cutting down of the trees and converting the park into an open space. This the Association was successful in preventing."

The Association was also successful in creating a great deal of public interest in the plans for a causeway and entrance into the Park to replace an old wooden bridge, and "in having the Park Board clean up a lot of shacks along English Bay and open up the ground for the people."

"All this has slowly led up to the idea of a Civic Centre for Vancouver, and in 1913 a committee representing all the public bodies was formed and a preliminary plan was suggested. Through the generosity of a leading citizen, a \$1,500 prize is now offered to the architect submitting the best plan of a Civic Centre. Seventy architects and engineers from every part of Canada and the United States have entered the competition and a splendid result is looked for."

The following are a few examples of societies for the purpose of municipal improvement:

Union of Canadian Municipalities.—Pres., C. M. R. Graham, Esq., Mayor of London, Ont.; Hon. Sec., W. D. Lighthall; Asst. Sec., G. S. Wilson; Bureau of Information, 402 Coristine Bldg., Montreal.

Ontario Association of Architects has a Civic Improvement Committee.

Calgary.—City-Planning Commission. Sec., A. Calhoun, Public Library, Calgary. Citizens appointed by Mayor "to act in an advisory capacity," in order "to make Calgary a better city to come to, to live in, to work in, and to move about in."

Halifax.—Civic Improvement League. Pres., R. M. Hattie; Sec., E. T. Kelly. "The promotion of city-planning, civic art, and the improvement of various public services."

Hamilton.—City Improvement Society.

Montreal.—City Improvement League. Sec., Dr. Atherton, 20 St. Nicholas St. This organization and the Local Council of women some years ago inaugurated a "Clean-up" campaign in Montreal. Since then "no less than two hundred cities and towns in Canada have followed suit." Montreal Tenants' Protective Association united with Trades and Labor Council to attempt to abolish yearly lease system.

Ottawa.—City-Planning Commission. Chairman, H. S. Holt, Esq., Montreal. The members of this commission for beautifying the capital city were chosen from different parts of the Dominion.

Toronto.—Association of Architects has Civic Committee; Board of Trade Civic and Social Service Committee, Chairman, K. J. Duncan, 26 Adelaide St. W.; Municipal Improvement Association, Lumsden Building, Pres., A. M. Ivey; Sec., W. J. A. Donald. Objects—To support good city government, and when and where necessary to improve on the old; in short, to elect to the City Council men of broad, constructive and executive ability. Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research, Pres., John Macdonald; Director, Dr. H. C. Brittain. Objects—(a) To keep alive between election times interest in the reasons for good government and to provide non-partisan, non-political, continuous emphasis upon the methods, acts and results—as distinct from personalities and politics—of public business. (b) To promote efficient and economic government; to promote the adoption of scientific methods of accounting and reporting the details of public business, with a view to facilitating the work of public officials; to secure constructive publicity in matters pertaining to public problems; and to these ends, to collect, to classify, to analyze, to correlate, to interpret and to publish facts as to the administration of government. Guild of Civic Art, Pres., C. M. Mitchell, C.E.; Sec., Frederick L. Riggs, office, Traders Bank Bldg. Toronto Harbor Commission, Chairman, Lionel H. Clarke; Sec., Alex. C. Lewis, 25 Spruce St. Toronto Improvement Conference, a conference of twenty-two Ratepayers' Associations within the city.

Vancouver.—City-Planning and Beautifying Commission, Commissioner, D. M. Stewart.

Weston Town-Improvement Society (exclusively women).—Pres., Mrs. Dawson, Weston, Ont.

Winnipeg.—Town-Planning Committee of Industrial Bureau, Chairman, Wm. Pearson.

The Housing Problem.—Recent information comes that "the housing problem in St. John is very acute at the present time. Three or four real estate companies have commenced erecting houses, but these are middle-class houses, and the workingman's house is still needed."

The correspondents of the Labor Gazette have reported a lack of housing accommodation at Halifax, Fredericton, Welland, and other places. (See also rents, under "Cost of Living," Section VI.) But to say that in many of our towns there is an insufficient number of houses by no means tells the story to the person who is not familiar with the overcrowded districts. In the "Social Surveys" referred to above it appears that of Port Arthur "the most congested section of the city is subdivision 2-1 of ward 2. In 800 acres in the central portion of the city it is estimated by the city officials that there are 12,000 of the city's 16,000 people. In the resi-

dential area, it is estimated there are about 30 people to an acre; and in the more congested districts, 40; the total average being about 10."

In Fort William, "one house of five rooms sheltered 18 Bukowinians; another of nine very small rooms housed 17 Greeks. Seventeen Italians were found in a house of six rooms, and 13 Italians in a house of three rooms."

At Hamilton, 16 Italians were found in seven rooms, paying \$22.00 rent. In eighteen houses, with fifty-eight rooms, in London, there were more "than two lodgers in twenty-five of the rooms; more than three in eighteen rooms; more than four in six rooms; and six lodgers in one room."

In the Winnipeg City-Planning Commission Report it is stated that "there are hundreds of rooms into which sunlight can never enter, and, therefore, those engaged in fighting the white plague find not only the old breeding places of the disease, but that new breeding places are being built every day." There is "also the moral danger which threatens the rising generation, as the figures show there is very frequent indiscriminate mixing of sexes in sleeping apartments, there being too many cases where several men, women and children occupy the same bedroom."

The Slums a Breeding-Place for Disease and Immorality.—

"The crowded habitations, the filthy environments of the slums, constitute a fertile soil in which to bring the germs of disease and vice to fruition. Here are found the settings of the stage on which the child of the slum acts her juvenile parts—acts them so well that she glides into her predestined place in the patchwork of crime and prostitution. A child born and reared amidst such environments has almost the same chances of evading a life of shame and crime as would have an unvaccinated baby confined in a pest-house of escaping small-pox.

"Placed in the same or similar circumstances, how many children would turn out any better than those that emanate from the slums? As Dr. Russell, of Glasgow, in his address on the 'Lodger Evil,' expresses it, 'I ask you to imagine yourselves, with all your appetites and passions, your bodily necessities and functions, your feelings of modesty and your sense of propriety, your births, your sickness, deaths, your children—in short, your lives in the whole round of your relationship with the seen and the unseen—suddenly shrivelled and shrunk into such conditions of space: I might ask you, I do ask you, to consider and honestly confess, what would be the result to you?'"

"In all countries great men have come alike from hall and from hut, often from poverty, but rarely from destitution. House, feed and teach children decently, and we shall find

geniuses, if we note history correct, in all conditions of men. When to all children we have given a fair chance, then we may see what we have to fight in heredity." (Dr. Hastings, on "Euthenics—or the Science of Right Living.")

The Ontario Housing Act, of 1913, was passed by the unanimous consent of the House and enables all cities and towns in Ontario to guarantee the bonds of a housing company, organized to improve housing and not for profit, to the extent of 85% of the money required, the remaining 15% to be stock of the Company paid in cash. Dividend on stock is limited to 6% per annum. "A Council which guarantees the bonds of such a company may be represented on the Board of Directors by one member of the Board." Any profits remaining after paying dividends and "providing a reasonable contingent fund shall be expended in acquiring more lands, improving the housing accommodation or redeeming the capital stock. The shares so redeemed shall not become extinct, but shall be held by a Board of Trustees."

Quebec's "Better Housing Bill" was passed in 1914, to authorize municipalities to subsidize companies formed "to undertake the construction of suitable and sanitary houses for the working classes at a reasonable rental."

The Toronto Housing Company, Pres., G. Frank Beer, Esq. This Company is not a philanthropy or a charity. It was organized to help to solve the housing problem in Toronto upon sound economic principles. After eight months' study of the problem and the local conditions, the Company was organized in May, 1912, by a joint committee representing the City Council, the Board of Trade, the Civic Guild and the Manufacturers' Association. "A few weeks after the Act was passed the City Council authorized a guarantee of the Company's bonds to the extent of \$850,000, which with \$150,000 of stock" (a small portion of which is yet to be subscribed) provided "an initial building programme of \$1,000,000."

The Company has purchased land in the northwest section of the city on which houses will be built for sale to workmen on easy terms; and also a farm of 200 acres splendidly situated near the city, which as soon as transportation facilities are provided will be developed as a "garden suburb."

Besides these preparations for the future, the work of the Housing Company has been well begun, with the building on Bain Avenue of 154 very pleasant cottage flats. Of these 118 are rented, while 62 more are almost ready for occupation. The flats are of six types, but each one "has its own front door, its own bathroom, its separate balcony. It is heated, and hot water is supplied all the year round. Gas stoves, electric fixtures and blinds are installed," and the grass of the courts between the cottages, which serve as delightful

playgrounds for the small children, is kept in order free of charge.

In addition, a house has been built to accommodate one hundred business girls. (See under Section IX.)

Traffic Problems in cities are intimately connected with the height of buildings. Hon. Lawrence Purdy, Pres. Board of Assessment and Apportionment of New York City, is quoted in the Toronto Civic Guild Bulletin as saying that "a piece of property on lower Broadway, 25 ft. wide and 100 ft. deep, recently sold for \$1,250,000. The highest price for a lot of the same size 1,000 feet either east or west of Broadway is \$25,000." Mr. Purdy added that if there had been a proper limitation to the height of buildings in New York no lot could attain to the value of one and a quarter million dollars. It would mean, further, "a spreading out of the crowds and the avoiding of congestion. There would be no dense crowds in streets too narrow to accommodate the people, and it would not be necessary to arrange luncheon hours in order that there might be room in the streets for the workers." Canadian cities should take warning in time.

Ontario Safety League.—Pres., James L. Hughes, LL.D.; Sec., R. B. Morley, Toronto. The League is an educational organization formed late in 1913 upon the suggestion of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board: To safeguard and protect the public, especially children, from the dangers of automobiles, railroads, street railways and all forms of vehicular traffic on the public highways in this Province. To educate the public through schools, churches, literature and all channels of publicity upon matters pertinent to public safety. To minimize the injuring and killing of persons employed in stores, factories, workshops and all departments of industrial and mercantile activity, by instilling into the minds of employer and employee the full meaning of "Safety First." To co-operate, so far as lies in the power of the League, in preventing the useless destruction of life and property by fire. To advocate and secure possible remedies and preventatives, and to assist in the enactment and enforcement of ordinances requisite to carry out the foregoing.

One thousand seven hundred street-car conductors joined the League within a few days.

Legislation in Interests of "Safety."—Ontario "Motor Vehicles Act" amended by provision for appointment of "automobile constables," and by requiring properly certificated drivers. Amendment (1914) to Dominion "Railway Act" making appropriation "to aid actual construction work . . . for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway crossings of railways at rail level." An Act to regulate the manufacture, testing, storage and

importation of Explosives, 1914. Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, 1914 (with regard to the responsibility resting on vessels in collision, and the liability of the owners in case of "loss of life or personal injury," and regulations as to salvage). Act introduced requiring that no railway, except in cases of emergency, "shall permit any employee to be on duty for a longer period than 14 consecutive hours."

Municipal Parks.—"It is extremely interesting to learn that statisticians have found that the death rate of the larger cities of the continent is in direct proportion to the area of breathing spaces.

"Dr. Alphonse Bertillon has stated that six per cent. of the Paris households live in an atmosphere dangerous to health, and more than 1,000,000 inhabitants lack fresh air and light. In consequence of these statements an insistent demand is being made in Paris for a greater number of open spaces.

"It is pointed out that lack of air and light is practically a synonym for tuberculosis. The death rate from this disease is almost in proportion of the open space to inhabited space. It is shown that Berlin has about twice as much 'breathing space' as Paris, and London three times, while the proportion of deaths from consumption is 4.5 per 1,000 in Paris, 2.2 in Berlin, and 1.5 in London." (Toronto Civic Guild Bulletin.)

The proportion of park areas in the following cities is: **Calgary**, area 40½ sq. m.; 10 parks, 577¾ acres. **Fredericton**, 15 sq. m.; parks and greens, about 100 acres; **Hamilton**, area 6,430 acres; 13 parks, 300 acres, and 100 acres outside city; **Regina**, area, 8,640 acres; parks, 257 acres. **St. John**, area about 21 sq. m.; parks, about 500 acres. **Saskatoon**, area 14 sq. m.; 14 parks, 400 acres. **Sydney**, area 5.83 sq. m.; 1 park, 26 acres, loaned to city. **Toronto**, 33 sq. m.; parks, 1,858.79 acres. **Vancouver**, 13¾ sq. m.; 23 parks, 1,415 acres.

(For Playgrounds, Bathing Beaches, etc., see under "Recreation," Section XV.)

SECTION XIV.

HEALTH.

"The physical strength of the people is the resource from which all others derive value. Extreme and scrupulous regard for the lives and health of the population may be taken as the best criterion of the degree of real civilization and refinement to which a country has attained."—Hon. Clifford Sifton.

Public Health Committee, Commission of Conservation.—

"The Committee on Public Health has investigated housing conditions and such municipal problems as sewage systems, garbage disposal, pollution of waterways. In 1910 a Conference of Dominion and Provincial Health Officers held in Ottawa, under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation, recommended the establishment of a National Public Health Laboratory and the creation of a Central Council of Health. These recommendations have been approved by the Dominion Government." (Official Memorandum.)

The head of the Health Department of the Commission, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, has delivered public addresses throughout the Dominion from East to West, on "housing, town-planning, infantile mortality, the care of the feeble-minded, tuberculosis, and many other public health questions." Dr. Hodgetts urges that steps should be taken to "secure uniformity throughout the Dominion" with regard to vital statistics, and desires Federal legislation "which would unify and co-ordinate this important branch of public health work, under a well-organized Federal department of health." In August last the Commission began to issue a bi-monthly publication with the suggestive title, "Conservation of Life."

Provincial Boards of Health.

Alberta.—Prov. M.O.H., W. C. Laidlaw, M.D., Edmonton.

British Columbia.—Act'g Sec. Board, W. Baffy, M.D., Victoria.

Manitoba.—Sec., E. M. Wood, Winnipeg.

Nova Scotia.—Prov. Health Officer, W. H. Hattle, M.D., Halifax.

Ontario.—Sec. and Chief Health Officer, John W. S. McCullough, M.D., Toronto.

Quebec.—Sec., E. Pelletier, M.D., 9 Rue St. Jacques, Montreal.

Saskatchewan.—Com. Pub. H., M. M. Seymour, M.D., Regina.

"The social ills which require the services of a public health official are one and the same as those which brought private social welfare agencies into existence."—S. Howard T. Falk.

Life Saving through Health Work.—Death rate from tuberculosis in Toronto, per 100,000, 1906, 163; 1913, 96. The death rate from typhoid fever has been reduced 80 per cent. in three years as follows (per 100,000 population): 1910, 40.8; 1911, 20.0; 1912, 12.1; 1913, 10.4. "The means employed:—Water filtered and sterilized; sewage sedimented and sterilized; milk inspected—all pasteurized; free laboratory diagnosis; privy pits abolished; anti-fly crusades; other educational campaigns." (By kindness of Mr. R. E. Mills, Dept. of Health.)

The economy of having an **Efficient Health Department** is strikingly shown by the following extract from the Toronto Health Bulletin, of April, 1912. "The total amount of milk sold in Toronto daily is 96,000 quarts. Nine months ago,

41.5% of the total milk sold was watered, and, on an average, 20% of water was added. At the present time 5% of the total milk sold is watered, and the average amount of water added is 10%. Nine months ago, 7,968 quarts of water, which had been added as an adulterant, were sold daily as milk at 9 cents per quart, which amounted to \$717.12. At the present time, 480 quarts of water are being sold daily as milk, at 9 cents a quart, which amounts to a total of \$43.20. Therefore the saving for one day to buyers of milk is \$673.92, which for 365 days means a total saving of \$245,980.80. The organization which has accomplished this has cost about \$3,000.

What the obtaining of cleaner and purer milk has meant in the saving of sickness and life, which is the real purpose of the Health Department, we have no data to submit. We know that from now on Toronto will be saved at least a quarter of a million dollars annually by not buying water instead of milk. . . . In other words, the saving on one universal article of diet, in dollars, to the citizens of Toronto by the scientific control of the milk problem, has more than paid for the total cost of maintenance of the Department of Health."

HOSPITALS AND TRAINING SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

With date of establishment, number of graduate nurses on staff, number of years' training, etc. "Pupils" means pupil-nurses; and "Supt." means "Superintendent of Nurses," unless "(Hosp.)" is added, when it stands for "Superintendent of Hospital."

Province of Alberta.

Edmonton General Hospital.—1894; Sisters of Charity in charge; beds, 100; grad. nurses, 10; pupils, 22; 2½ yrs.

Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton.—1912; Supt., Miss H. B. Tairservice; beds, 122; grad. nurses, 8; pupils, 44; 3 yrs.

General Hospital, Medicine Hat.—1889; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. C. E. Smyth; Supt. (Nurses), Victoria L. Winslow; beds, 110; grad. nurses, 5; pupils, 25; 3 yrs.

City of Edmonton Isolation Hospital.—1907; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. T. H. Whitelaw; Supt., Miss J. Macdonald; beds, 60; grad. nurses, 5; pupils, 3; 4 months post-grad. course.

Strathcona General Hospital.—1906; Supt., Helena M. Venborne; beds, 15; grad. nurses, 5; 2½ yrs.

The Galt Hospital, Lethbridge.—1891; Med. Supt., F. H. Mewburn; Miss A. Forgie, R.N.; beds, 70; grad nurses, 12; pupils, 8; 3 yrs.

Province of British Columbia.

Vancouver General Hospital.—1902; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. W. A. Whitelaw; Supt. (Nurses), Miss A. Macfarlane; beds, 275 in Gen., 60 in Isol.; grad. nurses, 9; pupils, 75; 3 yrs.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria.—1876; Supt., Sr. Mary Bridget; beds, 210; grad. nurses, 9; pupils, 38; 3 yrs.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.—1891; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. E. Hasell; Supt. (Nurses), M. C. Macdonald; beds, 100; grad. nurses, 3; pupils 28; 2½ yrs.

The Jubilee Hospital, Vernon.—1897; Supt., M. Katherine Gallaher; beds, 75; grad. nurses, 3; pupils, 12; 3 yrs.

Fernie General Hospital.—1909; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. Carson; Supt. (Nurses), Miss Erant; grad. nurses, 4; pupils, 5; 3 yrs.

Kootenay Lake General Hospital, Nelson.—1893; Supt., Edith E. Lumsden; beds, 45; grad. nurses, 3; pupils, 11; 2 yrs.

Prince Rupert General Hospital.—1909; Supt., Miss K. E. McTavish; beds, 36; grad. nurses, 5; pupils, 3; 3 yrs.

Mater Misericordia Hospital, Rossland.—1904; beds, 25; grad. nurses, 5.

Province of Manitoba.

Winnipeg General.—1882; Supt. (Nurses), Miss Frederica Wilson; beds, 260; grad. nurses, 15; pupils, 95; 3 yrs.

Brandon General Hospital.—1892; Supt., Mary E. Birtles; beds, 120; grad. nurses, 5; pupils, 30; 3 yrs.

Children's Hospital, Winnipeg.—1909; Supt., J. T. Ramsay, R.N.; beds, 100; grad. nurses, 4; pupils, 24; 3 yrs.

General Hospital, Portage la Prairie.—1900; Supt., Miss C. M. Bowman; beds, 75; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 12; 3 yrs.

Selkirk General.—1908; Supt., Ada Janet Ross, R.N.; beds, 25; pupils, 3; 3 yrs.

Dauphin General Hospital.—1900; Supt. A. Isabel Laidlaw; beds, 2;; pupils, 7; 3 yrs.

The Freemasons' Hospital, Morden.—1893; Supt., Evelyn M. Whitney; beds, 23; pupils, 9; 3 yrs.

Misericordia Hospital, 20 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg.—Supt., Sr. St. Aimé; beds, 175.

North Winnipeg Hospital, Winnipeg.

General Hospital, St. Boniface.—Supt., Sr. Lupien; beds, 200; 52 Sisters (Grey Nuns), 50 nurses.

Grace Hospital, Winnipeg (See Section XVI).

Province of New Brunswick.

Victoria Public Hospital, Fredericton.—Supt., Mabel O. Dumphy Richards; beds, 45; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 10; 3 yrs.

Chipman Memorial Hospital, Saint Stephen.—1902; Supt., Arthurette Branscombe; beds, 34; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 10; 3 yrs.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth.—1854; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. W. H. Hattie; Supt. (Nurses), Harriet Sampson; beds, 420; grad. nurses, 10; pupils, 40; 2 yrs.

Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.—1866; Supt. (Hosp.),

Mr. W. W. Kenny; Supt. (Nurses), Violet L. Kirke; beds, 170; grad. nurses, 10; pupils, 32; 2 yrs.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay.—1902; Miss Janet E. Cameron; beds, 90; grad. nurses, 4; pupils, 28; 3 yrs.

Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, 1897; Supt., Miss Jessie M. Sheraton; beds, 40; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 12; 3 yrs.

Halifax Infirmary.—1908; Supt., Sr. Francis Joseph; beds, 35; grad. nurses, 3; pupils, 9; 3 yrs.

All Saints' Springhill Cottage Hospital.—1893; Supt. (Hosp.), Rev. Canon Wilson; Supt. (Nurses), Miss Margaret McKenzie; beds, 33; grad. nurses, 1; pupils, 6; 2 yrs.

Brooklands Hospital, Sydney.—1901; Supt., Miss Putnam; beds, 30; grad. nurses, 4; no training-school for nurses.

Halifax Children's Hospital.—1909; Supt., Miss F. M. Fraser, R.N.; beds, 26; grad. nurses, 3; pupils, 3; 3 yrs.

The Hamilton Hospital, North Sydney.—1908; Supt., Sr. Mary Austin; beds, 24; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 3; 3 yrs.

Harbour View, Sydney Mines, 1908; Supt., Miss Calder; beds, 20, a wing being built for 30 beds; grad. nurses 5; not a training-school.

Payzant Memorial Hospital, Windsor.—1905; Supt., Miss Helen McKay; beds, 15; pupils, 3; 3 yrs.

The Truro Hospital.—1909; Supt., Mrs. Margaret Johnsen; beds, 10; grad. nurses, 3; 3 attendants.

Province of Ontario.

Toronto General Hospital.—1817; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. C. K. Clarke; Supt. (Nurses), Jean I. Gunn; beds, 715; grad. nurses, 27; pupils, 182; 3 yrs.

St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.—1892; Supt. (Hosp.) M. M. Victoria; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. M. Attracta; beds, 375; grad. nurses, 110; 3 yrs.

The City Hospital, Hamilton.—1860; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. W. F. Langrill; Supt. (Nurses), Kate Madden, R.N.; beds, 366; grad. nurses, 4, and Dietician; pupils, 80; 3 yrs.

Ottawa General Hospital.—1845; Supt. (Hosp.), Sr. Mary du Sauveur; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. St. Josaphat; beds, 300; grad. nurses, 12; pupils, 45; 3 yrs.

Victoria Hospital, London.—Incor. 1882; Supt. (Hosp.) Thos. H. Heard; Supt. (Nurses), Margaret E. Stanley; beds, 300; grad. nurses, 7, and Dietitian; pupils, 85; 3 yrs.

Toronto Western Hospital.—1896; Supt. (Hosp.), Mr. H. C. Tomlin; Supt. (Nurses), Miss S. L. Bell; beds, 253; grad. nurses, 3, and Dietist; pupils, 55; 3 yrs.

Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.—1875; Supt., Florence I. Potts; beds, 180; grad. nurses, 4; pupils, 60; 3 yrs., 4 mos. preliminary.

Riverdale Hospital, Toronto.—1895; Supt., Kate Mathieson; beds, 174; grad. nurses, 3; pupils, 20; 3 yrs.

The County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.—Training-School, 1890; Supt. (Hosp.), Donald McDonald Robertson, M.D.; Supt. (Nurses), Mary A. Catton; beds, 135; grad. nurses, 3; pupils, 47; 3 yrs.

Grace General Hospital, Toronto.—1893; Supt., Georgia L. Rowan; beds, 112; pupils, 41; 3 yrs.

Sault Ste. Marie General Hospital.—1898; Supt. (Hosp.) Sr. Howlay; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. M. Dorothea; beds, 90; pupils, 14; 3 yrs.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.—1885; Supt. (Hosp.), Mother Monica; Supt. (Nurses), Eliz. Regan; beds, 85; grad. nurses (sisters), 4; pupils, 15; 3 yrs.

Guelph General.—1888; Supt., Miss Rukie; beds, 85; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 30; 3 yrs.

St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville.—1904; Supt. (Hosp.), Sr. M. Clement; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. M. Sulalia; beds, 80; grad. nurses on staff, 10 Sisters; pupils, 6 Sisters, 11 secular nurses; 3 yrs.

General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines (First training-school in Ontario).—1865; Supt., L. I. Uren; beds, 80; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 20; 3 yrs.

St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa.—1898; Supt., Emily S. Maxwell; beds, 80; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 28; 3 yrs.

St. Joseph's Hosp., London.—1889; Supt. (Hosp.), Mother M. Michtilde; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. M. St. Roch; beds, 80; grad. nurses, 5; pupils, 43; 3 yrs.

General Marine, Owen Sound.—1892; Supt., Maud M. Redmond; beds, 79; pupils, 14; 2 yrs.

The Belleville General.—1886; Supt. Miss C. H. Greene; beds, 75; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 15; 3 yrs.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.—1861; Supt. (Hosp.), Sr. Martina; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. Bernardine; beds, 70; grad. nurses, 5; pupils, 18; 3 yrs.

Stratford General Hospital.—1891; Supt., Lola M. Weldon; beds, 66; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 18; 3 yrs.

The John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.—1884; Supt., Margaret M. Carson; beds, 60; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 18; 3 yrs.

Brockville General Hospital.—1888; Supt., Gertrude M. Bennett; beds, 60; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 16; 3 yrs.

Railway, Marine and General Hospital, Port Arthur.—1909; Supt., Louisa Patterson; beds, 50; grad. nurses, 3; pupils, 9; 3 yrs.

General and Marine, Collingwood (Training-School).—1908; Supt., Martha E. Morton; beds, 50; pupils, 15; 3 yrs.

Sarnia General Hospital.—1895; Supt., Eliz. Dulmagh; beds, 50; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 14; 2 yrs.

Cornwall General Hospital.—1897; Supt., Miss G. Plewes Stork; beds, 50; grad. nurses, 12; 3 yrs.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough.—1888; Supt. (Hosp.), Sr. M. Antoinette; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. St. Joseph; beds, 47; grad. nurses, 6; pupils, 8; 3 yrs.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham.—1890; Supt. (Hosp.), Mother M. Sophia; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. M. Philomena; beds, 47; grad. nurses, 7; pupils, 17; 3 yrs.

Lady Grey Hospital, Ottawa.—1910; Supt. (Hosp.), Dr. J. K. M. Gordon; Supt. (Nurses), Miss J. K. Argue; beds, 45; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 9; 3 yrs.

Woodstock General Hospital.—1895; Supt., Frances Sharpe; beds, 40; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 10; 3 yrs.

The Nicholls Hospital, Peterborough.—1886; Supt., E. M. Beamish, R.N.; beds, 40; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 16; 3 yrs.

The Ross Memorial, Lindsay.—1902; Supt., Nellie M. Miller; beds, 32; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 12; 3 yrs.

Province of Saskatchewan.

Regina General.—1899; Med. Supt., Dr. Dakin; Supt. (Nurses), E. G. Clearihue; beds, 125; grad. nurses, 8; pupils, 20; 3 yrs.

Moose Jaw General.—1906; Supt., A. B. Clarke; beds, 100; grad. nurses, 4; pupils, 14; 3 yrs.

City Hospital, Saskatoon.—1909; Supt. (Hosp.), J. Ryan; Supt. (Nurses), E. B. Whyte; beds, 85; grad. nurses, 6; pupils, 30; 3 yrs.

St. Paul's Hospital, Saskatoon.—1907; Supt. (Hosp.), Sr. St. Ligouri; Supt. (Nurses), Sr. C. Wagner; beds, 55; grad. nurses, 7; pupils, 12; 2½ yrs.

Queen Victoria Hospital, Yorkton.—1902; Supt., Helen S. Walker; beds, 35; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 5; 3 yrs.

Lady Minto Hospital, Melfort.—1907; Supt., Lillian Sweeney; beds, 30; grad. nurses, 3; no training-school.

Maple Creek General Hospital.—1904; Supt., Miss Edith F. Cacey; beds, 24; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 3; 3 yrs.

Indian Head General Hospital.—1905; Supt., Grace Cooper, R.N.; beds, 20; grad. nurse, 1; pupils, 3; 3 yrs.

Moosomin General.—1903; Supt., Miss Eliz. Brown; beds, 15; grad. nurses, 2; pupils, 2; no graduation.

Lashburn Cottage Hospital.—1909; Supt. (Hosp.) Dr. L. Hurlburt; Matron, C. Marion Stile; beds, 11; grad. nurses, 2. —By the courtesy of Miss B. Crosby, Editor of Canadian Nurse.

Province of Quebec.

Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal. General Hospital, Montreal; Homeopathic Hospital—Phillips Training School, Supt., Mrs. Helen Pocock; Hotel-Dieu; Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital; Montreal Maternity Hospital; Notre Dame Hospital; St. Justine Hospital; Western Hospital.

General Hospital, Quebec.—Supt., M. St. Ignace de Loyola; Sisters, 80; beds, 250. Hotel-Dieu of the Precious Blood, Quebec.—Supr., M. St. Dominique; beds, 200; sisters, 100.

Social Service Work in Hospitals.

"Before the Social Worker was established, the splendid convalescent equipment of the Moore Home was seldom used by the General Hospital, and the total number of patients from all sources admitted in a single year was but 16. Last year the Social Service Department of the General Hospital alone sent the Moore Home 24 cases." (Report, Jan. 1913-14, Social Service Department, Montreal General Hospital.)

The need was there, and the provision for the need, but there was failure of connection, resulting in misery and economic loss. The same report shows 198 patients "Transferred from the General Hospital to Other Resident Institutions," and 314 "Referred to Charitable Agencies." What would have become of these cases if there had been no Social Service nurse?

From the physician's standpoint: "Many difficult cases are cleared up and help afforded by the Service or the proper Society or Institution, and the physician is not driven to the hopeless task of attempting to cure starvation or defects due to environment by advice and drugs." (Report, Dr. Goldie, Chief, Dec., 1913, of the Medical Out-Patient Dept., Toronto Gen. Hospital.) "A most rapidly developing department of the General Hospital is the Social Service Department. This, though in its infancy, is doing a grand work not only in the Hospital but in the home when the breadwinner of the family is on the sick-bed receiving the hospital care. This department is maintained by the Women's Auxiliary, and they are to be congratulated for such philanthropic work." (Report, 1913, of Supt. Malcolm T. MacEachern, M.D., Vancouver Gen. Hospital.)

The benefit to co-operating societies in saving of time and effectiveness of work cannot be dealt with here.

The Hospital as a Friend: "By her entrance to the homes the nurse can be of much assistance in building up the eye, ear, nose and throat clinics and thus doing another large piece of preventive work. How often in the homes of the poor are these serious disorders considered of minor importance, and only by much urging will they consent to come to the Out-Patient Department for treatment. The nurses go into the homes to see one patient and the whole family at once become her concern—crossed eyes, mouth breathers, skin lesions, deformities, feeble-mindedness, all require treatment, and when the hospital has become the friend of one member of the family, all the rest come easily." (Jane Grant, Head Worker, Social Service Department of the Toronto General Hospital.)

Hospital Social Service Departments.

Montreal General Hospital.—President, Rev. John Lochhead, M.A.; Sec., Miss Grace Waterston; Salaried Worker, Mrs. Emma J. Foulis.

Melville Church Hospital Workers' Association.—Pres., Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., 351 Melville Ave., Westmount, Que.; Sec., Miss Grace Waterston. "The Society was the means of starting Social Service in the General Hospital, and still is its chief support."

The Western Hospital, Montreal, Social Service was started this year by the Westmount Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The worker is paid by the V.O. and reports to them, but is under the Hospital.

Toronto General Hospital Social Service.—A distinct Department, in charge of a committee of ladies, acting in co-operation with the Hospital staff. Pres., Mrs. D. A. Dunlap; Sec., Miss Clara Flavelle; Head of Social Service Dept., Miss Grant; 2 assistant nurses, and 1 sent by City to take charge of tuberculosis department.

Vancouver General Hospital Women's Auxillary maintains the Social Service Department. Pres., Mrs. A. H. Wallbridge, 1300 Bute St.; Sec., Mrs. J. A. Dewar, 1145 Bidwell St.; Convener of S.S. Committee, Mrs. R. B. Boucher, 13th and Alder Sts.; Practical Worker, Miss Winnifred G. MacLeod, R.N.

Winnipeg General Hospital was the first hospital in Canada to inaugurate a Social Service Department. This was done under the sympathetic management of Miss Ida Bradshaw. The nurse in charge is on the staff of the Hospital.

Public Health Nurses.—The 20 Public Health Nurses of Toronto visit in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinics established by the Toronto General Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children and the University Settlement; and with the Baby Consultations established by seven Social Agencies. The medical work in connection with them is affiliated with that of the Hospital for Sick Children.

Ladies' Hospital Aid Societies, under slightly varying names, do much good work as volunteers in "purchasing linen, bedding, etc., and small comforts for the sick," and assisting in every possible way. One society (Brantford) "purchased an ambulance, built and equipped a laundry, installed an elevator," and assisted largely in the erection and furnishing of a nurse's residence.

Brandon, Pres., Mrs. F. T. Lee, 1216 Victoria Ave.; **Brantford,** Pres., Mrs. J. G. Waterous, 163 Eagle Ave.; **Edmonton,** Pres., Mrs. Morgan, 393 8th St.; **Fort William,** Pres., Mrs., G. A. Coslett, Front St.; **London,** Pres., Mrs. John Stevely, 567 Green Ave.; **New Westminster,** Pres., Mrs. C. Balmer McAllister, 303 3rd Ave.; **Ottawa,** Mrs. W. P. Davis, 407 Willbrod St.,

and Mrs. Parkin, 92 McLaren St.; Port Arthur, Pres., Mrs. T. N. Andrew, 288 Harrington St.; Strathcona, Pres., Mrs. Hotson, 93rd St. N.E.; Sudbury, Pres., Mrs. M. Stipcich; Victoria, Pres., Mrs. Hasell.

Nursing Missions.

The St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses' Association, 570 Sherbourne Street, Toronto. Hon. Presidents, Lady Falconbridge, Lady Mackenzie; Pres., Mrs. J. McLean French; Cor. Sec., Mrs. D. A. O'Sullivan. Object—"To provide nurses for the sick of the city, who cannot secure trained nurses and cannot be sent from their homes." The work is supported by donations (many annual), membership dues (50 cents the month or \$6.00 the year) and fees collected by nurses in exceptional cases. Five nurses at present.

The Nursing Mission, 55 Beverley St., Toronto. Pres., Mrs. J. Hunter Brown, 255 Sherbourne St.; Sec., Miss Dana, 22 South Drive. Aim—"The alleviation of human suffering and spiritual necessity."

Nursing-at-Home Mission, 76 Hayter St., Toronto. Pres., Mrs. W. H. Peacock, 71 Crescent Rd.; Sec., Mrs. John Turnbull, 149 Crescent Rd. Aim—"To help, regardless of creed."

The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission, 99 George St., Winnipeg. Hon. Pres., Mrs. Scott; Pres., Mrs. E. M. Wood; Sec., Mrs. Matheson. "No charge is made to patients. Donations are received from those able and wishful to do something to help. Patients, however, who can pay certain small charges are turned over to the Victorian Order of Nurses. Although Mrs. Scott has always refused to allow any solicitation for support or any publicity campaign, the needed money has always come in response to faith."

The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Hon. Pres., Field-Marshal His Royal Highness The Governor-General. Hon. Vice-Presidents, The Lieut.-Governors of all the Provinces. Pres., Not yet appointed, after Col. Burland's sudden death. Sec., Geo. D. Porter, M.B., Toronto. Headquarters, Bank St. Chambers, Ottawa.

[Below we give some facts from the Report of the Executive Council of the Association, read by the Secretary, Dr. Porter, at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting, held in Halifax, July 13 and 14, 1914. The Report shows that the campaign against tuberculosis is making "steady progress."]

Over ten thousand of the last Annual Reports, and much literature in English and French, besides some in other languages, has been distributed during the year, partly through the co-operation of the Canadian Insurance Companies, who have undertaken to send to all their policy holders some of our leaflets. Many requests for further information follow the receipt of these, and there are an increasing number of

inquiries from foreign countries regarding the educational methods of Canada.

During the year lectures have been delivered in different provinces before societies, clubs, schools and at public meetings; ten new societies have been organized; an Order-in-Council has been passed authorizing regulations providing for the co-operation of the Federal authorities, and cities and towns all over Canada, for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from herds supplying milk to such municipalities, and "no less than nine institutions for the tuberculous have been formally opened," and the erection of others has been undertaken; 1913 was indeed "the record year for such work in Canada."

There "is a great advance over conditions some twelve years ago, when there was practically no legislation regarding tuberculosis, and only one institution for the tuberculous in Canada, with about 100 beds. Now we have much useful legislation and some thirty institutions with over 1,500 beds available." In Nova Scotia legislation is being passed whereby medical examiners are to be appointed in various parts of the Province to detect the presence of tuberculosis.

"The average cost for each patient per diem in the twelve sanatoria reporting on this matter is \$1.55, or \$10.85 per week. The maintenance grant from the various Provincial Governments . . . is as follows: British Columbia, \$7.00 per week for advanced cases, and \$4.55 for incipient cases. Saskatchewan, \$3.50 per week. Manitoba allows \$2.80 per week, while Ontario gives \$3.00, and the municipalities are obliged to contribute \$4.90. Neither Quebec nor Prince Edward Island has a maintenance grant, but in New Brunswick the patient pays \$7.00 per week and the Government pays the balance, supporting the sanatorium at River Glade, and Nova Scotia makes up the deficit at Kentville amounting to something over \$7.00 per week. These Provincial subsidies average in all \$4.40 per week. (In Nova Scotia the Sanatorium was built and equipped entirely by the Government.)"

"It must not be supposed that the mere multiplication of hospitals, sanatoria and dispensaries, however necessary, are sufficient weapons against tuberculosis; for, while the proper care of the tuberculous is of the utmost importance, and the segregation of advanced cases imperative, . . . we must have pure food, pure water and clean milk, proper ventilation and light in the homes, schools and workshops," and more sanitary conditions in cities, towns and farm-houses, and "better housing conditions must prevail if our present death rate from tuberculosis is to be materially reduced. . . . The extension of the domiciliary visits by district nurses is a noteworthy improvement in this campaign. Some of these

nurses are under the auspices of the Local Anti-tuberculosis Societies, others under the local Boards of Health, others again belong to the Victorian Order of Nurses, who are doing such splendid work over the whole Dominion. In conclusion, we take pleasure in commending the great fresh-air campaigns instituted and kept up largely by the many Canadian newspapers."

Sanatoria and Hospitals.

(From above Report; those marked * opened this year)

Alberta.—Calgary—Temp. Hosp. for Tuberculosis cases.

British Columbia—Kamloops—Riverside Cottage. Tranquille—King Edward Sanatorium.

Manitoba.—Ninette—Manitoba Sanatorium for Consumptives. Winnipeg—The King Edward Tuberculosis Hospital, and Trudeau Home.

New Brunswick.—*River Glade—Jordan Mem. Institution.

Nova Scotia.—Kentville—Provincial Sanatorium. *Halifax—The Hazelwood Hospital for Advanced Cases.

Ontario.—*Brantford—Hospital for Advanced Cases. Gravenhurst—The Minnewaska; Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium (1896); Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Hamilton—The Mountain Sanatorium (May 28, 1905); Southam Home for Advanced Cases; Preventorium. Kingston—The Sir Oliver Mowat Memorial. *London (Byron P.O.)—The Queen Alexandra Sanatorium. Ottawa—The Royal Ottawa Sanatorium combining The "Lady Grey" Hospital; The "Perley Memorial." St. Catharines—St. Catharines Consumptives Sanatorium. Toronto—Heather Club Pavilion for Tuberculous Children; *Preventorium of the Daughters of Empire; King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives (Weston P.O.); Night Camp, Weston P.O. (for working men); *Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children (Weston P.O.); Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives (Weston P.O.). *Union-on-the-Lake—Essex County Tuberculosis Hospital.

Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown Home for Advanced Cases.

Quebec.—Lake Edward Sanatorium (October 1, 1901). Montreal—The Grace Dart Home, Hospital for Destitute Incapables; Preventorium St. Victor de Beceil.—Montreal, Ste. Agathe Des Monts—Brehmer Rest Preventorium.; Laurentian Sanatorium for the Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis. *Mount Sinai Sanatorium.

Dispensaries.

New Brunswick.—St. John—Anti-Tuberculosis Society Dispensary.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg—Dispensary at the Hospital.

Ontario.—Hamilton—Dispensary of the Health Association. Ottawa—The May Court Club Dispensary. Toronto—1. Tuber-

culosis Clinic, Toronto General Hospital (1906); 2. Tuberculosis Dispensary and Clinic, St. Michael's Hospital; 3. Dispensary at Sick Children's Hospital; 4. Dispensary at National Sanatorium Headquarters. London—Tuberculosis Dispensary and Clinic, Victoria Hospital.

Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown—Dispensary under control of Charlottetown Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Quebec.—Montreal—Royal Edward Institute of Montreal (Successor to the Montreal Tuberculosis League); L'Institut Bruchesi. Quebec—Anti-Tuberculosis Society Dispensary.

Associations for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Note.—In the following list A. T.—Anti-Tuberculosis.

Alberta.—Alberta Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Sec., J. H. Hanna, Calgary. Calgary A. T. Soc., Sec., Mrs. H. Riley, Hounsfield Heights. Edmonton, Sec., Dr. Thos. Whitelaw. Claresholm, Pres., Mr. Cornwell. High River, Sec., A. J. H. Koch. Lethbridge, Committee, Mrs. F. A. Stoltze, Mrs. Geo. W. Robinson, and Mrs. J. F. Simpson. MacLeod, Sec., E. T. Mitchell. Medicine Hat, Sec., W. Cousins. Olds, Sec., J. W. Hughes. Red Deer, Sec., Rev. W. Brown. Stettler, Sec., Rev. J. Coulter.

British Columbia.—Provincial Association—The British Columbia A. T. Society (1904), Secretary, Dr. A. P. Proctor, Victoria. Branches—Comox, Sec., Miss E. Wilson. Kamloops Branch, Sec., Isabel Costley. Mission City Branch, Pres., Mrs. A. J. Stewart. New Westminster Branch, Sec., M. L. R. Clute. Vancouver Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Pres., Catharine Harrison. Victoria (1) A. T. Society, Sec., Nan Tye, 2631 Douglas St.; (2) Victoria Junior Branch, Sec., Elinor H. Hannington, 2327 Beach Drive.

Manitoba.—The Winnipeg A. T. Ass'n, Sec., H. J. McDermid. School for the Deaf; Women's Aux., Sec., Mrs. L. B. Copeland, 112 Walnut St.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick A. T. Ass'n, Sec., Rev. T. Hunter Boyd. Fredericton, The York County A. T. League, Sec., Dr. W. H. Irvine. St. John Ass'n for Prevention of Tuberculosis, Sec., Miss Hellen Sidney Smith, 126 Duke St., St. John. Moncton A. T. League, Sec., Dr. L. C. Hains.

Nova Scotia.—Amherst A. T. League, Sec., E. J. Lay. Antigonish, Tri-County A. T. League, Sec., John W. MacLeod, Antigonish. Antigonish County League, Sec., J. W. MacLeod. Baddeck A. T. Soc., Sec., Mr. J. S. Dunlop. Canso A. T. League, Sec., Dr. P. A. McGarry. Cape Breton Ass'n for Prevention of Tuberculosis, Sec., Dr. R. J. MacDonald, Cape Breton. Colchester County Ass'n for Prevention of Tuberculosis, Sec., Dr. Smith L. Walker. Truro, Dominion A. T. League, Sec., Mr. F. Stevenson. Glace Bay A. T. League, Sec., Mr. F. B. A. Chipman. Mulgrave A. T. League, Sec., Mr. J. L.

Shanahan. Halifax County A. T. League, Sec., Mrs. William Schon, 83 Morris Street, Halifax. Inverness A. T. League, Sec., Dr. James A. Proudfoot. Inverness County A. T. League, Sec., Mr. J. D. Doucet, Port Hood. Louisburg A. T. League, Sec., Dr. D. A. Morrison. North Sydney A. T. League, Sec., Dr. M. T. MacLean. Pictou County League, Sec., Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow. Port Hood A. T. League, Sec., Dr. R. St. J. MacDonald. The Reserve A. T. League, Sec., Mr. J. J. Smith. Stellarton A. T. League, Sec., N. A. Osborne. Sydney Women's A. T. Ass'n, Sec., Mrs. John Morgan. Sydney Mines A. T. League, Sec., Mr. D. C. MacDonald. Windsor A. T. League, Sec., O. B. Keddy. Victoria County A. T. League, Sec., Dr. J. H. McIves.

Ontario.—Almonte A. T. Ass'n, Sec., Dr. J. F. Hanley. Arnprior Ass'n for Prevention of Tuberculosis, Sec., Charles McNamara. The Berlin Anti-Consumption League, Sec., Dr. G. H. Bowlby. Brant A. T. Ass'n, Sec., Kenneth V. Bunnell. The Brockville A. T. League, Sec., William Shearer. Chatham, Kent County A. T. League, Sec., Charles Austin. Fort William A. T. Soc., Sec., Dr. Ed. B. Oliver. Galt A. T. League, Sec., John R. Blake, J.P. Goderich A. T. League, Sec., Dr. A. C. Hunter. Guelph A. T. Soc., Sec., Dr. W. O. Stewart. Hamilton Health Ass'n, Sec., W. J. Southam. Lambton County A. T. Ass'n, Sec., Dr. Reid, Wyoming. Kingston Health Ass'n, Sec., Miss E. A. Hunter. London Health Ass'n, Sec., D. M. Cameron. Ottawa A. T. Ass'n, Sec., Walter Tucker, James Street. Owen Sound A. T. Soc., Sec., Dr. H. G. Murray. Pembroke A. T. League, Sec., A. J. Fortier. Peterboro Health Ass'n, Sec., Mrs. R. W. Travers. Port Arthur A. T. Soc., Sec., H. S. H. Goodier. Renfrew A. T. League, Sec., Hon. A. Gravelle. Sault Ste. Marie A. T. Soc., Sec., Dr. A. S. McCaig. Smith's Falls A. T. Ass'n, Sec., Dr. C. L. B. Stammers. Toronto, Heather Chapter, Daughters of Empire, Sec., Miss M. L. Barnard, 581 Jarvis St.; Samaritan Club, Sec., Miss E. Blackwell, 596 Jarvis St. Waterloo A. T. League, Sec., Dr. W. L. Hilliard. Windsor, Essex Health Ass'n, Sec., Mrs. E. J. Baxter. Woodstock A. T. League, Sec., Dr. Mackenzie Mackay.

Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown Soc. for Prevention of Tuberculosis, Sec., Mrs. W. E. Bentley. Queen's and King County Branch, Sec., Gertrude De Blois. Summerside, Western Association of Prince Edward Island, Sec., Dr. Jno. Jardine. West Prince Association, Sec., F. L. Duogan, Esq.

Quebec.—St. Agathe, Laurentian Society for the Treatment and Control of Tuberculosis, Sec., Gordon MacFarlane; Ladies' Committee of Brehmer Rest, Sec., Mrs. A. W. Gifford, 356 Kensington Ave., Westmount. Lake Edward Sanatorium Ass'n, Sec., A. J. Price; Ladies' Branch, Sec., Mrs. Hinds. Montreal, Royal Edward Institute, Sec., Dr. E. S. Harding.

A. T. League of Quebec, Dr. Adjutor Savard, 133 Boulevard Langeller, Quebec. Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis A. T. League (July, 1903), Sec., Dr. E. J. Williams. Three Rivers A. T. League, Sec., Aug. Desilets.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatchewan A. T. League, Sec., Dr. W. H. Hart, Regina. Abernethy A. T. League, Pres., Hon. Mr. Motherwell. Battleford A. T. League, Sec., W. R. Kingston. Carnduff A. T. League, Pres., Dr. W. F. Lockhart. Davidson A. T. League, Sec., Dr. F. Hutchinson. Estevan A. T. League, Sec., L. A. Duncan. Fleming A. T. League, Pres., Dr. D. D. Ellis. Grenfell A. T. League, Sec., Harry Laver. Hanley A. T. League, Sec., F. Kilpatrick. Indian Head A. T. League, Sec., R. S. Campbell. Lumsden A. T. League, Sec., W. R. Jamieson. Milestone A. T. League, Sec., J. Murphy. Moosejaw A. T. League, Pres., E. J. Chegivin. Moosomin A. T. League, Sec., A. Whyte. Prince Albert A. T. League, Sec., Dr. B. A. Hopkins. Regina A. T. League, Sec., A. L. Gordon. Saskatoon A. T. League, Sec., Prof. George H. Ling. Wapella A. T. League, Sec., Dr. D. P. Miller. Weyburn A. T. League, Sec., W. J. Bullis. Whitewood A. T. League, Sec. Dr. Cameron-Smith. Wolseley A. T. League, Sec., A. D. Ferguson.

Medical Inspection of Schools, according to articles recently published in "The Public Health Journal," was begun in Canada in 1906, in the far-apart cities of Montreal and Vancouver. In 1907 the city medical officer began inspection in the schools of Sydney, N.S. In the same year Canada's first school nurse, Miss Emma J. Deyman, was appointed at Hamilton.

It is still a matter of controversy whether medical inspection of schools should be carried out by the Boards of Health or Boards of Education. In Montreal, Westmount, and Lachine, in Quebec, the schools are inspected by the same medical officers who investigate health conditions in the workshops and departmental stores, but, of the special school nurses in Montreal some are employed by the Health Department and some by the School Commissioners. "A committee of the Department of Public Instruction has been working on suggestions for the amendment of the school law so as to make medical inspection of schools compulsory.

British Columbia is the only province "having Provincial legislation governing and controlling medical inspection of schools." Its "School Health Inspection Act" was passed in 1910, and, as Mr. A. Robinson, the Superintendent of Education, has kindly stated, "Every child attending either a public school or a high school in this province must be medically examined. In the cities this medical officer is appointed and paid by the respective boards of trustees, but in rural school districts the various physicians throughout

our province perform this duty, charging a per capita fee for doing so. The cost of this medical inspection in the rural school districts is generally met by the Provincial Government. School nurses are employed in the two larger cities, namely, Victoria and Vancouver."

By the School Law of New Brunswick (2 Geo. V., c. 37), "any board of trustees may make such provision as will be sanctioned by the Board of Education for the care of the health, cleanliness and physical well-being of the pupils attending the public schools under their jurisdiction, and may employ at their own charges such medical officers as shall be necessary to give effect to the same." To meet the expense boards of trustees may make additional assessments, but at present little advantage has been taken of these permissive clauses.

Regarding Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the following information has been courteously supplied by the Deputy Ministers of Education. In Alberta, the schools employing doctors and nurses are "Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. There are a number of other schools that have a doctor make an examination of the students. In all towns and cities, with the exception of Calgary, the school doctors are employed by the board of trustees for the district."

In Saskatchewan, school doctors and nurses are employed by the school board at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.

In Manitoba "School nurses and doctors are employed by the local school boards in the cities, towns and villages. Rural municipalities are empowered to appoint medical health officers to provide for medical inspection of the children in the schools in their municipalities."

Winnipeg employs two medical inspectors "on equal terms"—a man to examine the boys, and a woman, Dr. Mary Crawford, to examine the girls—and also several nurses.

In Nova Scotia, Amherst has a school nurse, and Halifax two medical inspectors, on part time, and a school nurse.

In Ontario, Kingston, London, Brantford, Hamilton, Peterboro' and several other places have medical inspection, and Women's Institutes are urging "health supervision of school children in rural districts as well as urban." In Toronto inspection began in April, 1910, when Miss Lina L. Rogers (now Mrs. Struthers), was appointed Superintendent of School Nurses. Now the 89 schools of Toronto are grouped for inspection in 20 districts; and, exclusive of dental surgeons, the staff consists of the Chief Medical Inspector, Dr. W. E. Struthers, 20 medical inspectors on part time, including a tuberculosis specialist, and 38 school nurses.

School Dentistry.—One result of medical inspection of

school children in town or country has been the discovery that an extraordinarily high proportion have diseased teeth. In Toronto, in 1910, the Oral Hygiene Committee of the Toronto Dental Society found that of 894 children examined 96 per cent. needed dental treatment.

"With a mouthful of diseased or aching teeth a child cannot fix his attention on his lessons, and in all probability his general health will be bad. Indeed, an unclean mouth is a great breeding place for disease germs." In several places where medical inspection has been begun, free dental clinics have soon followed. In Regina, such a clinic was opened in 1913 in the Alexandra School, the dentists of the city agreeing to treat a limited number of poor cases every Saturday afternoon. In British Columbia a pamphlet on the teeth is distributed to the parents of school children.

In school dentistry Toronto leads the way, however. In 1911 the first Dental Inspector, W. H. Doherty, D.D.S., was appointed, and the Canadian Public School Nurses' Association offered a complete dental equipment if the Board of Education would instal it in one of the schools. Meanwhile the Toronto Dental Society induced the Board of Control to consent to the instalment of a Municipal Dental Clinic, but it was found inconvenient to bring children from a distance, so clinics were established in the schools. There are now thirteen clinics, giving a half-day service, and Dr. Doherty has thirteen assistants on half time. In 1913, 3,050 children had their teeth filled, and 746 had teeth extracted.

The Forest School.

"Nothing in the modern development of the public school has given more satisfaction than the Forest School," says Dr. Struthers, of Toronto. The experiment was made in the summer of 1912, the school remaining open from June 20th to September 20th. Seventy children, chosen on account of delicacy, attended, but the average daily attendance fell somewhat below fifty. During fair weather the children spent ten hours in the open, arriving at the grounds about 8.30 a.m. Half of the ordinary lesson periods was given "to nature study, play, gymnastic exercises, and drill." The children had "three wholesome meals a day, plenty of milk, and two hours absolute rest and sleep." Such regularity "in work, play, meals, and rest produced remarkable results," and "during the first week all but three children gained in weight. Moreover, children who came to the school dull, stupid, unresponsive, with but little evidence of developing mentality," soon began to accomplish in "half the school lesson hours as much as their stronger fellows in the regular school." At first the children thought the mid-day rest was "a horrible imposition," but protests and murmurs soon ceased. Besides the

school work, talks on cleanliness, care of the body, ventilation, wholesome food, manners and deportment, breathing exercises and nature talks during rambles in the woods or on the beach were given by the nurse. This year a second Forest School was carried on in a "real pine forest" in Howard Park.

The Feeble-Minded.

"For the last twenty years," says Dr. MacMurchy, "public interest has been gradually aroused as to the care and control of the feeble-minded. This applies more or less to all the Provinces of Canada. In Victoria, Vancouver, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Toronto and other places there are special classes for the benefit of backward and mentally defective children.

"The Nova Scotia League for the care and protection of the feeble-minded, which was founded at Halifax in 1908, and the Provincial Association for the care of the feeble-minded in Ontario, which was founded at Toronto in November, 1912, have both done good work. The National Council of Women and its Branches have done much to awaken public opinion on this subject.

"The number of mental defectives in Canada is small, but it is increasing somewhat rapidly both by the immigration of the mentally defective and the natural increase of those already resident in Canada."

The Honorable W. J. Hanna ordered a Special Report to be made on this subject to the Ontario Government by Dr. Helen MacMurchy in 1905, and annual reports have been issued in Ontario since that date.

Number and Classification of Mental Defectives.—According to the census reports there were, in 1911, 14,702 insane persons in Canada, and 5,387 recognized as idiotic. Outside these classes are many persons deficient mentally in lesser degrees than the idiotic. "The American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded" (quoted in the "Public Health Journal" March, 1914) classifies the feeble-minded as (1) Idiots,—those whose "mental development never exceeds that of a normal child of about two years." (2) Imbeciles,—those "whose intelligence does not exceed that of a normal child of about seven years." (3) Morons,—those "whose mental development does not exceed that of a normal child of about twelve years." All these classes are again subdivided into "high, medium and low grades."

The higher grades of defectives, because less easily recognized, are a greater menace to the community than the absolute idiots and imbeciles, but where there are Special Classes for backward children, the condition of the mentally defective is readily diagnosed. Such children, says Dr. MacMurchy,

should be cared for and helped in a permanent parental home where they may be trained, taught useful employments, their powers made the most of and their earning capacity utilized for their own support and happiness. Thus we shall cut off the supply of probably 80 per cent. of the mentally defective for the next generation, and we shall save all the time and money we now waste by classifying them as paupers, prostitutes, criminals, tramps, when they are not anything but irresponsibles.

"In other words, we pay more in cash now for the maintenance of the feeble-minded than their permanent care in industrial and farm colonies would cost us."

(For an interesting article by Dr. Richard C. Cabot on what can be done by "Sub-Standard Workers," see *The Survey*, October 3rd, 1914.)

At present there is little provision for the care of the feeble-minded in Canada. Ontario has one institution set apart for this class—**The Hospital for the Feeble-Minded**, at Orillia, Supt., J. P. Downey; but even in Ontario many feeble-minded women spend their days in the County Refuges.

Hospital for Epileptics—for use of Province—Woodstock, Ont. Object—to secure the curative and economical care and treatment of epileptics (not insane).

We regret that this year we have not space to list any of the very excellent and necessary Hospitals for Incurable Patients, or Convalescent Homes.

Women's College Hospital and Dispensary, 18 Seaton St., Toronto; Supt., Miss Martin; Chairman of Board, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, 1383 King St. West. Special work—"The medical and surgical care of women by women physicians." The outdoor clinics, conducted by women physicians "have done a world of good in relieving the distress of sickness peculiar to women."

Dispensary, opened February, 1898, in Sackville Mission Hall, soon removed to basement of the Women's Medical College on Sumach Street. In 1908, when Toronto University was opened to women medical students, the Women's Medical College was sold, and the Dispensary had to move. The hospital, now in a building of its own, is deserving of greatly increased support.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.

Patronesses, H.M. Queen Mary and H.M. Queen Alexandra. Hon. Pres., H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught. Founder, The Countess of Aberdeen. President, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G.,

I.S.O. Chief Supt. and Inspector, Mary Ard Mackenzie, B.A., R.N. Assistant Supt., Miss Lucy Thomas Drake, R.N. Assistant Inspector, Miss Elizabeth Hall, R.N. Central Office (to which all correspondence should be addressed), 578 Somerset St., Ottawa.

1897, Victorian Order founded, under Royal Charter; 1901, Lady Minto Cottage Hospital Fund raised (\$26,300); 1903, Lady Minto raised Endowment Fund (\$106,475); 1909, Lady Grey Country District Nursing Scheme inaugurated; 1912, appeal of H.R.H. Duchess of Connaught for Extension Fund—result, 1913, \$223,250. In 1898, nurses numbered 16; visits, 8,080; patients, 673. 1913, nurses, 270; visits, 281,006; patients, 38,322. Of the nurses are 172 in districts; 47 in hospitals; 24 taking postgraduate courses in the Training Homes of the Order; 27 nurses-in-training in hospitals.

The Training Homes are at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. At first district nursing was "a very simple affair," but it is now realized "that time and opportunity should be given the post-graduate students to observe work in the following departments: Child Welfare, Milk Stations, School Nursing, Associated Charities, Tuberculosis Work and Settlement Work; that the Lecture Course be extended and that the nurses' libraries at Training Centres be kept supplied with up-to-date books of reference on Visiting Nursing, and all Social Service Work." Many committees have arranged, during the year, "for pre-natal visits, and for the following up of the babies to the end of the first year, but it is imperative that this be done in every branch . . . Those are the two principal factors in reducing infant mortality, . . . and the importance of having well-managed Milk Stations for the educating of the mothers, wherever our nurses are working, should not be forgotten. . . . The Victorian Order nurses do such a large part of the maternity nursing of the Dominion." (Report Chief Supt.)

District Superintendents.—Miss Alice Touche, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Agnes Lynch, Montreal, Que.; Miss Christina M. Hall, R.N., Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Alice Deacon, Vancouver, B.C.

Hospitals and Matrons.—Almonte, Ont., Miss Grace Hodgson; Ashcroft, B.C., Miss Bertha Crompton; Barkerville, B.C., Miss Minnie Lovering; Chapleau, Ont., Miss McKinnon; Chase, B.C., Miss E. M. E. Smith; Copper Cliff, Ont., Miss A. Hunt; Harrington Harbor, Labrador, Miss Martha Dickson; High River, Alta., Miss Cumming; Indian Head, Sask., Miss Grace Cooper, R.N.; Islay, Alta., Miss Kervin; Kaslo, B.C., Miss K. Hewetson; Melfort, Sask., Miss Gertrude Sarney; Minnedosa, Man., Miss Gemmell; New Liskeard, Ont., Miss Lowes, North Bay, Ont., Miss M. Park; Quesnel, B.C., Miss A. Russell; Revelstoke, B.C., Miss Jean Mathieson; Shoal

Lake, Man., Miss Young; Swan River, Man., Miss D. Higgins; Yorkton, Sask., Miss H. Walker.

Local Associations.—Almonte, Ont.; Arnprior, Ont.; Berlin, Ont.; Brantford, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Calgary, Alta.; Cobalt, Ont.; Cornwall, Ont.; Dartmouth, N.S.; Dundas, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta.; Galt, Ont.; Halifax, N.S.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hespeler, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Lachine, Que.; London, Ont.; Montreal; New Westminster, B.C.; North Bay, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Preston, Ont.; Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.; Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; St. John, N.B.; St. Johns and Iberville, Que.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Stratford, Ont.; Sydney, N.S.; Toronto; Truro, N.S.; Vancouver; Victoria; Westmount, Que.; Whitby, Ont.; Winnipeg; Yarmouth, N.S.

District Committees.—Bobcaygeon, Ont.; Burnaby, B.C.; Canso, N.S.; Gaspé, Que.; Grand-Mère, Que.; Grand River Indian Reserve; Gravenhurst, Ont.; Hawkesbury, Ont.; Innisfail, Alta.; North Vancouver, B.C.; Roblin, Man.; South Vancouver, B.C.; Steveston, B.C.

Association des Gardes-Malades de Ville Marie, Montreal. A nursing association formed last year to "do among the French-speaking population what the Victorian Order of Nurses has been accomplishing so admirably in English-speaking circles."

"Central Registry Extension Fund." Sec., Miss Wardell, 290½ Dundas St. A fund contributed or collected by the seven Nurses' Alumnae Ass'ns of Toronto for the benefit of patients who really need a trained nurse's care, but who cannot pay full fees.

"Golden Rule Guild" (Nurses and Laywomen). Sec., Miss Locke, Toronto Gen. Hosp., "to help unmarried mothers."

The St. John Ambulance Association, Canadian Branch.—An organization for the teaching of First Aid to the Injured, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene, and Military Sanitation, also for the manufacture and distribution of ambulance and nursing material. Patron, H.R.H. The Governor-General; Patroness, H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught; Pres., Sir L. M. Davies, K.C.M.G.; Gen. Sec., Major R. J. Birdwhistle; Head Office, Castle Building, Queen St., Ottawa; Provincial Offices in the capital cities of each Province.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Dominion of Canada.—An organization for the purpose of rendering assistance and succor to those receiving injury, or being taken suddenly ill, up to the time such individuals are placed in charge of medical attention. All members (both men and women) must be certificate holders of the St. John Ambulance Association, be prepared to attend annually twelve practices or drills; and to do public duties when called upon by their officers. Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Sir Henry

M. Pellatt, C.V.O., Toronto; Assistant Commissioner, Manitoba District, Major F. L. Vaux, P.A.M.C., Toronto; Assistant Commissioner, Ontario District, Dr. C. J. Copp, Toronto. Canadian Headquarters, 554½ Yonge St., Toronto.

Ladies of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.—H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught; H.R.H. Princess Patricia; and others.

Ladies of Grace.—Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley, and Lady Drummond, Montreal; Madame Caroline Angelina Beique, Quebec; Lady Tilley, St. John, N.B.; Mrs. C. W. Wilson, and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Toronto; Mrs. Boomer, London; Mrs. Murphy, Edmonton.

SECTION XV. RECREATION.

"Some day the world will accept as vital a truth scarce owned and the dignity and healing value of play will be recognized. Recreation therefore is not solely a matter of frivolity and lightness, airy trifling, inconsequent foolery. Take the word and break it in two. An earnestness is at once developed. It is re-creation—re-nascence, reformation." (J. E. Merritt.)

Active Sports.—The interesting feature of the present day is that women generally have grown broader-minded as to sports, for themselves and their daughters; and girls as well as boys are encouraged to pursue active out-door amusements.

With its hot summers, its crisp winters, its lakes, its woods, its great national parks, its mountains, Canada offers endless opportunities for out-door sports of the larger type, if one may so describe them; and women are as enthusiastic as men when it comes to camping, yachting, canoeing, mountaineering. Of the 700 members of the *Alpine Club of Canada* (Sec., S. H. Mitchell, Sidney, B.C.) many are women. Mrs. Eliza Parker, of the *Manitoba Free Press*, was one of the founders of the Club; and Mrs. Henshaw, author, botanist and lecturer, Mrs. Shaefer, who has written a book on the mountains, and Miss Vaux, who has done excellent scientific work, are amongst its most noted members. The objects of the Club are, indeed, the promotion of scientific study and exploration and of art related to mountain scenery, as well as recreation.

For those who have money to spend on sport there are golf links in every city and good-sized town. In most of the clubs ladies are admitted to membership, usually paying less and having fewer privileges than the men.

The *Canadian Ladies' Golf Tournament* is held each autumn. Usually in June is held, at Hamilton, the *Ontario Ladies'*

Championship Tournament. Recently the English handicap system has been introduced in the leading golf clubs of Canada.

Ladies' Curling Clubs.—This sport is increasing in favor with ladies, and there are clubs here and there from the Atlantic to the mountains. **Edmonton.**—"The Ladies' Edmonton Curling Club"—Pres., Mrs. R. Percy Barnes; Sec., Mrs. Hislop—for the last two seasons has sent rinks to the Banff Bonspiel. **Kingston** is the oldest ladies' club using granites. **Montreal.**—"The Ladies' Montreal Curling Association" uses irons, except in a Bonspiel, when they "put up granites" to meet competitors using granites. **Ottawa** and **Quebec** clubs play with irons. **St. John** has two clubs, "Ladies' St. Andrew's Curling Club"—Pres., Mrs. J. Pope Barnes, 100 Orange St.; Sec., Miss Edna L. Austin, 195 Princess St.—and "Ladies' Thistle Curling Club"—Pres., Miss Gertrude Campbell, 159 King St. East; Sec., Mrs. H. W. Wetmore, 94 Waterloo St. **Toronto.**—The Ladies' Toronto Curling Club—Pres., Mrs. W. H. Burns; Sec., Mrs. Morgan Jellett. There has also been formed very recently a Ladies Granite Curling Club—Pres., Mrs. Austin Suckling; Sec., Mrs. E. B. Nettlefield..

The Ladies' Ontario Curling Association.—Pres., Miss Mable Dalton, Kingston; Sec., Miss Maule, Avenue Road, Toronto. It is made up of Peterborough, Kingston, Belleville and Toronto players.

There are a number of Ladies' Rifle Clubs in Canada, including Ladies' Canadian Rifle Club of Toronto—Pres., Mrs. Geo. C. Royce; Sec., Mrs W. E. Groves, 36 Albany Ave. The practice affords excellent training for eye and nerve. At this time there is a long waiting list of ladies anxious to join the Toronto Club.

Amusements, Active and Passive, for Girls.—College girls find refreshment and health in basket-ball, tennis, paper-chases, and at least one large school in Toronto is devoted to that rather strenuous English game, "ground hockey." But many city girls, even those who have a so-called "good time," depend too largely on recreation which requires only passivity on their part, such as attending theatres and moving picture shows. Diversion of some sort, however, the normal girl (or boy) must have, and to gain it the underpaid factory girl sometimes stints herself of proper food, gets into trouble by buying clothing on the instalment plan, or ventures into perilous places with dangerous companions.

Provision of Safe Recreation.—One reason of the demand for policewomen is the safeguarding of girls in their hours of relaxation, and the natural craving for recreation gives the "settlements" one of their great opportunities. Last winter

dance halls in Toronto were licensed but not supervised, so the Central Neighborhood House rented a hall on Saturday evenings, where three workers acted as hostesses, got the names, and introduced the guests, reserving the right to refuse admission. In Winnipeg the Salvation Army has consented to allow one of its members in uniform to act as matron at the largest dance hall, for the protection of the girls.

The University Settlement, of Toronto, has organized dramatic clubs, the Evangelia Settlement has encouraged folk dances, and most settlements believe in self-governing clubs of boys, of girls and of adults. They believe, too, in family amusements, and seeing that the hard-worked mothers taste some of the social pleasures of life.

The Churches, in many cases, are also undertaking recreational activities for the young people, adding to the old-time socials and Sunday-school entertainments informal teas or suppers, tennis for summer, skating and snow-shoe tramps for winter.

Jane Addams says, "Recreation is stronger than crime," and many a social worker, particularly in dealing with boys, has found this true.

"One of the first duties of a city is to provide for the recreation of its citizens. . . . The city should provide playgrounds, skating and hockey rinks, tennis courts, ball grounds, golf links, concerts, motion pictures, club-rooms for winter evenings," etc. ("The London Survey," p. 14.)

Supervised Playgrounds.

A great need in connection with many playgrounds is the provision of suitable shelters for use in bad weather. **Calgary.**—Playgrounds Committee City Council. **Halifax.**—Playgrounds Ass'n (incorp. 1914). Pres., Mrs. Dennis; an outcome of the work carried on for nine years by the "Women's Council," three members of which "must always be members of Board of Directors." **Montreal.**—Ass'n for the Welfare of Youth ("du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse") organizes healthful recreation. Parks and Playgrounds Ass'n; recreation under general direction of Superintendent of Parks. One of Montreal's playgrounds, "The Dyke," is an encampment on the bank of the river. **Regina** Parks Committee has made grants for equipping playgrounds in one city park and in nearly all school grounds. **St. John, N.B.**, Free Playground Ass'n. Sec., Mr. A. M. Belding. **Toronto** Playgrounds Ass'n, Sec., T. R. Riggs, Traders Bank Bldg. Parks Dept. Recreation Supervisor, E. H. Armstrong; supervisors, 14 men, 24 women; 8 playgrounds and 5 special playgrounds, attached to homes, etc.; attendance, 354,147, exclusive of 24,184 at special playgrounds. The Board of Education also has supervised play-

grounds in connection with the schools. **Vancouver.**—The School Board has equipped 6 grounds, 4 of which are kept running during the summer months under 10 supervisors—5 men and 5 women. Under the Park Board is one equipped playground, with 1 man and 1 woman in charge. "During the summer, the children are taken to the bathing beaches and given instruction in swimming, and suits are provided for them free." **Winnipeg** Playground Commission, Chairman, R. Fletcher, Esq., B.A.; Sec., Miss M. K. Knowles. In 1913 18 well-equipped playgrounds, each supervised by one man and one or more women, were in use; total attendance, 205,108. About 3,000 children took part in the annual Playground Exhibition on Civic Holiday. Most interesting features of the programme were the folk dances and massed flag drill.

Holiday Homes and Camps.—Among the organizations doing this most excellent work may be mentioned the Boy Scouts and Boys' Clubs, the Girl Guides, King's Daughters, Jewish Societies, the missions of the various churches, the Settlements, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Boy Scouts.—Dom. Council, Sec.; Gerald Y. Brown, **Ottawa**. **Alberta**—Mr. Baxtar, **Calgary**; **British Columbia**—Hon. Mr. Henage, **Victoria**; **Quebec**—H. A. Lordly, **Montreal**; **Ontario**—H. D. Hammond, **Toronto**.

Toronto Boys' Dominion, 123 Shuter St., founded by C. J. Atkinson. **Winnipeg Boys' Club**, 925 Sherbrooke St; Pres., Mr. R. T. Riley; Supt., Mr. J. H. R. Fineghan; Sec., J. A. Coleman. Both of these are self-governing, under municipal and parliamentary systems, and stand for the "cultivation of mind, muscles, and morals, and all that tends to true, clean citizenship."

SECTION XVI.

TEMPERANCE AND PURITY.

Temperance.—"We have Prince Edward Island under Provincial prohibition. Nova Scotia has a new Provincial law under which in all probability the whole Province will be brought in the near future. In any event, we have all except the city of Halifax, and there are only 55 licenses in that city. . . . In New Brunswick, 10 out of the 15 counties are under prohibition, and there are only 137 liquor licenses in the whole province. Coming to the Province of Quebec, we find that the Catholic clergy are shoulder to shoulder with their Protestant brethren in this fight, and out of 1,168 parishes prohibition has been carried in 859, leaving only 309

where liquor licenses are still the rule. . . . Then we come to Ontario, where we have 368 municipalities under local option, and we ought to have at least 100 more, for in them the principle was carried by a majority vote that did not come up to the three-fifths required. There are 149 more municipalities where public opinion against the liquor traffic is so strong that no licenses are granted. The efforts of the liquor traffic to repeal local option have succeeded only in one little municipality in five years. It is not so very long since the licenses in Ontario numbered 6,185, and now they are less than 1,500. . . .

"There is a vast extent of evil yet to be overcome. Having told you of progress, let me tell you of the need. During the last twelve months in my own home city of Toronto, the police arrested no less than 16,000 persons for drunkenness. . . . Something of the same conditions prevailing in Toronto prevails also in Ottawa, Montreal and other cities throughout the Dominion. There is plenty of room for more preaching of the gospel of temperance."—Alderman F. S. Spence, Toronto (Social Service Congress, 1914).

Notes on Liquor Laws.

The Canada Temperance Act, enacted 1878, "adopting the principle of local option, gave counties and cities the right to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within their territorial limits. This law was adopted in almost all counties and cities in the Maritime Provinces, several counties in Quebec, and in twenty-five counties and two cities in Ontario. It was subsequently repealed in all the places adopting it in Quebec and Ontario," but has remained in force in six counties of Nova Scotia. "In Ontario the Canada Temperance Act has been recently adopted in the District of Manitoulin, while a number of other counties and districts have inaugurated campaigns for the purpose of bringing the Act into force. In the Western Provinces the Act is not in force, although there have been several campaigns in British Columbia in recent years." (See Report, 1912-13, Temperance and Moral Reform Dept., Methodist Church; see also above.)

In Saskatchewan, "Local Option By-laws" are "embodied in the Liquor License Act," 1913 (Sections 137 to 154 inclusively).

By the Ontario Liquor License Act (Ontario Statutes, 215) it is enacted, amongst other provisions, that "the Minister may at any time prohibit the granting of a tavern or shop license . . . a wholesale license or a brewer's or distiller's warehouse license, if he deems such refusal expedient in the public interest." "Any ten electors in the polling subdivision may object to the granting of a license in the subdivision." "Bartenders' licenses will not be issued to any

woman or to any man under twenty-one years of age." "It is an offence to supply liquor to any drunken person or to permit quarrelsome or disorderly conduct on the premises."

Sec. 78 prohibits any person from giving or selling liquor to any one under twenty-one years of age, with the exception of liquor supplied by a parent or physician. "Licensed persons are prohibited from permitting young persons to enter or loiter about a bar-room."

"Magistrates may prohibit the sale of liquor to a habitual drunkard"; and "any near relative can have any licensed house prohibited from selling liquor to a drunkard, by giving notice in writing on a form prescribed in the Act."

"Under Sec. 141 the council of a township, city, town or incorporated village may pass by-laws prohibiting the sale of liquors, provided the by-law is duly approved by the electors as provided for in the Act. Three-fifths of the electors voting being necessary to carry the by-law."

We have made use of Mr. J. J. Kelso's summary of the above Act.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

[These notes were very kindly contributed by Mrs. Gordon Wright, President, Dominion W.C.T.U.]

Out of the ashes of that wondrous spiritual movement known as the "Woman's Crusade," the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was evolved. With meteor-like swiftness and brightness the Woman's Crusade flamed into being. It accomplished the phenomenal work of closing 17,075 dram-shops in the United States, and these principally in the State of Ohio, in a few months. Then this movement as quickly faded, but it accomplished great and lasting good—not only in the wiping out of over 17,000 prolific sources of iniquity, but in furnishing the germ principle for what is now recognized as one of the greatest woman's organizations in the world, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In November, 1874, in the Second Presbyterian Church in Cleveland, Ohio, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States was organized, seventeen States being represented, at this gathering.

The years 1882 and 1883 were distinguished for the number of State organizations which came into being largely through the instrumentality of the indefatigable efforts of Frances Willard, the beloved National President at that time. In 1876 the British Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Newcastle-on-Tyne; in 1882, New South Wales. Canada followed a year later, and New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania in 1885. In 1886, Japan, China and Bulgaria. Two years later India, Cape Colony, the Straits Settlements and Siam; 1888, France, Denmark, and

Madagascar; 1889, Chili; 1890, Korea, Bahamas and Newfoundland; 1891, Egypt, Spain, Italy, Greece and the Transvaal; in 1892, Norway, Jamaica and Western Australia; 1893, the Netherlands; 1894, Austria and Mexico; 1895, Finland; 1896, Germany, Iceland, Belgium, Ireland, Turkey, Panama and Sweden; 1897, Syria and Armenia; 1898, Ceylon; 1899, Bermuda and British Honduras; 1900, Porto Rico; 1901, Cuba and the Philippine Islands; 1903, Switzerland, and in 1906 the foundations of White Ribbon work were laid in the Fiji Islands. Today the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is represented in over fifty countries and has a membership of 479,113. These national organizations are federated in a World's Union, of which Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, is the honored head.

It took ten years, after the formation of the National Union of the United States, for the Canadian woman to "fall into line," for it was not until 1883 that the Dominion Union was organized, holding its first Biennial Convention in the capital city, Ottawa, in 1885. Every Province in Canada is represented in this federation of White Ribboners (now numbering nearly 17,000), each Provincial President being, ex officio, a Vice-President of the Dominion Union.

Thirty-two departments of effort are conducted, each department having its own special Superintendent, who by virtue of her office becomes a member of the Dominion Executive.

Mrs. Letitia Youmans, who so faithfully and eloquently disseminated temperance truths throughout Canada, was the first Dominion President. Mrs. Youmans was succeeded by Mrs. Foster, of Quebec. Then followed Mrs. Fawcett, of Toronto, Mrs. Steadman, of Fredericton, Mrs. E. Williams, Montreal, Mrs. A. A. Rutherford, Toronto, and the present President, Mrs. S. R. Wright, of London, who was elected President in 1905.

Of the many lines of activity conducted by this organization, it would be difficult to speak in the confines of as brief an article as this must necessarily be. Among its outstanding departments may be found Evangelistic, Equal Franchise, Anti-Narcotics, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Moral Education, The Press, Medical Temperance, Peace and Arbitration. But indeed every department is so important, each in turn deserves classification did space admit.

We, however, realize that no feature of our work is more important than that among the young people, and so we have our Young Woman's Branch and our Loyal Temperance Legions, the latter mustering about ten thousand of our Canadian boys and girls.

The Dominion Union owns and publishes its official organ,

The White Ribbon Bulletin, also has a Head Literature Depository in Toronto, with branches in Alberta and British Columbia. Through these channels yearly flow thousands of temperance and departmental leaflets and circulars. The Sunday School Temperance Quarterly is likewise owned and published by this organization, and finds its way into many countries besides our own, wide-awake Sunday-school superintendents attesting to its great value in forming and maintaining a high temperance sentiment among the young people.

Much has been done along legislative lines through the Union. Perhaps no great moral measure has been crystallized into law in recent years, which does not bear the impress of the efforts of our White Ribboners. For some years past an educational as well as a legislative campaign has been conducted by the Dominion Union, whose objective point is the outlawry of the cigarette in Canada. To such purpose has this campaign been conducted that last year the Federal Government appointed a Commission to investigate the harmfulness and prevalence of cigarette-using among the youth of Canada, and many startling and sad revelations were made which we trust will later bear fruit through prohibitory legislation.

But no more beneficent work is undertaken by this organization than its "Mission to Foreigners" in the Western Provinces inaugurated two years ago, and which already has achieved much. The aim is to uplift all, through the mothers and children, among whom the effort is principally conducted. This work is largely, if not entirely, supported through voluntary contributions. With the outbreak of this terrible war these almost ceased for a time, but its promoters felt it must go on, as through the war a great and unrivalled opportunity is offered to demonstrate practically what has been taught theoretically to these "strangers within our gates." Nearly fifty per cent. of the foreigners among whom the "White Ribbon" missionary labors are Austrians. What a transcendent opportunity to teach, through practical demonstration, Christ-like forgiveness and the "love that never faileth"!

(See also under "Travellers' Aids," Section II.)

Officers.

World's and British Unions.—Pres., Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England; Hon. Sec., Miss Agnes Stock, Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

National Union, U.S.—Miss Anna Gordon (Acting Pres.), Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Scotland.—The President, Miss Forrester Paton, died recently.

Ireland.—Pres., Mrs. Richard Booth, Victoria House, Dublin.

Australia.—Pres., Lady Holder, Norwood, South Australia.

New Zealand.—Pres., Mrs. Don, Canongate, Dunedin.

Newfoundland.—Pres., Mrs. Cora Benedict, St. John's, Nfld.

Canada.—Pres., Mrs. Gordon Wright, London. Provincial Officers: **New Brunswick and P. E. Island.**—Pres., Mrs. Margaret McWha, St. Stephens; Cor. Sec., Miss Nellie Asker, Campbellton. **Nova Scotia.**—Pres., Mrs. A. L. Powers, Lunenburg; Cor. Sec., Mrs. M. K. Chesley, Lunenburg. **Quebec.**—Pres., Mrs. (Rev.) J. G. Sanderson, Danville, Que.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. R. W. McLachlin, 310 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount, Que. **Ontario.**—Pres., Mrs. A. E. Stevens, 94 Cowan Ave, Toronto; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Helen M. Detloe, North Bay. **Manitoba.**—Pres., Mrs. Duff Smith, 805 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg; Cor. Sec., Mrs. A. H. Oakes, 217 Scotia St., Winnipeg. **Saskatchewan.**—Pres., Mrs. W. W. Andrews, 2213 Cornwall St., Regina; Cor. Sec., Miss L. M. F. Handy, 2301 Osler St., Regina. **Alberta.**—Pres., Mrs. Louise McKinney, Claresholm; Cor. Sec., Mrs. J. G. D. Burbeck, 827 24th St., Edmonton. **British Columbia.**—Pres., Mrs. C. Spofford, 1642 Pembroke St., Victoria; Cor. Sec., Mrs. F. Boyden, 2654 Fernwood Road, Victoria. All conventions are held either in September or October, save British Columbia and Manitoba; these convene in June.

For "**Dominion Alliance for Suppression of the Liquor Traffic,**" see Section XXI.

The Social Evil.—"Its ravages are so frightful, visiting with disease and death the innocent with the guilty, the wife with the husband, the child with the parent, that Christian patriotism, no less than Christian piety, demands that right-minded persons the world over combine to stamp it out. This can be done readily, effectively, by obedience to the primal law of chastity. The laws of health and propagation, of transmission and heredity, know no double standard. These laws are inviolable for men equally with women."—Report 1912-13; Temp. and Moral Reform Dept., Meth. Church.

Canadian Purity-Education Association.—"My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure." Pres., Dr. G. B. Smith, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Jennie Gray Wildman and Dr. E. Burt Sherratt, Toronto; Sec., Dr. Susan L. Fotheringham; Treas., J. F. Wildman. Address, The Secretary, Can. Purity-Education Ass'n, Box 385, General Delivery, Toronto. The Association was organized in 1906; its object is "embodied in its name." Last year 56 lectures were given by accredited lecturers of the Association (one by the Honorary President, Dr. Peter Bryce, of Ottawa, was on "The Ethical Problems Underlying the Social Evil"); literature has been distributed to points in all the provinces and in the United States. Speakers "are being much sought for, for all sorts of mothers' and girls' and women's meetings generally."

Laws for Protection of Women and Children.—According to the Criminal Code (Sec. 292), Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years imprisonment and to be whipped who indecently assaults any female. (Sec. 299.) Everyone who commits the crime of rape is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to suffer death or to imprisonment for life. (Sec. 294.) It is no defence to a charge for an indecent assault on a young person under the age of fourteen to prove that he or she consented to the act of indecency. (Sec. 301) Anyone is liable to imprisonment for life and to be whipped who carnally knows any girl under the age of fourteen years, not being his wife, whether he believes her to be of or above that age or not. (Sec. 302) For attempting the penalty is two years and whipping. Under Section 315, everyone who takes away any unmarried girl under sixteen from her parents or anyone having the lawful care or charge of her is liable to five years imprisonment, and it is immaterial whether the girl is taken with her own consent or not, and whether the offender believed her to be of or over the age of sixteen or not.

White Slave Traffic.—In 1913, the old Section 216, dealing with procuring or living on the avails of prostitution was replaced, at the instance of the Social Service Council of Canada, acting in co-operation with the National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (See below), by the following:—

Section 216: 1. "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to five years imprisonment and on any second or subsequent conviction shall also be liable to be whipped in addition to such imprisonment, who (a) procures, or attempts to procure, or solicits any girl or woman to have unlawful carnal connection, either within or without Canada, with any other person or persons; or (b) inveigles or entices any woman or girl, not being a common prostitute or of known immoral character, to a common bawdy or assignation house for the purpose of illicit intercourse or prostitution; or (c) knowingly conceals any woman or girl in any common bawdy house or assignation house; or (d) procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to become, either within or without Canada, a common prostitute; or (e) procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to leave her usual place of abode in Canada, such place not being a common bawdy house, with the intent that she may become an inmate or frequenter of a common bawdy house within or without Canada; or (f) on the arrival of any woman or girl in Canada, directs or causes her to be directed, takes or causes her to be taken, to any common bawdy house or house of assignation; or, (g) procures any woman or girl to come to Canada, or to leave Canada, for the purpose of prostitution; or, (h) by threats or intimidation procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to have any unlawful carnal connection, either within or without Canada; or, (i) for the purposes of gain, exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of any woman or girl in such manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any person, or generally; or, (j) by false

pretences or false representation procures any girl or woman to have any unlawful carnal connection, either within or without Canada; or, (k) applies, administers to, or causes to be taken by any woman or girl any drug, intoxicating liquor, matter, or thing with intent to stupefy or overpower so as thereby to enable any person to have unlawful carnal connection with such woman or girl; or, (l) being a male person, lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution. 2. Where a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute or prostitutes, and has no visible means of support, or to live in a house of prostitution, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be living on the earnings of prostitution."

"Formerly, procuring was limited to victims 'under 21' and 'not of known immoral character.' These limitations are swept away. 'Soliciting' any woman for prostitution is also made a crime. So also is 'concealing' any woman or girl in a house of ill-fame. The penalty for all these offences (a) to (l) is five years, and, in addition, for a second offence, whipping."—(Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1913 Social Service Council.)

"Sections 228 and 229 and other sections have been amended (1913) so that: 'Anyone who appears, acts or behaves as master or mistress, or as the person having the care, government or management of any disorderly house, or as assisting in such care, etc., shall be deemed to be the keeper thereof and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such, although in fact he or she is not the real owner or keeper thereof.'"

The landlord, owner, lessor, tenant, occupier, or agent is liable as keeper if he or she knowingly permits premises to be used as a disorderly house, or if after notification of tenant's conviction for such offence he or she does not terminate the lease, if possessed of the power so to do. (In Ontario and Quebec this power is possessed, and application has been made for similar legislation in all the other provinces.)

"'Everyone who, without lawful excuse, is found in any disorderly house,' is liable to \$200.00 or two months. Thus in the case of men found in such a house when it is raided it is not necessary to prove them 'frequenters,' as formerly. They must establish their innocence."—Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D.

Certain amendments to the Criminal Code asked for were not granted. "The more important of these were: (a) Raising the age of consent; (b) Prohibiting the business of race track gambling; (c) Making punishable all employers who seduce female employees, not simply those in 'shops, work-shops, stores, mills or factories.' It is remarkable that this last-named amendment, introduced by the Government and carried by the Commons, was rejected by the Senate; (d) Making adultery and lewd cohabitation offences."

The Social Service Council of Canada.

(Formerly "The Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada.")

Hon. Pres., Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., LL.D., Primate, Church of England in Canada; Pres., Rev. A. Carman, D.D., LL.D., General Superintendent, Methodist Church; Vice-Pres., Allen Studholme, M.P.P., Representative, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Secretaries, Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D., and Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.; Treasurer, Prof. E. M. Keirstead, D.D.

Executive Committee.—The Officers, and Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D., Rep. Methodist Church; Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A., Rep. Anglican Church; W. E. Raney, K.C., Rep. Presbyterian Church; Rev. S. Edward Grigg, B.A., Rep. Baptist Church; Chas. J. Copp, M.D., Rep. Congregational Church; Rev. George D. Damm, B.D., Rep. Evangelical Association; James Simpson, Esq., Rep. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; E. C. Drury, Esq., Rep. Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association; Lieut.-Col. S. T. Rees, Rep. Salvation Army; A. D. Watson, M.D., Rep. Canadian Purity-Education Association.

The following members, ex-officio, or their successors: Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeny, D.D., President, Council of Ontario; Rev. T. F. Fullerton, President, Council of Prince Edward Island; President, Council of New Brunswick; President, Council of Manitoba; Rt. Rev. Bishop Newnham, D.D., President; Council of Saskatchewan; Rev. Prof. Geo. C. Pigeon, D.D., President, Council of British Columbia; Rev. A. R. Aldridge, President, Temperance and Moral Reform League, Alberta; Rev. C. W. Vernon, President, Council of Nova Scotia.

Rev. W. F. Gold is Secretary of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League; office, 712 First St., Edmonton.

The work of the Manitoba Social Service Council, Sec., Mr. W. W. Buchanan, is well organized, and there are many societies in affiliation. From Mr. B. Zeglinski (in the office of the Associated Charities, Winnipeg), comes the interesting information that an agent of the Manitoba Council, Mr. Radkowski, is doing temperance work "among the Polish people in the city and out in the country as well." He desires to form a temperance organization amongst the Poles in Winnipeg, but nothing can be done at present, "as they only talk of the war, whenever they get together." From Saskatchewan, Mr. C. B. Keenleyside, B.A., Regina, first Vice-Chairman of the "Social and Moral Reform" or "Social Service Council," writes: "We have in connection with this the Banish the Bar movement, controlled by the committee of One Hundred. This is a branch of the Social Service Council, and we have local committees in a couple of hundred places in the Province."

One of the Standing Committees of the Social Service

Council is the **National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic**. Chairman, Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.; Sec., Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D. Organization: The 1912 Annual Meeting of the Social and Moral Reform Council adopted the following resolution: "That in the judgment of this Committee, there should be formed a National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and that this National Committee should be Canada's representative body in connection with the International Bureau or Congress; that the said Committee should be a Committee of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, and that . . . national organizations in sympathy with the object shall be entitled to representation thereon. . . . The Committee is now composed of representatives from the following bodies: The Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Church, the Congregational Church, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association, the Salvation Army, the Canadian Purity-Education Association, the Evangelical Association of North America, the National Young Men's Christian Association, the National Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Women, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The Committee, upon request of the International Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, appointed sixteen delegates to the International Congress held in London, England. The Canadian Government also appointed Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., and Rev. T. Hunter Boyd. Most of the delegates were present, and the Congress was of far-reaching importance. Delegates were present from over fifty countries, and many phases of international relationship of the hideous traffic in girls were discussed.

Amongst many recommendations with a view to suppressing this traffic, desire was expressed that "the National Committees of all countries should try to exclude the idea of consent, at least with regard to the abduction of minors to foreign countries. Legislation should be reformed in that direction." Also, that "the assistance of women is desirable in the administrative measures concerning the social evil, including in proper cases the appointment of police women, and that the National Committees be requested to press this question on the attention of their respective governments."

There are also Standing Committees on Indian Affairs, Political Purity, Marriage, Divorce, and Mormonism.

Homes and Hospitals.

(S.A.—Salvation Army in this list.)

Calgary—S.A. Hosp. and Home, 211 11th Ave.; Social Service House, 1108 7th Ave. W.; Matron, Grace Sage. Halifax—

Indust. and Reform School, Monastery of the Good Shepherd; S.A. Maternity Hosp. and Home, 282 Tower Rd. Hamilton—S.A. Home and Maternity Hosp., 27 Mountain Ave. Kildonan, Man.—Girls' Industrial Home. Montreal—Home of Good Shepherd, 64 E. Sherbrooke St.; Ste. Marie Asylum of Good Shepherd, 350 Fallum St.; S.A. Maternity Hosp. and Rescue Home, 520 Outremont Ave. Ottawa—Home of Good Shepherd, 411 St. Andrew St.; Misericordia Maternity Hosp., 42 Cambridge St. (Sisters); Rescue Home and Children's Shelter; S.A. Maternity Hosp. and Home, 348-350 Daly Ave. Quebec—House of Good Shepherd, 74 Lachevrotière St. St. John—Monastery of the Good Shepherd, Waterloo St.; S.A. Evangeline Hosp. and Home, 36 St. James St. St. John's, Nfld.—S.A. Home and Hosp., 28 Cook St. Toronto—Haven and Prison Gate Mission, Seaton St.; Home for Girls (Meth.) 341 Jarvis St. (Supt., Miss Annie J. Gawley; Sec., Miss Florence Withrow); Industrial Refuge for Girls, Cor. of Belmont and McMurrich Sts.; Monastery of Our Lady of Charity, Female Refuge, 14 West Lodge Ave.; Redemption Home, 192 Augusta Ave.; S.A. Home, 95 Bellevue Ave.; Vancouver—S.A. Hosp., 1280 8th Ave. W.; Social Service House (Pres.). Winnipeg—Grace Hosp. and Home, Preston Ave. and Arlington St. A hospital of which the Army is justly proud. Accepts both paying and free patients. See also Section XX.

SECTION XVII.

REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES.

Crime Statistics.—According to the Report of the Minister of Justice for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1913, there were on that date 1,970 convicts in custody in the penitentiaries of Canada, of whom 27 were females.

The crimes for which these women were undergoing punishment were, murder, 2; manslaughter, 5; doing grievous bodily harm, 1; procuring, 3; non-support of child, 1; and for false pretences, theft, receiving stolen goods, etc., 14. The duration of sentences imposed was: 9, two years; 5, three years; 6, five years; 3, seven years; 1, ten years; 1, fifteen years; 2, life imprisonment. The report does not show what sentences were imposed for the crimes enumerated. During the year four women were released from the penitentiaries on parole.

In addition to the persons condemned to terms in the penitentiaries, a large number of persons were committed for shorter periods to the county or city gaols, or to reformatories. With regard to these, we have only full reports for Ontario, in which province, during the year end-

ing September 30th, 1913, 11,039 male and 858 female prisoners were sentenced to gaol. Of the total number, 5,409 men and 352 women were committed for being drunk and disorderly; 241 women for vagrancy, 50 for larceny, 61 for frequenting or being inmates of houses of ill-fame, and 83 for keeping such houses. As a rule the number of males convicted for any offence is far greater than the number of females; but only 55 males were convicted as frequenters, and only 62 as keepers of houses of ill-fame.

Penitentiaries.—Of the seven penitentiaries of the Dominion, only three contain wards for women prisoners. These are: Kingston Penitentiary, where a building has been erected recently for female prisoners, and where 11 of the 27 women convicts were confined; Dorchester, where there were 5 women; and Edmonton, where there were 11, 7 having been brought thither from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Reformatories for Women.—In Ontario, "prisoners committed for a period of two years or less are the wards of the province, while the prisoners who have two years or more to serve are the wards of the Dominion." Women may be sent from the common gaols to the "Andrew Mercer Reformatory," or committed to it direct, and "all females sentenced to or confined from time to time in any of the common gaols" of Ontario under sentence by a police magistrate may be committed to a "refuge" instead of the gaol. There are similar provisions in other provinces for committing women to reformatories instead of to gaols.

Short Sentences.—In the report of the "Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females" for the year ending October 31st, 1913, the number of terms served by each of its 163 inmates is as follows: First term, 107; second term, 26; third term, 7; fourth term, 6; fifth term, 5; sixth term, 4; seventh term, 2; eighth term, 1; twelfth term, 1; thirteenth term, 1; sixteenth term, 1; eighteenth term, 1; nineteenth term, 1; but, says Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Superintendent, referring to an amendment passed, 1913, to "The Prisons and Reformatories Act," "If advantage is taken of the new legislation permitting the sentencing to the Reformatory for an indefinite period not exceeding two years of 'any female (who) is convicted of an offence against the laws of Canada punishable by imprisonment in the common gaol for a term of two months or for any longer term,' then will soon be eliminated from the Annual Reports the record of women serving terms for the seventh, eighth—yes, and for the nineteenth term."

Need of Policewomen.—Mrs Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., recently stated that the delegates to the Fifth International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic were

urged, although they "did not need it, to advocate the employment of policewomen."

Recently in Toronto, after investigations made by one of the Committees of the Local Council of Women, a deputation of ladies "waited upon the Board of Police Commissioners and asked for 'a separate Court for women to which the male outside public should not be admitted unless they could show just cause for being there.' This deputation also asked that policewomen should be appointed. Both these requests were granted. Two policewomen were appointed, and a 'Woman's Court' was opened. While this court is not what we wish it might be, it is a step in the right direction, and an earnest of the time when we shall have a night court for women with a woman on the Bench. In order to keep the 'Woman's Court' an open court it has been necessary for women who are not connected with the court, but who are interested in the welfare of women and girls, to be present at each sitting.

. . . . The presence of ladies in the court not only fulfils the requirements of the law against private trial, but gives to the accused woman the moral support of a good woman's presence, and very often one has the opportunity of befriending the unfortunate. . . . Let me give a single example. One day a girl with a baby in her arms was called to answer a charge of vagrancy. One of the ladies present offered to take her and give her the opportunity of earning an honest living. The girl gratefully accepted, and to use a modern phrase, 'made good.' She is now married to the father of her child, and they are getting along very well, and living together most happily. Had there not been a sympathetic woman in court to give her this chance, one dreads to think of how different life might have been for that girl to-day. . . .

"So many girls have appeared in the court charged with shoplifting from the department stores that it seemed well to interview the managers of the largest firms to see if there was not some way of preventing these thefts, which often are punished with imprisonment. The limited accommodation at the 'Gaol' does not allow of segregation of prisoners according to crime, so these girls are compelled to mix with the prostitutes and keepers of houses of ill-fame, and often it means the absolute moral ruin of the girl, whose only offence has been 'shoplifting.' In all the stores we were courteously received and assured that the matter was already receiving and would receive every attention. We were very pleased to find out how thoroughly one large firm had provided for dealing with the shoplifter. A record is kept of all offenders. If it is their first offence, they are warned, required to sign a promise not to repeat the act, but never handed over to the police for the first offence. . . .

"We have found our policewomen a great help in preventive work. They visit the dance halls and other places of public amusement, thus making them safer places for our boys and girls to attend."—Dr. Margaret Patterson (in Report of Toronto Local Council, 1914).

Policewomen and Matrons Employed.—With regard to the employment of policewomen elsewhere in Canada, we have been supplied most courteously with information by the gentlemen from whose letters we take the following notes. The Chief Commissioner of Police, Canada, writes: "I have no policewomen in my employ, as such, though I have some in my service in connection with White Slave Traffic at sea-ports."

Alberta.—The Chief Constable of Edmonton states that his department employs "one lady matron" and "two lady constables (in Delinquent Children's Department)," whilst the Chief Constable of Calgary says there are no policewomen "employed in connection with this Force," adding, "We have a matron, who looks after the female prisoners."

British Columbia.—The Superintendent of the Provincial Police Department says, "We have no policewomen employed in our service," but matrons are employed regularly in the Provincial Gaols at Kamloops and New Westminster, and at the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools near Vancouver." The Chief of Police, Victoria, says, "We employ one policewoman in this city, and her principal duties are to look after the moral welfare of the young girls and women of the city." The Chief Constable, Vancouver, says, two women are employed "as matrons, who look after all women prisoners. There is also a Lady Police Constable employed here, who investigates all cases where females are concerned."

New Brunswick.—The Chief of Police, St. John, says, "No policewomen are employed in the Police Department," but adds, "Two young ladies," daughters of an ex-deputy-sheriff, "have charge of the common gaol under the sheriff, and it is most satisfactory."

Manitoba.—The Chief of the Provincial Police says, "No women are employed as policewomen or otherwise by this Department."

Ontario.—Toronto (see above). Ottawa also has policewomen.

Quebec.—The Superintendent of Police, Montreal, says, "Although we have no policewomen, this Department employs three women as matrons to look after the female prisoners, who are all brought to headquarters."

Saskatchewan.—The Chief Constable, Regina, employs no policewomen, but has "found a woman useful as a matron for female prisoners." In this case the women's cells are in

the third story, while the men's are in the basement. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon also have matrons..

Industrial Farms for Delinquents.—Ontario has led the way, so far as the Dominion is concerned, in the establishment of Industrial Farms for Delinquents. At the Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Winnipeg, September, 1913, Hon. W. J. Hanna told how the experiment had been made at Guelph in April, 1910, with 30 men from the Central Prison at Toronto. By the fall of 1911, continued Mr. Hanna, "we had 250 men, and by the fall of 1912 we had 300 men, and to-day, out of the 600 men who would be behind locked doors, practically without sunlight and without fresh air, feeding on the orthodox prison food; out of these 600 men 350 are to-day at the prison farm at Guelph, with all the sunlight and fresh air, without lock and key, without striped suits, without cropped hair, and working as men would work at \$2.00 per day if we were paying them that price."

Similar experiments at Fort William, at Mimico, and on "the Toronto Industrial Farm" at Thornhill have yielded equally satisfactory results; and now the same plan is being tried for women. The Toronto Women's Industrial Farm is situated also at Thornhill, and is under the superintendence of Rev. W. B. Findlay, who has made so great a success of the management of the men's farm. Mrs. A. M. Huestis, the President, and other members of the Toronto Local Council of Women, have worked indefatigably to induce the authorities to establish this farm, and they entertain great hopes that the healthful life and work on the farm (which is to be cultivated almost entirely by the women), under the control (as it has been put) "of sociologists rather than prison turn-keys," will result in the uplift of many an unfortunate woman. The male prisoners, when put upon their honor, have, in a great majority of cases, shown themselves trustworthy; and doubtless there is no reason to anticipate anything different with the women.

The Parole System.—Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, says of the parole system in general:

"The total number released on parole during the past fourteen years, ending March 31, 1913, is 5,495, divided as follows: From the penitentiaries, 2,967; from the provincial prisons, jails and reformatories, 2,058. The number of sentences completed on parole during the fourteen years was 4,513; that is, 82 per cent. of the entire number released have finished their paroles and are now absolutely free from the oversight of the system, and, so far as we know, enjoying good citizenship. The total number of prisoners now on parole and reporting is 668, revealing that another 12 per cent. of the entire number

have still the prospect of finishing their parole during the coming years.

"On the other hand, during the fourteen years' operation of the parole system, the total number of forfeitures for subsequent conviction was 145, or 2.6 per cent. The number of cancellations for non-compliance with conditions of license for the past fourteen years was 169, or 3 per cent., bringing up the total number of failures in the system to date, to 314, or 5.7 per cent. on the entire system."

"The parole system has another great advantage," continues Mr. Archibald, "in its economic value to the community. It is seldom spoken of, yet when we consider that these prisoners average an earning capacity as wage earners of \$8 per week, supporting themselves and, in some cases, their wives and families, while under supervision, that were they still in custody in our prisons they would not be producers but wards of the state, costing the country more than \$300 per capita per annum."

It is impossible here even to refer to the work of the W.C.T.U., the Salvation Army, and many other religious organizations, Protestant and Roman Catholic, which labor to reclaim the prisoners and relieve their distressed families, but the society below is, as its name implies, devoted solely to this work.

The Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, Charles Press Building, 114 Jarvis Street, Toronto.—Pres., Hamilton Cassells, K.C.. Mr. Finlay Spencer, Agent and Secretary, reports: "For the year ending September 30, 1914, we gave temporal aid to 902 discharged men, 37 mothers and 91 children, from the office of the secretary. The 37 women were the wives of prisoners, who had been left in distress. In addition, the Superintendent of the Bellamy Memorial Home for Girls aided 535 women and girls, from the Ontario Reformatory for Women, the Jail, Police Court and the street." **Bellamy Home**, Supt., Miss L. Russell; Assistant, Miss Lillian Courtney.

SECTION XVIII.

SOCIALIZING AND PHILANTHROPIC AGENCIES.

We regret that lack of space has obliged us to omit a very interesting note on the history of the Settlement movement from the following article, which has been written for us most kindly by Miss Sarah Libby Carson, General Supt. of Settlement Work, Presbyterian Church in Canada. (For University Work, see Section XIX.)

Social Settlements in Canada.

In 1901 I had the pleasure of organizing the first settlement in Canada, known as Evangelia House. Four years ago, University Settlement and Iverley House were organized in Montreal. These were followed by University Settlement, Central Neighborhood House, Riverdale Settlement and St. Christopher House in Toronto; Settlement House, Ottawa, and Chalmers House, Montreal.

Professor Graham Taylor, of Chicago Commons, has defined a Settlement as "a group of Christian people who choose to live where they seem most needed, for the purpose of being all they can to the people with whom they identify themselves."

As I have thought over some of the Settlements that I know, I realize that some are doing a strong, helpful work in the community, in placing themselves in touch with the various civic bodies of the city, and using the time principally in solving the housing problem and working for the clean political life of the neighborhood. Other Settlements are doing all this work and in addition are tying the educational and social centres of the neighborhood to the Settlement centre and aiming to raise the standard of these centres already organized. Other Settlement centres aim to have the Settlement not only the clearing house for the organized social, industrial and educational activities of the neighborhood, but to supplement them in the Settlement centres, co-operating as strongly as possible. This plan has brought about the systematic, well-organized social, educational and industrial departments of the Settlements known as Community Welfare Centres, such as Evangelia House, St. Christopher's, of Toronto, and others, also the medical centres co-operating with the city hospitals, interpreting to the neighborhood the things provided for their use, and of which they are many times ignorant, or, through ignorance, fearful.

One Settlement with which I am in touch, organized in July, 1912, is housed in an ordinary old-fashioned residence, situated in a back street. It has neither sign nor name upon it; it has never used any printed matter to attract people to it. Yet in the two years that it has been open to the neighborhood the aggregate monthly attendance at Play School, Social Clubs, Educational and Industrial Classes and other gatherings has steadily mounted from fifteen hundred to over six thousand, and eighteen nationalities are represented in its neighborhood families. This large membership has grown entirely from one neighbor telling the other about the place. The neighborhood is surrounded by dark lanes and alleys, filled with specimens of the regulation street gang—a menace to the place. Why has the Settlement placed itself in such a

position? It is helping the street gang to see that a well-organized club, with fair play for everybody and a clean place to come to, is better than a hunk behind a shed or a pool-room. It is helping the foreign boys and girls, men and women, to understand the ways of this new country to which they have come. It is co-operating with whatever opportunities the city has, and bringing its neighborhood in touch with them. It is making a neighborly Social Centre for the big cosmopolitan neighborhood in which it is placed. No one could listen to one club of men and women, all of whom, during the last year, have learned to speak English in the Settlement classes, and hear them open their club meeting—as do all the clubs in this particular Settlement—with the pledge of allegiance to the British Flag, or look into a Sunday service, where Jew and Gentile and Greek come to hear a message from the Book of all books—without realizing that a Settlement does meet the city need of the English-speaking person and foreigner alike, and helps the city to solve its problems by being the interpreter and clearing-house for all the helps that the city offers, and by standing for all that makes for wholesome recreation, good citizenship and civic righteousness.

The Canadian Welfare League.—Sec., J. S. Woodsworth. Office, Room 10, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg. Purpose: to promote a general interest in all forms of social welfare; to make a practical study of Canada's social problems; to organize existing social institutions for co-operative work; to enlist our citizens in personal service for the common welfare, and to provide trained leadership for social work. The League was organized in September, 1913, when the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction met in Winnipeg.

One of its departments is a Social Service Clearing-House (for supplying information), in connection with which is a "confidential exchange" for the bringing of social work and workers together. During the first year correspondence was carried on with social agencies in Great Britain and the United States, with nearly all Canadian Universities replacing social studies on the curriculum, with journalists, college professors, social workers. Weekly bulletins and special articles were prepared for the newspapers, numerous meetings were addressed by the secretary at different centres from Halifax to Vancouver, and assistance was given in organizing the Winnipeg Training Class for Social Workers, and various associations for social study or service. This year Mr. Woodsworth is giving short courses on "Immigration and Community Problems," at the Saskatchewan and Alberta Universities.

Social Work of Business Organizations.—Probably the general public hardly realizes how much work of the kind called social is done by business organizations. The welfare work in certain stores and factories has been already referred to (See Section IX). The Associated Advertising Clubs of America are placing great emphasis on the suppression of fraudulent advertisements. Any one believing himself to be defrauded by false advertising may apply to the Vigilance Committee, and, if it seems a case for prosecution, the committee will prosecute. The Ad. Clubs are also introducing a "Truth Emblem," to be granted only to firms whose goods are as represented, and the Club will make good the loss if goods bearing the Emblem are not as represented.

The participation of Insurance Companies in the anti-tuberculosis campaign was mentioned in Section XIV, but their work in health education is constantly broadening. Some years ago the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company engaged a well-known social worker to organize its welfare work. It accomplishes much educational work by its distribution of literature in several languages, through the agents who collect weekly premiums from its industrial policy holders. It has also a visiting nurse service. In Canada (where about one-twelfth of its nine million policy holders live) this service is rendered by arrangement with the Victorian Order of Nurses and Sisters of Hope. (See Section VII.) Through its agents, the Company endeavors to secure registrations of births, and has organized its child policy holders into a league, pledging them to follow rules of health and to assist in public health work, such as keeping the streets clean.

The Organization of Charity.

The recognized need for "efficiency, non-duplication and co-operation" has resulted, in some of our Canadian cities, in the forming of a body to determine standards of efficiency for charitable organizations receiving municipal assistance. As Mr. Howard Strong suggested at the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, 1913, an important function of such a committee is the education of the community to its full responsibility for the support of corrective and remedial agencies, but "a function of vastly greater significance" is the education of the citizens to their responsibility for the "removal of the uneconomic and unsocial conditions." True charity must aim ultimately to eliminate the need for charity, but in cases in which it has been proved necessary it must be adequate. The uncertainty of ill-planned effort causes useless nervous strain to the applicant.

Modern charity is cutting out wasteful methods, such as the practice of passing on dependents from one city to another

before it has been ascertained whether there is responsibility or provision for the applicant at the contemplated destination. A committee of the National Conference of Charities and Correction (U.S.) has drawn up a Transportation Agreement to which there are now over 500 signatures, including those of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal and the Associated Charities of Winnipeg. Information may be obtained from Fred S. Hall, Russell Sage Foundation, Room 708, 130 East 22nd St., N.Y.

Notes and Addresses.

Calgary Associated Charities, 340 7th Ave. E.—Pres., M. D. Geddes; Sec., Kenneth W. McNicoll. **Fredericton**.—Thomas Niles, Poor Commissioner. **Edmonton Welfare Ass'n**, 313 Tegner Bldg.—Pres., A. T. Cushing; Sec., W. Davidson; Social Service Dept. organizes relief work of city, conducts financial campaign on behalf of endorsed societies, Registration Bureau, etc.; Welfare Work Dept.; Loan & Savings Dept.; Research Bureau. **Hebrew Ladies' Aid**.—Pres., Mrs. Boyaner, 750 19th St. **Edmonton**. **Halifax: Greater Halifax Conference**.—Pres., Prof. E. Mackay; Sec., R. M. Hattie, 27 Coburg St.; Aim (1) The co-ordination of all the efforts of all citizens' associations; (2) Social Welfare. **Kingston Poor Relief**.—Pres., Mrs. Muchleston, 15 Union St. W.; Sec., Miss Machar; Provides food and fuel. **London Social Service Federation**, London Life Building.—Sec. H. W. Lyons. Management vested in a central committee, composed of three delegates from each of the religious, educational, industrial and philanthropic organizations co-operating. "In organizations made up of both men and women, the representatives shall not be exclusively of one sex." Thirty-four religious organizations represented.

Montreal Municipal Assistance Dept.—Commissioner, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle; refers applications for relief to Charity Organization Society. Cases reported 1913, 648, increase 105% over 1912. **Charity Organization Soc.**—Pres., Lady Drummond; Sec., Rufus D. Smith. **Baron de Hirsch Institute**, 410 Bleury St.—Pres., S. W. Jacobs, K.C.; Acting Supt., A. L. Kaplansky; Clerk to the Board, David Dainow. The Institute has a library, containing books in three languages; attendance during past year, 3,920. **Ladies' Committee, Royal Edward Institute**.—Pres., Mrs. Macdonald McCarthy, 45 Crescent St. **Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society**, c-o Baron de Hirsch Inst.; —Pres., Mrs. C. A. Workman. **Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society**, 247 Ontario St.—Pres., Mrs. Alister F. Mitchell; Hon. Sec., Mrs. I. H. Dunlap. **Needlework Guild of Canada**.—Mrs. Huntly R. Drummond; Sec., Mrs. W. B. Skinner, 855 Oxenden Ave., distributes garments to hospitals, etc.

Moosejaw, Central Bureau of Relief.—Sec., Dr. B. M. Bayly, M.H.O.

Ottawa, Friends of the Poor, 274 Daly Ave.—Sec., Mrs. F. Brownell, 307 Wilbrod St. **Ottawa Ladies' Aid Society.**—Pres., Mrs. Max B. Margosches, 96 Wurtemburg St.; Sec., Mrs. Maurice Diamond, 17 Sweetland Ave.; work includes free loans to worthy cases, fresh-air work, etc. **Quebec.**—Hon. C. F. Delage is acting with subordinates as chief general relief officer. **Port Arthur, Relief Society.**—Pres., Mrs. Cummins, 112 Prospect Ave.

Regina.—Bureau of Public Welfare.—Sec., E. C. Fletcher; organizes relief, administers city relief, assists discharged prisoners, etc. **Hebrew Men's Aid Soc. Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Soc.**—Pres., Mrs. H. M. Hillman, 2333 Cornwall; Sec., Mrs. S. Israel, 1636 Toronto; to help Hebrew women, in cases of sickness, and lend to poor Jews, without interest.

St. John, Associated Charities, 23 Germain St.—Pres., W. S. Fisher; Sec., Grace O. Robertson, 182 King St. E. "To assist the needy and prevent imposture." **The Daughters of Israel.**—Pres., Mrs. L. Green. **The Ladies' Charitable Society (Hebrew).** **St. Monica's Catholic Ladies' Benefit Society.**—Pres., Mrs. Jas. Dever, Chipman Hill; Sec., Miss Amelia J. Haley, Rockland Rd.; to help sick and poor, including Catholic immigrants. **Saskatoon, Associated Charities, Old City Hall.**—Pres., James R. Wilson, 334 4th Ave. N.; Sec., T. P. McLean.

Toronto.—Social Service Commission, 18 Toronto St.—Sec., E. Dickey. **Neighborhood Workers' Assn.**—Central Committee, Sec., A. H. Burnett; Divisional Offices: Eastern, at Evangelia Settlement—Sec., Miss Howe; Western, at University Settlement—Sec., Miss McLaughlin; Northern, at Public Library, Yorkville Ave. (See below).

Abbreviated account of Recommendation for the distribution of Out-Door Relief adopted Nov. 3rd, 1914, by the City Council:

That the **House of Industry** be distributing agency for groceries, milk, bread, fuel and (when necessary) soup. That **Neighborhood Workers' Associations** be formed of representatives from churches of all denominations, from all charitable, benevolent and philanthropic organizations and institutions, from the Divisions of Public Health Nurses, Public Service, Sanitary Inspection, School Nurses, the Juvenile Court and the Social Service Commission. That **temporary relief** be provided on recommendation of organizations having definite membership in such Neighborhood Workers' Associations, or of a duly appointed visitor of the House of Industry, and that all such cases be reported to the district Neighborhood Workers' Association. The recommendation to be made on a card provided for this purpose, a duplicate to be retained by Secretary of the division. Information necessary for the Confidential Exchange of the Social Service Commission shall be forwarded to the Registrar of that Exchange. That **rent, clothing, friendly visiting** and other personal services be provided for by voluntary organizations. That the House of Industry retain a paid investigator to investigate applications for relief made direct to House of Industry and cases sent by

City Relief Officer. That the Neighborhood Workers' Associations divide the city into three districts—a competent social worker to be appointed by the Social Service Commission as Secretary of each district. The N.W.A. may subdivide each district, but the Secretary appointed for the undivided district shall act as Secretary of the subdivisions at meetings. That charitable organizations and institutions receiving financial assistance from City, or general public, be requested to affiliate with a Neighborhood Workers' Association and to use the Confidential Exchange as a clearing house for all cases requiring relief. That the distribution of out-door relief be supervised by the Social Service Commission.

Neighborhood Workers' Associations.—Object of the local association: constructive social work for district by the co-operation of the social workers in respect to: individual and family relief and ultimate rehabilitation; the acquiring of information regarding the social needs of the community; the promotion of means to meet those needs. These Associations have a **Central Council** made up of representatives from each district Association and from City-wide social organizations. **Object:** to develop co-operation and united action among Neighborhood Workers in Toronto and districts.

Toronto City Relief Soc.—Pres., Mrs. Forsyth Grant; Sec., Miss Hume. Was organized 40 years ago, and has never ceased its good work amongst the poor and needy of the city. Meets at House of Industry, 87 Elm St. No paid officials.

Catholic Charities, 202 Church St.—Supt., Rev. Father Bench.

Toronto Jewish Benevolent Society.—Refer to Rev. S. Jacobs; or Pres., S. Lorie, 48 Clarendon St.; or Sec., Elly Marks. Deals with cases of single men and transients.

Ladies' Montefiore Society.—Pres., Mrs. H. N. Loeser, 129 Balmoral Ave.; Sec., Mrs. Harry Marks. Women representatives from this society frequently meet with the T.J.B.S.

Co-operative Board of Jewish Charities.—Pres., Mrs. H. N. Loeser; Vice-Pres., Mrs. D. Levinne; Sec., Mrs. J. W. Cohen. Made up of representatives from the 4 Jewish congregations of Toronto.

Needlework Guild of Canada.—Pres., Mrs. Alfred Hoskin, 438 Avenue Rd.; Sec., Mrs. John Boyd, 293 Russell Hill Rd. To collect and distribute articles of clothing to Hospitals, etc.

Antarctic Heroes' Guild (Brit. & Foreign Sailors' Soc., named in memory of Capt. Scott and his companions), 510 Ontario St., Toronto.—Pres., Lady Willison. "To express the sympathy of ladies for the Sailors' Homes," and to render any help possible to "our brave men at sea." 231 members.

Vancouver.—General Relief Office. 530 Cambie St.; Sec., Rev. D. Ireland. Central City Mission, 233 Abbott St. **Women's Auxillary of Central City Mission.**—Pres., Mrs. P. G. Drost; Sec., Mrs. A. Mitchell. **Hebrew Aid Society.**—Mrs. H. Freund,

1544 7th Ave. W. **Winnipeg.**—Civic Charities Bureau, Olafsson Blk.—Chairman, R. D. Waugh; Sec., Percy Puget. "To endorse charities seeking municipal grants." Many of the women of Winnipeg have felt that there ought to be a woman representative on the "Charities Endorsation Bureau." The appointment is expected without further delay. **Associated Charities**, 301 Edwin St.—Pres., N. Bawlf; Sec., J. H. T. Falk. "A Central Bureau to make social work effective and to supply necessary material relief." **Winnipeg Telegram Sunshine Soc.**—Pres., Mrs. Genevieve Lipsett-Skinner; Sec., Audrey Abraham.

The Roman Catholic Societies are seldom given, as it is customary for the work to be done by St. Vincent de Paul Societies and ladies societies connected with the individual churches.

Homes Chiefly for Adults.

[The homes listed below are of very different types, but are put together for convenience.]

British Columbia.—**Vancouver**—Old People's Home, Hastings Town Site; Old People's Home, 530 Cambie St.; Seamen's Inst., 117 Main St.; Aged Women's Home, 857 McClure St. **Victoria**—Home for Aged and Infirm, 2251 Cadboro Bay Rd.; Old Men's Home, 2251 Cadboro Bay Rd.

Manitoba.—**Middlechurch**—Old Folks' Home, under management Women's Christian Union, Pres., Mrs. F. W. Taylor; 458 Bannatyne Ave. **Portage la Prairie**—Old Folks Home (Prov.). **Winnipeg**—Home of the Friendless, Main St., N. Kildonan, Winnipeg; Supt., Mrs. L. B. S. Crouch; Sec., Miss Good, Rescue, Old Ladies' and Children's Homes. Never closed.

New Brunswick.—**Moncton**, 91 Main St. **St. John**—Home for Aged Females, 139 Broad St.; Hosp. and Home for Aged, Sydney St., Sisters of Charity.

Nova Scotia.—**Halifax**—Home for Aged Men, 297 Gottingen St.; Home for Old Ladies, 222 Gottingen St.; Infirmary and Old People's Home (S.C.)

Ontario.—**Belleville**—Home for the Friendless. **Bowmanville**—Home for the Aged and Infirm. **Brantford**—Jane Laylock Children's Home, 42 Colborne St.; The Widows' Home. **Chatham**—Home for the Friendless. **Cobourg**—Home of the Aged and Infirm. **Cornwall**—St. Paul's Home for the Aged. **Dundas**—House of Providence and Sanitarium for Ladies. **Guelph**—Elliott Home; House of Providence. **Hamilton**—Aged Women's Home (Semi-private); Home of the Friendless and Infants' Home; House of Refuge; St. Mary's br. House of Providence; St. Peter's Infirmary and Home. **Kingston**—Home for Friendless Women, 75 Union St., Pres., Mrs. Macnee,

Sec., Mrs. E. J. B. Pense; House of Industry; House of Providence. **Lindsay**—Home for the Aged, 116 Burrie St., Sec., J. Macdonald, Esq., Sydenham St. **London**—Aged People's Home, S. Richmond; House of Providence; House of Refuge (R.C.); Women's Refuge and Infants' Home. **Ottawa**—Home for Friendless Women, 204 O'Connor St., Pres., Mrs. Ellis; Old Men's Home, 954 Bank St.; Protestant Home for the Aged, 954 Bank St.; Refuge of Our Lady of Charity; Refuge for Orphans' Home; St. Charles Home for the Aged, 159 Water St.; St. Patrick's Refuge. **Peterborough**—House of Providence; Peterborough Prot. Home. **Port Arthur**—Royal Arthur Sailors' Inst. (Upper Canada Tract Soc.). **St. Thomas**—Thomas Williams Home. **Toronto**—Aged Men's and Aged Women's Homes, Belmont St., Sec., Mrs. Tibb, 31 Bernard Ave. (Payment of board required); Church Home for the Aged, 78 Oxford St. (Aged couples; part of Home private); House of Industry; House of Providence; Old Folks' Home, 178 University Ave., (elderly ladies only, who pay board).

Quebec.—**Beauharnois**—St. Joseph's Hospital. **Coteau du Lac**—House of Providence. **Montebello**—House of Refuge (Dominican Sisters). **Montreal**—Church Home, 413 Guy St.; Gamelin Asylum, Hervey Inst.; "Hospice Auclair," Orphanage and Old People, 768 Henri Julien Ave.; "Hospice Bourget," E. Ontario St., orphans and old people; House of Little Sisters of the Poor, old people, 625 des Seigneurs St.; House of Providence and Kindergarten, 1909 St. Dominique; Providence Asylum, 1271 St. Catherine St.; St. Bridget's Home for Aged; Sheltering Home, 152 St. Urbain St., Pres., Mrs. F. W. Fairman; Sec., Mrs. D. F. Gurd; "To shelter and guide women and girls"; Women's Metropole, 398 St. Antoine St. **Rimouski**—Home for Aged Poor; Ursule House of Providence. **Three Rivers**—St. Joseph Asylum for the Poor.

SECTION XIX

SOCIAL TRAINING.

A movement for the training of Social Service workers has been begun, in most cases very recently, in connection with the Universities.

Calgary University.

"Last year an 'Extension Course in Social Service' was provided in connection with Calgary University. Committee—Prof. C. F. Ward, M.A., Ph.D. (Director), Rev. Robert Pearson, and Sec., Alex. Calhoun (106 Anderson Apartments, Calgary). To Mr. Calhoun we are indebted for the following note, written in October, 1914: "I might explain that at the conclusion of our extension course (the first ever given by a

Canadian college) in Social Service, given by leading philanthropic workers in Calgary, these met and elected the committee mentioned to preserve the results of suggestions made therein. This committee was also to confer with the City Planning Commission. We are proposing to give another more detailed course this year, with the idea of training our students (on broad non-denominational lines—we have Protestants and Roman Catholics associated for this) in avenues of usefulness to their community."

McGill University, Montreal.

This University (see Section VIII.) offers courses in Public Health and Sanitary Science. Also in the School of Physical Education, it offers an Undergraduate Course, a Diploma Course, with the object of training teachers (men and women) for "public school work, recreational and social work," and a Playground Course. In the Diploma Course great stress is laid on the practice of teaching, and every student is given "the opportunity to conduct classes, games and dances, with helpful supervision from expert teachers"; while the Playground Course has been arranged, "with the co-operation of the Parks and Playgrounds Association," for "any who wish to make themselves competent in this increasingly important branch."

Courses of Instruction.—Physiology and Histology, Prof. J. C. Simpson; Anatomy and Applied Anatomy, Ethel M. Cartwright, Dr. F. W. Harvey; Personal and School Hygiene, Ruth Clark, Dr. F. W. Harvey, Dr. F. B. Jones; Social and Public Hygiene, Dr. F. B. Jones; First Aid to the Injured, Dr. F. J. Tees; Physiology of Exercise, Anthropometry, Physical Diagnosis, Corrective Gymnastics, Dr. F. W. Harvey; Orthopaedics, Dr. F. W. Harvey, Dr. MacKenzie Forbes, Dr. W. G. Turner; History of Physical Education, Prof. J. A. Dale, Ethel M. Cartwright; Kinesiology, Ethel M. Cartwright, R. Clark; Class Management and Teaching, Ethel M. Cartwright; Pedagogy, Prof. Dale; Gymnastics, Ethel M. Cartwright, R. Clark, C. B. Powter; Dancing, Ethel M. Cartwright, R. Clark; Games and Athletics, S. Roberts, E. M. Cartwright, A. S. Lamb; Theory and Practice of Play, A. S. Lamb, T. McC. Black; Educational Psychology, Prof. Dale; Heredity and Evolution, Prof. J. C. Simpson; Manual Work, F. S. Seeley; Kindergarten Games and Songs, F. S. Seeley.

Manitoba.

In the summer of 1914 was organized the Winnipeg Training Class in Social Work. The management rested with two representatives from each of the following bodies: Local Council of Women, represented by Mrs. R. F. McWilliams and Mrs. H. P. H. Galloway; Manitoba University, represented by Rev. Dr. Sinclair and Dr. J. Halpenny; Winnipeg Develop-

ment and Industrial Bureau, represented by Wm. Pearson and Arthur Congdon.

President MacLean served ex-officio of the Committee for the University and acted as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League, acted as Director of the Class, and Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, Secretary of the Associated Charities, as Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

Fifty-three lectures of one hour's duration were given by twenty-eight different lecturers. These were: Dr. J. W. MacMillan, President J. A. MacLean, R. F. McWilliams, R. W. Craig, Dr. W. A. McIntyre, C. K. Newcombe, C. F. Roland, F. J. Billharde, Dr. A. J. Douglas, S. Clark, J. W. Dafeo, Dr. A. G. Sinclair, L. S. Schroeder, Rev. G. H. Broughall, Rev. A. O. Rose, Dr. J. Halpenny, T. A. Hunt, K.C., R. McKenzie, J. W. Arsenych, Mr. Abraham, Louis Kon, Rev. H. Westwood, Dr. E. R. Grieson, J. S. Woodsworth, J. Howard T. Falk, G. B. Clarke, C. R. Austin, R. Fletcher.

Under the guidance of the Director, visits of inspection were made to the North-West Laundry, C.P.R. Shops, Children's Home, Children's Aid Society Shelter, City Milk Depot, City Police Station, Home of the Good Shepherd, Men's Own, St. James' Hotel, Winnipeg Lodging and Coffee House, Associated Charities, General Hospital, Public Library, Case Conference of the Associated Charities, Meeting of Trades and Labor Council, Health Department, Motion Picture Censor Bureau, North End Institute, Agricultural College.

Seventy-two students in all attended lectures—58 women and 14 men—including pupil and trained nurses, professional social workers, ministers, private individuals and college undergraduates. Twenty-three registered for the full course.

A reference library was provided for the students, the books being sent from the Winnipeg Public Library and the office of the Associated Charities to the University building.

At the close of the course examinations were held to test the candidates' knowledge of the principles and methods of Modern Social work. Rev. J. S. Woodsworth was examiner, and Mrs. L. B. Copeland kindly assisted in reading the papers.

The University of Toronto.

[The Department of Social Service is in charge of and was organized by Dr. Franklin Johnson, Jr., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., selected on account of his high standing as an authority in the field of social service, and his wide experience and administrative ability, and he has very kindly supplied for the Annual the account of the work of the Department given below.]

Feeling the great and crying need for trained workers in the different positions of responsibility in the social work of the Dominion, both governmental and private, and the further need that these workers shall have the knowledge of Canadian

conditions which can only be secured from a Canadian institution of social training, the University of Toronto organized in 1914 a Department of Social Service. Heretofore Canadian students have been forced to go for such training to the United States. Many of these few have been kept there and have not returned, thus being lost to Canada.

The object of the Department of Social Service of the University of Toronto is to afford instruction for the following classes of persons: (1) Those purposing to enter one of the many branches of Social Service as a profession, for their life work. (2) Professional Social workers at present engaged in active work, who desire the opportunity of fuller and more complete competent instruction in their own lines of work. (3) Volunteer workers in some branch of Social Service, who wish to qualify themselves for efficient work. (4) Members of boards of directors and trustees, and so on, of large and important institutions, who require knowledge as to the field of their activity. (5) Those desiring a knowledge of social conditions and social problems, so as to be able to take an intelligent and influential part as citizens in the great social questions of the day.

In addition to (1) instruction in the different branches of the great field of social work, the Department of Social Service embraces the following further branches of social work: (2) Social Service Exchange for the Dominion, affording information as to social activities and general social interests of the country. (3) Library. It already has the most valuable and largest library of books on Social Service in the Dominion. The library will be available as a centre of information for the benefit of Canadian Social work, having full reports as to American and Canadian work, including both governmental and private institutions. (4) Investigation and Research. It will conduct studies and trained investigation of social life and social problems of Canada, and its city and rural situation and needs. (5) Bureau of Occupations for the Social Workers of Canada. This affords information as to the different agencies and institutions of social work in Canada, a record of workers at present occupying positions, and a list of those available for filling positions. (6) Social Centre. It will act as a point of focus and centre for all concerned in the social problems and development of Canada.

The courses of instruction cover the full field of social work. They are divided into two sections—courses on the principles or theory of social work and of social organization, and courses on the administration and practice of social work, called discussion courses. The list of courses for this year is as follows: Lecture Courses—General Introduction; Social Economics, Social Ethics, Social Hygiene, The Family and the

Community. Discussion Courses—Charities, Recreation, Medical Social Service, Child Welfare, Settlement Methods. Special Courses—Social Settlements, City Problems, Special Courses for Nurses.

In addition to the instruction, the students also are provided with field work, made possible through the large number of most important and excellent institutions in the city of Toronto, provincial, municipal and private, carrying on social work in its different branches. They actually participate in the conduct of different forms of social work, being given an opportunity to select what division they prefer. They thus will have actual and thorough practical experience previous to taking up positions after completing the course.

Department of Social Service—Director, Prof. Franklin Johnson, Jr., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B.; Secretary, Mr. Edward A. Bott, B.A.; Lecturers, Prof. J. A. Amyot, M.B., Prof. G. S. Brett, M.A., Mr. A. H. Burnett, Prof. G. I. H. Lloyd, M.A., Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Prof. T. R. Robinson, Ph.D.

Leaders of Discussion Courses—Mr. A. H. Burnett, Secretary of the Division of Public Service, Department of Health, Toronto, Charities; Miss Sarah Libby Carson, General Supervisor of Settlement Work for the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Settlement Work; Miss J. Grant, Head Social Service Worker, Toronto General Hospital, Medical Social Service; Miss E. B. Neufeld, Head Worker of Central Neighborhood House, Toronto, Recreation; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Inspector of Feeble-Minded and Assistant Inspector of Prisons, Child Welfare.

The registration in this opening year is over two hundred, including members of all five classes named above. A large number of the Government officials and active social workers of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario have enrolled for the benefit of the instruction, including the Probation Officers of the Juvenile Court, the Visiting Staffs of the Boards of Health and Education, part of the staff of the Social Service Commission, the head workers and staffs of the leading Social Settlements in Toronto, and members of responsible boards and committees in charge of important interests.

Canadian institutions and social work, both official and private, are looking for great benefit from the trained advice and assistance available from the Department of Social Service, and from the competent and well trained workers furnished through it to fill the many responsible positions in the work of the Dominion.

The Institutions for Deaconesses have given training in social work, and some theological colleges have given courses of lectures in social subjects to their undergraduates. An

interesting departure was recently made by the Winnipeg Health Department, which arranged for a series of noon lectures looking to the better understanding of social problems. The Y.M.C.A. has an annual summer training course; and last spring the Y.W.C.A. provided a short training course for its workers.

SECTION XX.

RELIGIONS OF CANADA.

"Fain would each some service yield,
Swift to answer Duty's call;
Thou Who giv'st the willing heart,
In Thy wisdom guide us all."

—From Mrs. A. Plumptre's hymn, 1914.

Statistics of Denominations.—In the Census Report (Bulletin XII), the specified religions were 79 in number in 1911 for a population of 7,173,513 as compared with 57 in 1901 for a population of 5,327,224. The number of persons without specified religion, 1911, was 32,490 as compared with 43,222 in 1901.

In 1911 the Roman Catholics numbered 2,833,041, an increase of 27.06 per cent. compared with the figures for 1901; Presbyterians, 1,115,324, increase, 32.39 per cent.; Methodists, 1,079,892, increase, 17.78; Anglicans, 1,043,017, increase, 53.05; Baptists, 382,666, increase, 20.33; Lutherans 229,864, increase, 148.43; Salvation Army, 18,834, increase 82.71; Congregationalists, 34,054, increase, 20.36; Greek Church, 88,507, increase, 466.26; Jews, 74,564, increase, 354.63.

Proportion of Roman Catholics, 39.31 per cent. to total population in 1911; Presbyterians, 15.48; Methodists, 14.98; Anglicans, 14.47; Baptists, 5.31; Lutherans, 3.19; Greek Church, 1.23; Jews, 1.03.

The Baptist Churches.

The Baptist Churches of Canada have no national organization, but each church is confederated with its neighbors. One General Convention has been held, but there are smaller conventions for (1) The Maritime Provinces; (2) Eastern Ontario and Quebec; (3) Western Ontario; (4) The Western Provinces. Theoretically "women can hold any office," but "custom keeps them back from some positions." There are women's missionary societies and "conventions" in each of these divisions, which elect members of the **Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board**, Sec., Rev. J. C. Brown, D.D., 223 Church St., Toronto. Thirty-eight lady-missionaries are working among the Telugus, in India. Rev. W. E. Norton, D.D., Supt. of the **Baptist Home Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec**, kindly supplied the following summary of its

Work among Foreign Immigrants: "Slavic work, including Russians, Ruthenians, Poles, Bulgarians and Macedonians, is being carried on in Toronto (3 missions), Montreal (2 missions), Hamilton, Welland, London, Fort William, Berlin and Preston (one mission each); Scandinavian, amongst Swedes and Norwegians in Deer Lake (near North Bay), Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora, Bergland (Rainy River District), and Toronto."

The recently organized **Baptist Committee on Social Service and Evangelism**, Sec., Rev. M. C. McLean, 664 Shaw St., Toronto, is "chiefly educative," and "prefers to emphasize the obligation of individual churches." The McDonald Memorial Institute, Elmwood, Manitoba, Supt. and Sec., Rev. J. Sinclair, aims "to touch the cosmopolitan community physically, mentally and spiritually."

Presidents of Baptist Women's Missionary Societies: **East Ontario and Quebec:** Foreign, Mrs. H. H. Ayre, 343 Olivier St., Westmount, P.Q. Home, Mrs. W. R. Stroud, Ottawa. **Ontario West:** Foreign, Mrs. Firstbrook, 1 St. Edmund's Drive, Toronto. Home, Mrs. Chas. Holman, 75 Lowther Ave., Toronto. **Union of W. Canada,** Pres., Mrs. Bulyea, Government House, Edmonton; which includes **Alberta,** Sec., Mrs. A. R. Grigg, 207 Devenish Apts., Calgary; **British Columbia,** Sec., Mrs. A. A. McLeod, 2516 York St, Vancouver; **Manitoba,** Sec., Mrs. H. H. Hurd, Grosvenor Court, Winnipeg; and **Saskatchewan,** Sec., Mrs. G. Wilson, 2133 Smith St., Regina. **United Provinces Union,** Pres., Mrs. David Hutchinson, 41 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.

Church of England in Canada.

Woman's Auxiliary to Missionary Society.—29,037 women members in 1,243 parish branches; 5,300 girls in 275 branches. Total Senior membership, 34,337 in 1,518 branches; Junior members, 11,138. Babies, 8,337. Total expenditure on Dorcas work—bales and furnishings for churches, schools, hospitals, missions, etc.—\$34,272.39. Total amount raised, \$73,123.42. **Missionaries, Foreign.**—China, 8; India, 5; Japan, 10. Total, 23. Also 9 Native agents, 36 Biblewomen and 211 children supported in homes. **In Canada.**—30 Missionaries and workers.

Officers of General Board.—Hon. Pres., Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa; Pres., Mrs. Patterson Hall, 494 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount, P.Q.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. De Pencier, Vancouver; Mrs. Fortin, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, Quebec; Mrs. G. F. Smith, St. John; Cor. Sec., Miss Bogert, 196 Osgoode St., Ottawa; Rec. Sec., Miss Ethel Raynes, 4475 Montrose Ave., Westmount, P.Q.; Treas., Miss Edith Carter, 77 Ste. Anne St., Quebec; Dorcas Sec., Miss Halson, 249 Albany Ave., Toronto; Sec. Junior and Babies' Branches, Miss Amy Gaviller, 240 McNab St. S., Ham-

ilton; Editor Leaflet, Mrs. Cummings, D.C.L., Toronto; Sec.-Treas. Literature, Mrs. Plumptre, St. James' Rectory, Toronto; Conveners Standing Committees—Education of Missionaries' Children, Mrs. Elliott, Port Hope; Indian Work, Mrs. Robinson, Strathroy, Ont.

Presidents of Diocesan Boards.—Algoma, Mrs. Ironside, 223 McGregor Ave., Sault Ste. Marie; Athabasca, Mrs. Robins, Athabasca Landing; Caledonia, Mrs. DuVernet, Prince Rupert; Calgary, Mrs. W. A. Geddes, Box 1199; Columbia, Miss Turner, 1126 Richardson St., Victoria, B.C.; Edmonton, Mrs. W. J. Melrose, 606 Hardisty Ave.; Fredericton, Mrs. T. Walker, 156 Princess St., St. John; Huron, Mrs. Sage, St. George's Rectory, London. Keewatin, Mrs. Pither, Kenora; Kootenay, Mrs. F. Starkey, Nelson, B.C.; Mackenzie River; Montreal, Mrs. Holden, 4646 St. Catherine St., Westmount; Moosonee, Mrs. Soanes, The Rectory, Chapleau; New Westminster, Mrs. Owen, 1146 Melville St., Vancouver; Niagara, Mrs. Leather, James St. S., Hamilton; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Worrell, 11 Lucknow St., Halifax; Ontario, Miss Macauley, 202 King St., Kingston; Ottawa, Miss A. Z. Low; Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Simpson, 21 Fitzroy St., Charlottetown; Qu'Appelle, Mrs. Peverett, 2178 Angus St., Regina; Quebec, Mrs. C. Colin Sewell, 60 St. Louis St.; Rupert's Land, Mrs. Macfarlane, 251 Colony St., Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, Mrs. E. K. Matheson, Battleford; Toronto, Miss Cartwright, B.A., St. Hilda's College; Yukon, Mrs. Stringer, Dawson.

Deaconess and Missionary Training House, 179 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.—Pres., Rev. Canon O'Meara, LL.D.; Sec., Mrs. Trees; Head Deaconess, Miss T. A. O'Connell. **Deaconess House Associates.**—Pres., Mrs. Reeve. **Anglican Girls' Club.**—Pres., Mrs. Griffith Thomas.

Archdeacon Ingles, of Toronto, kindly supplied the following notes on **Social Service**.—The Committee on Moral and Social Reform of the General Synod co-operates with the Social Service Council of Canada (See Section XVI), and voices the sentiments of the Church on all matters relating to the social welfare of the Dominion. There is now before the Church a proposition to form a Social Service Department for the whole Church in Canada. Unfortunately we have no information for any Diocese except Toronto, where this work was begun in a more organized way in 1911, when the writer, with a staff now grown to five priests and one deaconess (Miss Newbery) was appointed to take charge of work in Public Institutions. In addition the Juvenile and Women's Courts are regularly visited by Miss Newbery, while Canon Greene visits the Men's Court and deals with prisoners on their coming out from gaol, in co-operation with the Prisoners' Aid

Association. Toronto General Hospital and Gaol have long had chaplains, but now every hospital and gaol in the Diocese is visited by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Daughters of the King and other lay organizations.

In 1913 Rev. R. L. Brydges, M.A., was appointed Secretary of the Department of Moral and Social Reform (Office, 162 Confederation Life Bldg.), and in co-operation with others he has been concerned in the organization of relief work, the providing of employment, the use of the school-houses after school hours as social centres, the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the Big Brother and Big Sister Movements, the Housing question, Child Welfare, the Censorship of the Moving Picture Shows, the Immigration Question, etc. In addition, Mr. Brydges has been able to interest many congregations in social work.

The Down-Town Church Workers' Association.—Pres., Miss H. D. McCollum, 97 D'Arcy St.; Sec., Miss A. H. G. Strathy, 102 Bedford Rd.; works in six of the down-town parishes, "an area in which is segregated the major portion of this great city's vice," where "neglect of little children is so manifest," and "infant mortality and tuberculosis are especially evident."

The Anglican Church Camp, Gamebridge, Ont., under the charge of Rev. J. E. Gibson, Rector, Church of the Ascension, Toronto, in 1914 entertained 250 children and 100 adults, from 25 city parishes. Humewood House Association cares for young women who have been wronged and who need care after having given birth to a child. The home, in charge of a committee of women from St. Thomas' Church, accommodates about 20 inmates.

The "W.A." of Huron Diocese has a strong Committee on Social Service, and that of Niagara has conducted an interesting and valuable survey of the conditions of the district.

The Church of England Inst., 34 Barrington St., Halifax, is a Social Service centre. Sec., Rev. Canon Vernon, who is also Pres. of Social Service Council of Nova Scotia.

King Edward Mission, Winnipeg.—Pres., Mrs. J. W. Astley; Sec., Mrs. E. A. Woodward, 116 Wellington Cres.; "To give social service to the poor and sick and to bring them both help and pleasure."

Congregational Union of Canada.

Woman's Board of Missions.—Pres., Mrs. Thos. Moodie, 66 Hutchison St., Montreal; Sec., Miss L. M. Silcox, 4 Sussex Ave., Toronto; membership, 1,550. All women can vote at meetings and hold offices. Total receipts, \$10,143.51. Branches—Guelph, London, Ottawa, Paris, Toronto, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta, British Columbia.

Three missionaries in Africa; assist missions in Turkey. Mission Bands, Circles and Young People's Soc.—Mrs. E. A. Cole, 312 Wellesley St., Toronto.

Jewish Societies.

About 130 years ago Jews began to settle in Montreal and Quebec. Many are now going to the West, and far more than is usually supposed settle on farms. Toronto has six Jewish places of worship, including the "Holy Blossom Synagogue," in charge of Rabbi Solomon Jacobs, to whom we are greatly indebted for information. Amongst the others, one is Austrian, another Roumanian.

Anglo-Jewish Association, Toronto.—Pres., Mr. Edmund Scheuer, Yonge St. This is the only Canadian branch of the English society. Object: to raise funds to assist Jews in countries where they are oppressed, especially in the way of education. It has also invoked the good offices of England, France, Germany and Austria, when oppression was expected, to prevent outbreaks of violence.

Council of Jewish Women (only one in Canada), affiliated with American Council of Jewish Women and Local Council of Women, Toronto. Pres., Mrs. F. Karn. Objects, religious and philanthropic. Mrs. A. Levy, 82 Forest Hill Road, is in charge of the Immigration Aid work. There is also a Junior Council of Jewish Women—Pres., Miss Violet Davis. It raises funds to send delicate children for holidays to Jewish farms where they can get "Kosher food." In connection with the Council of Jewish Women is a "Jewish Working Girls' Club"—Pres., Miss Josephy—intended particularly to help immigrant girls, and also a "Sewing School," which is attended chiefly by foreign children.

Ladies' Montefiore Society, Toronto, "Baron de Hirsch Society," etc. (See Section XVIII.)

Methodist Church.

Woman's Missionary Society (organized 1881).—Headquarters, Wesley Bldgs., Toronto. **Officers of Board**—Pres., Mrs. W. E. Ross, 52 Markland St., Hamilton; Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. Carman, 42 Murray St., Toronto; By virtue of office Mrs. Gordon Wright, Pres. London Br., 133 Elmwood Ave.; Mrs. J. B. Willmott, Pres. Toronto Br., 96 College St.; Mrs. T. G. Williams, Pres., Montreal Br., 430 Mt. Stephen Ave.; Mrs. C. F. Sanford, Pres. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Br., 40 Orange St., St. John, N.B.; Mrs. G. N. Jackson, Pres. Manitoba Br., 1115 Armstrong's Point, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. E. Baker, Pres. Hamilton Br., 94 Nelson St., Brantford, Ont.; Mrs. A. W. Grange, Pres. Bay of Quinte Br., Napanee, Ont.; Mrs. W. P. Chittick, Pres. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Br., Canso, N.S.; Mrs. J. F. Betts, Pres. British Columbia Br.,

Columbia College, New Westminster; Mrs. M. M. Bennett, Pres. Saskatchewan Br., Regina; Mrs. W. W. Chown, Pres. Alberta Br. Edmonton; Foreign Sec., Mrs. E. S. Strachan, 52 Markland St., Hamilton; Asst. Sec. for Chinese Work, Mrs. J. D. Chipman, 60 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto; Asst. Sec. for Japanese Work, Mrs. W. B. Coulthard, Lonsdale Apts., Toronto; Rec. Sec., Mrs. A. M. Phillips, 48 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto; Home Sec., Mrs. George Kerr, 80 Spadina Road, Toronto; Asst. Sec. for European Immigrant Work, Mrs. James Harrison, 118 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton; Sec. of Statistics, Mrs. N. A. Powell, 167 College St., Toronto; Treas., Miss Marcella Wilkes, 23 De Lisle Ave., Toronto; Rest Fund Treas., Mrs. E. A. McCulloch, B.A., 165 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto. The total membership of the Society in the 1,229 auxiliaries of the 11 Conference branches is 43,221; of the 343 Mission Circles, 9,239; of the 562 Mission Bands, 19,131; and the receipts sent to the Gen. Treasurer, \$160,521.29.

Homes supported in Canada—French Protestant, Montreal; Oriental, Victoria; Ruthenian, Edmonton, besides 2 Indian Homes; also 13 nurses in Austrian and Indian hospitals, 3 deaconesses in All Peoples' Mission, Winnipeg (See below); teachers and missionaries to Austrians in Alberta, to Italians in Montreal and Toronto, and to foreigners in Fernie, Fort William, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Vancouver. **Missionaries, Foreign**—82 and 12 on furlough, working in China (7 cities) and in Japan (95 stations); **Home**—Workers, 22.

Deaconess Society of Methodist Church, under control of General Conference. Board of Management—Chairman, Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D. National Training School, Toronto—Supt., Rev. G. J. Bishop, D.D. Training in deaconess, social service and other Christian work; about 80 enrolled graduate Deaconesses.

Methodist Temperance and Moral Reform Society.—Rescue homes, etc., in different parts of Canada. For information apply to Gen. Sec., Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Wesley Bldgs., Richmond St., Toronto.

Toronto, Fred Victor Mission.—Directress of Settlement, Miss. A. Sherwood.

Winnipeg, All Peoples' Mission.—General Secretary, Rev. W. A. Cooke, who says: "Both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Rose have been over in Austria studying Polish and getting in touch with conditions there. At this time their interest and sympathy is worth a good deal to the people in the North End." During its 25 years' existence the Mission introduced night schools, kindergartens, Fresh-Air camps, and meetings in the Grand Theatre on Sundays. "where topics of the day have been freely discussed."

North End House, 376 Pritchard Ave.—Head Worker, Miss Bella Hall; "a privately organized and supported residence for social workers who carry on their work through existing agencies."

Deaconess Aid Societies in various cities.—Winnipeg, Pres. Mrs. Garvin; Sec., Mrs. Brick, 799 Dorchester Ave.

Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Woman's Missionary Society (Eastern Branch).—Pres., Mrs. A. W. Thomson, Pictou; Treas., Mrs. D. Blackwood, Halifax; Cor. Sec., Miss Elizabeth Stewart, 28 South St., Halifax; Rec. Sec., Miss Bessie Wallis, 35 Willow St., Halifax; Foreign Sec., Mrs. Robert Dawson, Bridgewater; Home Sec., Mrs. Jamieson, St. John; Sec. Supplies, Miss Brims; Sec. Young People's Work, Miss Gertrude Smith, Truro; Sec. Young Ladies' Branches, Miss I. McCulloch, Truro; Sec. International Conf., Miss Annie Murray, New Glasgow. **Presbyterial Presidents**—Mrs. Owen Campbell, Inverness; Mrs. Rogers, P.E. Island; Mrs. C. M. Dawson, Truro; Mrs. George Roome, Halifax; Mrs. McLean, Sydney; Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Wallace; Mrs. Hill, Lunenburg and Yarmouth; Mrs. Purdy, St. John; Mrs. Jobb, Miramichi; Mrs. R. P. Fraser, Pictou. 10 Presbyterials with 364 Auxiliaries, 46 Young People's Societies and 214 Mission Bands, making a total of 624 societies. Members, 9,788; Average attendance, 3,576; New members, 960; Scattered helpers, 1,197; New life-members, 150; Copies of Message taken, 6,324; Boxes, bales or bbls. sent, 268; Value bales or bbls. sent, \$6,097.45

Woman's Missionary Society (Western Branch).—Officers of the General Council—Pres., Mrs. J. J. Steele, 65 Rowanwood Ave., Toronto; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Robinson; Rec. Sec., Mrs. D. Macdonald; Cor. Sec., Miss B. MacMurchy, 133 Bloor St. E., Toronto; Treas., Miss Helen Macdonald; Hospital Sec., Mrs. Kipp; Deaconess Sec., Mrs. Farquharson; Educational Sec., Mrs. Cockburn; Strangers' Sec., Mrs. J. M. West; Jewish Sec., Mrs. McCurdy; International Sec., Mrs. J. A. Macdonald; Sec. for India, Mrs. Gray; Sec. for Honan and the Chinese in Canada, Mrs. Henderson; Sec. for Formosa and Corea, Mrs. R. J. MacLennan; Sec. for North-West and British Columbia, Mrs. C. Clark; Sec. for French, Miss J. K. C. Davidson; Sec. for South China, Mrs. J. G. Potter; Supply Sec., Mrs. F. Sommerville; Publication Sec., Miss Parsons, 628 Confed. Life Bldg, Toronto; Editors of Magazine, Mrs. J. MacGillivray, Miss Houston; Assistant, Miss Fraser.

Provincial Boards.—Quebec, Pres., Mrs. J. C. Sharpe, Montreal; Sec., Miss Brodie, 3200 St. James St., Montreal. Ontario, Pres., Mrs. Chas. Robertson, Audley Apts., Kendal Ave., To-

ronto; Sec., Mrs. J. D. Robertson, 9 Rathnally Ave, Toronto; Mission Band, Miss A. Rennie, New Hamburg, Ont. **Manitoba**, Pres., Mrs. A. D. McKay, 150 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg; Sec., Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Armstrong Pt., Winnipeg; Mission Band, Mrs. Smellie, Russell, Man. **Saskatchewan**, Pres., Mrs. McKechnie, Stewart St., Regina; Sec., Mrs. W. Anderson, Smith St., Regina; Mission Band, Mrs. Motherell, Abernethy. **Alberta**, Pres., Mrs. McKillop, 10th St. S., Lethbridge; Sec., Mrs. J. S. Stewart, 10th St. S., Lethbridge. **British Columbia**, Pres., Mrs. A. Lamb, 221 Third Ave., New Westminster; Sec., Mrs. J. M. Centre, 1243 Thurlow Ave., Vancouver; Mission Band, Mrs. E. G. Logie, Pt. Grey, Vancouver.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, its last, was held in Bloor St. Church, Toronto, ending with an impressive union service in Knox Church, May 15th, 1914. On that memorable day the Montreal Woman's Missionary Society, the Women's Home Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society united to become the Woman's Missionary Society. To quote from the address of the President, Mrs. Steele, "The amalgamated society is to be responsible for carrying on two of the main lines of mission work in our Church, work in Canada and work in foreign fields. The former includes hospitals, homes for boys and girls of foreign families attending public schools, deaconesses in various parts of the Dominion, Jewish missions in Toronto and Winnipeg, Indian boarding and day schools, missionary work on Indian reserves, Chinese work in Toronto, Vancouver and Cumberland, French work in Quebec Province, and Home Mission Stations in various sections. The latter includes hospitals, boarding, day and industrial schools, and orphanages in Central India, North Honan, South China, North Formosa and North Korea," while permeating the whole "is the work of our evangelistic missionaries, the only element that will tell in the permanent uplift of any people."

In the Home Dept., 46 Presbyterials, with 1,119 Auxiliaries and an active membership of 25,077, had raised \$89,979.20.

In the Foreign Dept. the Auxiliaries numbered 1,038; the membership was 36,367; the income, \$104,000. **Missionaries** (since union)—In China, 26; Formosa, 5; India, 28; Korea, 11; Trinidad 3.

Deaconess and Missionary Training Home, 60 Grosvenor St., Toronto.—Chairman Bd. of Management, Mr. C. S. McDonald, Toronto; Sec.-Treas. Maintenance Fund, Miss M. A. Crombie, 48 Dalton Rd.; Supt., Miss M. A. Grant. Annual meeting, March.

Westminster Hall Women's Auxiliary, Vancouver.—Comprised of representatives of each church in "Presbytery,"

responsible for furnishing of college. Pres., Mrs. Peter McNaughton, 1934 Barclay St.; Mrs. G. L. Centre, 1243, Thurlow Street.

Board of Social Service and Evangelism.—Sec., Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D., Confed. Life Bldg., Toronto. (See Sections XVI and XXI.) **Social Service Houses.**—**Calgary**, 821 5th Ave. W; **Montreal**, 305 Wilson Ave, Notre Dame de Grace; **Sydney, N.S.**, 188 Union St.; **Toronto**, 123 Yorkville Ave.; **Winnipeg**.

St. Andrew's League of Service, Halifax, N.S.—Pres., Mrs. Archibald; Sec., Mrs. L. Taylor, 11 Church St.

Robertson Memorial Institute, Winnipeg. Recently reconstructed on Settlement lines (See Section XVIII), under the Board of Social Service. Supervisor, Miss S. L. Carson; Head worker, Miss Ruth M. Goldie.

Roman Catholic Church.

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada was "established under the authority of Pope Pius X," to aid the Catholic missions in the new parts of Canada. A Women's Auxiliary was formed to help in all the missionary works which are better attended to by women, to make vestments and altar linens for poor priests in mission parts and pack the cases for shipment. Nineteen sets of new vestments have been made during the year, 1,041 articles of altar linen, 45 albs and surplices, and 122 smaller articles used about the altar. The Auxiliary has a Toy Committee which sends between 4,000 and 5,000 toys annually to the missions, within the Arctic Circle, in Labrador, north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in British Columbia.

Every year the Auxiliary collects \$500 necessary to build, furnish and equip completely one small mission chapel, and has a small bazaar, called a Christmas Fair, to raise money. Last year over \$2,000 was expended. There are about 500 members; fee, \$1 annually. "The Society consists of a Supreme Council and 6 Sub-Councils, 5 in Toronto and 1 in Calgary. Motto, 'Thy Kingdom Come'" Pres., Miss Hoskin, 113 St. Joseph St., Toronto, who kindly supplied us with the above information; Vice-Pres., Miss Dwyer, 734 Spadina Ave.; Sec., Miss Breen, 108 Strachan Ave; Treas., Miss J. Collins, 202 Spadina Ave. (See also Section II, "St. Philip Neri Hostel.")

Catholic Truth Society of Canada, 202 Church St., Toronto—Sec., J. J. O'Sullivan. Society for the Propaganda of the Faith.—A conference was held in November in New York "to discuss a scheme of confederation of Alumnae of different communities throughout Canada and the United States." A number of delegates went from Canada.

In connection with the different congregations are "Sodalities," and societies for amusement or improvement which are not nationally organized, such as the Catholic Women's League, Edmonton—Pres., Mrs. S. J. Gorman, 636 12th St.; Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Society, Toronto—Pres., Miss Hart, 40 Shannon St.; and in connection with academies, such as: Loretto Alumnae Ass'n, Toronto—Pres., Mrs. Malony; St. Joseph's Alumnae Ass'n—Pres., Mrs. Ambrose Small, Toronto; St. Vincent's Alumnae, 166 Waterloo St., St. John—Pres., Mrs. J. McMurray, Lancaster Heights; Sec., Marie A. Dolan. Object: "intellectual and social advancement of its (150) members." (For "Social Service," Homes, Charities, etc., see Sections VII, IX, XVI, XVIII.)

Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters, Albert St., Toronto. General, Wm. Bramwell Booth. **Women's Social Dept.**, Sec., Major L. Des Brisay. **Men's Social Dept.**, 22 Albert St., Toronto, Sec., Lieut.-Col. Sam. Rees. **Metropoles (M)**, Industrial (I), and **Employment Offices (E)**: Calgary, M, 214 9th Ave. E.; Edmonton, M, 534 Frazer Ave.; Halifax, M, 218 Argyle St.; M, 228 Hollis St.; Hamilton, M & I, 94 Merrick St.; Montreal, M & E, 24 Alexander St.; I, 119 Chatham St.; Ottawa, M & I, 63 William St.; Quebec, M, 16 Palace Hill; St. John, N.B., M, I and Woodyard, 253 Prince William St.; St. John's, Nfld., M, cor. George St. and Scott Lane. Toronto, M, 27 Wilton Ave.; I & E, 496 Richmond St. W.; Vancouver, M, 332 Gore Ave.; I, 24 Lansdowne Ave.; Winnipeg, I & E, 256 Fountain St.; I, 440 Logan Ave.; Detention Home and Juvenile Court, 189 Evanson St. (See also Sections VII, XVI, XVIII.)

Society of Friends (Quakers).

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society.—Headquarters, 109 Maitland St., Toronto; Pres., Mrs. Phoebe Manny, 56 Mavety St. Yearly meeting in September. Partly supports 2 missionaries in Japan.

Elizabeth Fry Sisterhood, class for young ladies.

The Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women.

Organized in 1902. Headquarters, 25 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A. Vice-Pres. for Canada, Mrs. John W. Loud, Montreal; Directors, Mrs. Robert Glasgow, 17 Whitney Ave., Toronto; Mrs. Florence G. Bale, 69 Maryland St. Winnipeg; Branch Alliances at Montreal, Pres., Mrs. John Trotter, 28 Fort St.; Ottawa, Pres., Mrs. Geo. C. Wright, 345 Waverly St.; Toronto, Pres., Mrs. Robert Glasgow, 17 Whitney Ave.; Hamilton, Pres., Mrs. W. Sexton, cor. Park & Vine Sts.; Icelandic Church, Winnipeg, Pres., Mrs. Swanson, 626 Alverstone St.; All Souls' Church, Winnipeg, Pres., Mrs. Frances Steinthal, 703 Strathcona St.; Calgary, Pres., Mrs. E. P. Fletcher, 308 5th St. W.;

Edmonton, Pres., Mrs. J. H. Desilets, 204 Carey St.; Vancouver, Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, 1261 Beach Ave.; Victoria, Pres., Mrs. Arthur Lovekin. In affiliation also with The International Union of Unitarian Women.

Church of Christ Scientist (Christian Scientist).—Mother-church, Boston, U.S.A. No distinctively women's organizations, nationally organized in Canada.

Girls' Societies.

Daughters of the King.—C. of E., International. Originated in 1885 in S.S. Class in New York. Canadian Chapter, 1895. Pres., Mrs. R. A. Williams, 126 Kendal Ave., Toronto; Sec., Miss Sadlier, 139 McNab St., Hamilton. "Rule of Prayer and Service."

The Girls' Friendly Society in Canada.—C. of E.; Hon. Pres., Mrs. S. G. Wood; Pres., Miss Boulton, 15 Grange Road, Sec., Miss Robinson, 355 St. Clair Ave. W; Treas., Mrs. F. Winnett, 2 Maple Ave.; Head for Candidates, Miss A. Nordheimer, 50 Poplar Plains Road, Toronto; Lodges, Mrs. Frith, 513 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg; Missions, Mrs. Reeves, 544 Huron St., Toronto; Rep. on Eng. Central Council, Mrs. Hay, Robin's Croft, Chilham. Objects: (1) To band together in one Society women and girls as associates and members, for mutual help (religious and secular), for sympathy and prayer. (2) To encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, temperance and thrift. (3) To provide the privileges of the Society for its members wherever they may be, by giving them an introduction from one Branch to another. Membership of International Soc., 500,000. In Canada—Working Associates, 379; Hon. Associates, 181; Members, 1,753; Candidates, 324; Probationers, 333; Married Helpers, 53; No. of Branches, 76. Total membership, 3,033. The G.F.S. "endeavors to study and improve social, moral and industrial conditions, and to better the surroundings in which the wage-earning women live; at the same time it tries to fit the girls to meet the special temptations to which they are exposed."

The Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Associations.—Interdenominational—which meets triennially. is the national body federating the branches (earliest formed 1873). The Student work, affiliated with the World's Student Christian Federation in colleges and universities, has a total membership of 2,496. The Ass'n has work in 28 cities; boarding-houses in 25; in the remainder club work. In 1913-14 87,510 boarders and transients were accommodated. Important work is also done through the Educational Dept., religious meetings, clubs, Immigration and Travellers' Aid Dept. The Foreign Dept. maintains a secretary in Japan, and is

sending one to India. The Dominion Council's summer school at Elgin House, Muskoka, is attended by about 200 student and other members. Schoolgirls' Camps are also part of its work. Headquarters, 332 Bloor St. W., Toronto. Pres., Mrs. N. W. Rowell; Gen. Sec., Miss Una Saunders (to whom we are indebted for the above information and the following note).

The World's Young Women's Christian Association held its quadrennial conference in Stockholm, Sweden, in June, 1914. Delegates from 26 countries, among those forming the World's Association, were present, representing a total membership of 670,000. The theme for the Conference was "The Unfolding of the True Plan for Woman in God's Purpose for the World." Subjects of much practical interest were discussed, among them being "Emigration and Immigration," "Intercourse between Young Men and Women," "The Training of Women Association Secretaries," "The Women's Movement," etc.

The question of emigration was treated by those representing countries from which the emigrants go out. They outlined the preparations already made in those lands to prepare emigrants for the new conditions to which they go. The countries receiving immigrants next spoke of the dangers, but also the possibilities, for the incoming arrivals, and together a scheme was outlined by which far greater co-operation would be ensured between the lands sending emigrants and those receiving them.

One of the most important results of this Conference was probably a new understanding of the respect due to those who come to these shores from other lands, for although immigrants may often be ignorant of the language of their new home they may be women with educational or other acquirements behind them who can contribute much to the lands to which they come.

The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons (Canadian Branch).—1st Vice-Pres. of International and Dominion Pres., Miss A. M. Brown, 51 Wood St., Toronto (who has kindly written the following account); Rec. Sec., Miss E. L. Thorne, 434 Charlotte St., Fredericton, N.B.; Treas. and Central Council Member, Mrs. J. E. Austen, 58 Leuty Ave., Toronto. "Its aims are to develop spiritual life and to quicken Christian activities"; its watchword "In His Name"; its motto "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister"; and its badge is a silver Maltese Cross with the letters "I. H. N." Branches in 46 Canadian towns; about 4,000 members. Present activities: Convalescent Home and Emergency Hospital; Rest and Lunch Rooms for business girls; Young Women's Christian Guilds; Hospital rooms furnished; cots in Tuber-

culosis Hospitals; Meeting immigrant ships and looking after the girls; Food and Fuel Clubs; Mother's Day, Crèche; support of Mission workers, Girls' clubs, philanthropic work among the poor; church work; helping in Red Cross work and for Belgian refugees, etc., etc. Provincial Pres.:—**British Columbia**, Miss A. M. Leitch, 821 Linden Ave., Victoria; **Manitoba and Alberta**, Miss May Bird, 226 Crescent Ave., Portage la Prairie; **New Brunswick**, Miss E. L. Thorne, 434 Charlotte St., Fredericton; **Nova Scotia**, Miss Edith Elliott, Dartmouth; **Ontario**, Mrs. M. S. Savage, 355 Crawford St., Toronto; **Prince Edward Island**, Mrs. G. E. Full, 69 Upper Prince St., Charlottetown; **Quebec**, Miss E. M. Gomery, 80 Roberval Ave., Montreal; **Saskatchewan**, Mrs. (Rev.) E. Matheson, Battleford.

International and Interdenominational Missions.

China Inland Mission, 507 Church St., Toronto.—Henry W. Frost, Home Director; J. S. Helmer, Sec. Founded in 1865 by Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, M.R.C.S., to carry the Gospel into the interior of China; is evangelical; supported by the free-will offerings of God's people, no personal solicitation and collections being authorized; 1,076 foreign missionaries (including wives); over 2,000 Chinese helpers, and over 30,000 communicants.

Mission to Lepers, 409 Confed. Life Bldg, Toronto.—Sec., Miss Lila Watt, B.A.

Can. Aux. to the McAll Mission.—Founded 1871 by Dr. and Mrs. Robert McAll. "A gospel of love and forgiveness, not a propaganda against any church." Now looking after war relief for the French. Pres., Miss Mary Caven, 10 Lowther Ave., Toronto; Sec., Mrs. W. Hamilton.

Women's Christian Medical College, Lhudiana, India.—Union training college for Indian girls; 150 students; graduates working under 34 different societies. Pres. of Can. Aux., Dr. Jennie Gray Wildman; Sec.-Treas., Dr. Margaret Patterson (for many years Prof. in the Coll., 1st Can. woman to receive Kaiser-i-Hind medal), 97 Walmer Rd., Toronto

Note.—Dr. Margaret McKellar has similar medal (for famine work in Central India.)

Zenana Bible and Med. Mission, Mission House, 14 Selby St., Toronto.—"The oldest society to the women of India. . . . Maintains hospitals, orphanages, schools and churches." Pres., Mrs. R. B. Fleming, Bathurst Street; Secretaries, the Misses Turner, Campbell, M. A. Campbell; Sec. for India, Miss Marston, Lucknow.

For lack of space we can only mention **Dr. Grenfell's** famous Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen "on the Labrador," and cannot even mention many a congregational or local mission or society doing splendid work on land or water.

Pocket Testament League, 84 Victoria St., Toronto.—Sec., Mrs. S. D. Dinnick, 1234 branches; over 105,000 members.

Upper Canada Bible Society, 14 College St., Toronto.—Sec. and Rep. of Brit. Bible Soc., Rev. W. B. Cooper. Can. Soc. distributed in yr 305,000 (whole or part) copies of Bible, in 110 languages; Brit. Soc., nearly 9 million copies in 460 languages.

Upper Canada Tract Society, 2 Richmond St., E., Toronto.—Sec., Mr. Geo. Speedie; 10 sailors' missionaries and colporteurs distributed 550 Bibles, 7,663 books and tracts; 69 libraries, of 1,242 vols.; Sailors' Institutes at **Kingston** and **Port Arthur** (3,025 free lodgings and 3,547 free meals).

Organized Bible Class Movement (Information kindly supplied by Mr. Frank Yeigh).—About 3,000 classes in Canada, probably one-third exclusively women's, and others mixed classes. "This movement has enlisted the services of many thousand women who find in the organization an ideal channel of social service and applied Christianity. The classes that conform to a standard of organization obtain a Certificate of Recognition through their denominations or Provincial Sunday School Associations."

SECTION XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.—Pres., Controller McCarthy, Toronto; Sec., Mr. A. H. Burnett, Dept. Public Health, Toronto. Objects: "to discuss the problems of Public Welfare in all its relations, to secure and disseminate information and to promote more effective methods of social progress." The annual meeting is usually held in September, but was postponed in 1914 on account of the war.

The Social Service Congress was held at Ottawa, March 3-5, 1914, under the auspices of the Social Service Council of Canada (See Section XVI). Pres., Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., LL.D., Gen. Supt. of the Methodist Church; Joint Secretaries, Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D., and Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D. (See Section XVI). The idea originated with the joint Secretaries, and they planned the programme. The Congress put itself on record as "favoring the arbitration of all international disputes; the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes; the securing of total abstinence pledges as regards intoxicants, and a national movement for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; the organization of labor; a Royal Commission to deal with the question of unemployment; the establishment of a system of Government employment bureaus, . . . an old-age pension system; the crea-

tion of a Canadian Department of Child Welfare; pensions for needy mothers; the extension of the franchise to women; that appointments to the outside Civil Service be through the Civil Service Commission; the policy of fitting our Indian wards for full citizenship as soon as possible; . . . the establishment of a bureau of social surveys by the Social Service Council of Canada."

Canadian Defence League.—Pres., Lt.-Col Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Toronto; Sec., Geo. M. Elliott, 79 Adelaide St. E., Toronto; Field Sec., J. G. Shuter. "To carry on a non-political, educational campaign looking to the adoption of the principle of patriotic, unpaid, or universal naval or military training, in the belief that such training conduces to the industrial, physical and moral elevation of the whole people and is essential to national safety."

Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society.—Pres., Prof. L. E. Horning, Ph.D., Victoria College, Toronto; Sec., S. W. Michener. The Society has about 200 members, who believe that "war ought to be abolished, and that international differences, when not adjustable by diplomacy, ought to be settled by arbitration." Anyone desiring further information or wishful to arrange for addresses on the subject is invited to write to the President.

Can. Public Health Ass'n.—Pres., Maurice M. Seymour, M.D., Regina; Sec., Major Lorne Drum, M.D., D.P.H., Ottawa.

Christian Endeavor Movement, Dominion Union.—Pres., Mr. W. Stewart, Winnipeg. **Ontario.**—Pres., A. Russell Hewetson, Brampton; Field Sec., Harold A. Waite.

Direct Legislation Leagues.—**Saskatchewan**, 26 Russel Bldg., Moose Jaw; **Manitoba**, S. J. Farmer, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

Dominion Alliance for Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.—Pres., F. S. Spence; Sec., Ben. Spence, Toronto.

International Polity Club of University of Toronto.—Pres., Prof. C. R. Young; Sec., Miss Dorothy Ferrier, 32 Admiral Rd. Objects: To encourage study of International relations; to consider means of settling International disputes without war; to co-operate with organizations of similar aims in other universities; to stimulate appreciation of character, problems and intellectual currents of other nations.

L'Ecole Sociale Populaire, 1075 Rue Rachel, Montreal.—Sec.-Treas., M. A. Saint-Pierre; composed of priests and laity (men and women) interested in social and labor movements.

Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, Confed. Life Bldg, Toronto.—Sec., Rev. W. M. Rochester.

Ont. Ass'n for Promotion of Technical Education.—Pres., Rhys D. Fairbairn; Sec., Thos. Bengough, 107 Gloucester St., Toronto. Ladies on Council, Mrs. A. C. Courtice (rep. Nat. Council of Women), Miss Emily Guest, Belleville (rep. Women's Inst.).

Ontario Horticultural Ass'n.—Pres., J. H. Bennett, Barrie; Sec., J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Canadian Society for.—Sec., J. R. Innes, 286 St. James St., Montreal. Societies in British Columbia, Sec., Mr. Hammond Gowen, North Bend; New Brunswick, Sec., S. Merritt Wetmore, Water St., St. John; Nova Scotia, Sec., R. H. Murray, 16 Herald Bldg, Halifax; Ottawa, Sec., E. H. Speering, 305 Metcalf St; Toronto, Humane Soc., 197 McCaul St., Sec. S.P.C.A. Pres., Mrs. Durie, 306 St. George St.; Vancouver, 709 Dunsmuir St., Sec., G. B. Coulin; Victoria, Thos. W. Palmer.

Rose Soc. of Ontario.—Pres., E. T. Cook, Esq.; Sec., Miss Marion Armour, 103 Avenue Rd.

Royal Canadian Inst., College St., Toronto.—Pres., Frank Arnoldi; Hon. Sec., John Patterson; Acting Sec., Miss Logan; Librarian, Prof. Keyes, Reading-room.

Royal Soc. of Canada.—Pres., Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec; Sec., Dr. Duncan Scott, Ottawa. At the instance of Dr. Adami, of Montreal, and Prof. J. J. Mackenzie, of Toronto, women are now eligible as "Fellows."

Single Tax Associations.—Land Values Taxation League, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.; Tax Reform Ass'n of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.; Montreal Single Tax Ass'n, Sec., 109 Ash Ave., Montreal; Moncton Tax Reform Ass'n, Moncton, N.B.; Tax Reform Ass'n, Peterboro, Mr. H. B. Cowan, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Union of Canadian Municipalities.—Pres., C.M.R. Graham, Esq., Mayor of London, Ont.; Hon. Sec.-Treas., W. D. Light-hall, K.C., Westmount, P.Q.; Asst. Sec., G. S. Wilson, Bureau of Information, 402 Coristine Bldg., Montreal.

Young Men's Christian Ass'n.—National Council, 15 Toronto St., Toronto; Chairman, J. J. Gartshore; Sec., Chas. W. Bishop (Boys' Depts. in some cities, also Women's Auxiliaries).

SECTION XXII.

THE WAR.

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
 Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a
 ghastly dew
 From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central
 blue;
 Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were
 furl'd,
 In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."
 —Tennyson.

May we hope, in the midst of the black misery of this war, that the poet who years ago saw visions of conflicts "in the central blue" was as true a seer when he predicted the final triumph of peace. Yet long after the return of peace, whenever it comes, we shall still for many a year be reaping the evil harvest of the war. The harvest is not only evil, however. Already we are learning to distinguish between the false and the true. "Christianity has not broken down, but the substitutes have," says Archdeacon Cody, while another keen observer, Rabbi Wise, looking at Christianity from the outside, goes even further and declares "Christianity has never been tried." Truly, war is "demolishing shams," shocking the light-hearted and light-headed into earnestness, and bringing out in many "the heroic that slumbers in every heart."

"I think," wrote Admiral Jellicoe to his clerical brother, "the war may do good in making people less luxurious and selfish and leading their thoughts to higher things."

"It has its right, its glory, its good," says Bishop Moule, of Durham, more emphatically, and he goes on to speak of "the grand, heroic cheerfulness of our men—our men indeed—officers and ranks, one body and one soul, patient of innumerable distresses, indomitable under wounds and death, and kind, supremely kind, the moment the battle pauses and a stricken enemy can be helped. They are far beyond my praise. The spirit stands at a perpetual salute before the thought of them."

Within the nations at strife, the war is acting as a unifying force. In Canada the wonderful "Hospital Ship Campaign," suggested by Miss Plummer, "brought together, for the first time, members of all the philanthropic, artistic and political societies, through whose channels the wonderful progress which women have made within the last few years has been making its impress upon the life of the community."

From this campaign developed throughout Canada the many Women's Patriotic Leagues. Of these Toronto was first formed (Aug. 20th, 1914), and the following details of its

plan of working are suggestive of what all the other Leagues are doing: Chairman, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings; Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. A. M. Huestis and Miss Joan Arnoldi; Rec. Sec., Mrs. F. B. Fetherstonhaugh; Cor. Sec., Mrs. J. W. Daniel (to whom we are indebted for the particulars here given); Treas., Mrs. H. C. Rae; Red Cross Supplies, Convener, Dr. Margaret Patterson; Soldiers' Comforts, Mrs. A. Vankoughnet; Work Committee, Mrs. A. M. McClelland; Civic Relief Dept., Mrs. L. A. Hamilton; House Committee, Mrs. Stearns Hicks; Offers of Service, Mrs. A. Pepler; Press Committee, Mrs. J. E. Elliot; Headquarters, 559 Sherbourne St. In connection with the Civic Relief Department an Employment Bureau was opened under Mrs. H. D. Warren's direction; also a workroom, under the direction of Miss H. M. Hill, where seamstresses were employed on supplies for the soldiers and on clothes for school children provided by the generosity of the Public School Teachers.

The United Suffragists of Toronto also became a Branch of the League, with the object of attending to the needs of expectant and nursing mothers, and for this purpose many doctors and nurses offered their services gratis. Dr. Margaret Patterson and Mrs. McClelland organized numerous circles for knitting and sewing, and large quantities of supplies both for field and hospital use were the result.

Work for the relief of the dispossessed Belgians was taken up with vigor under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Pepler, and appeals for money and clothing were generously responded to.

Patriotic Work in Other Cities.

Quebec.—Hon. C. F. Delâge, Chairman of the Quebec Branch, Canadian Patriotic Fund, "is actually acting, with subordinates, as chief general relief officer, and supervises the work of providing for the families of soldiers who have gone to the front." Lady President, superintending the women's patriotic work, Mrs. Colin M. Sewell, 60 St. Louis St.

Headquarters of **Saskatchewan Branch**, Belgian Relief Fund at residence of the Vice-President, E. Pootman, Belgian Consular Agent, 1570 Cameron St., Regina. Ladies' Committee, Local Branch, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Mrs. A. Ross, Convener.

Vancouver.—Executive Committee for work of providing for wives and families of soldiers gone to front: Mayor T. S. Baxter, Chairman; C. H. Bonnor, Executive Secretary; Executive Office, Mayor's Office, City Hall. The Ladies' Committee undertaking the clothing of the above families is known as the "Women's Patriotic Guild," Offices, 911 Hastings St. West.

Victoria has a "Patriotic Aid Society" for providing for wives and families of soldiers. Women's Patriotic Work, Headquarters I.O.D.E., Alexandra Club.

Winnipeg.—Committee Patriotic Fund, Sec., Mr. Chas. F. Roland, Industrial Bureau..

The National Service Committee was formed recently of the Presidents of all nationally-organized societies for patriotic, religious and charitable purposes, the objects of which are: Point of contact and bureau of information for patriotic work. These are officially recognized by the National Council and Central Relief Committee, which is composed of representatives from the St. John's Ambulance Association, Red Cross Society, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, with the Department of Militia and Defence. Hon. Pres., Mrs. Hendrie; Pres., Mrs. Albert Gooderham; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Torrington; Representatives: Lady Gibson, Mrs. Cummings, National Council of Women; Mrs. Falconer, Dominion Y.W.C.A.; Mrs. Frederick Mercer, Women's Art Association; Mrs. Starr, W.C.T.U., Whitby; Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Women's Institutes; Miss Brown, King's Daughters; Mrs. Plumptre, Secretary; Mrs. John Bruce, Treasurer.

The first work undertaken is the forwarding of field comforts for the troops going on active service, and articles may be sent to the secretary, Mrs. Plumptre, 77 King St. E., or to No. 1 Campbell Rd., Halifax, N.S., to be forwarded to the Canadian War Contingent Association in London, of which Miss Plummer and Miss Arnold are members of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Starr, of Whitby, is Dominion Supt. of the W.C.T.U. Dept. of Militia, and has studied the needs of camps, garrison towns, etc., "with the view of aiding our Defence to reach the high ideal for the soldier so faithfully placed before the Forces by the late Lord Roberts." The W.C.T.U. is supporting one of the seven secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association who are on their way with the Canadian Contingent to the front and are doing such splendid work amongst our soldiers.

The Canadian Red Cross Society (in affiliation with the British Red Cross Society), organized 1896; Pres., Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, R.M.O.; Gen. Sec., H. E. Harcourt Vernon, Esq., 77 King East, Toronto. The following ladies are associate members: Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. K. J. Dunstan and Mrs. Plumptre, who is Supt. of Supplies. Subscriptions are urgently required. The objects of the Society are to collect funds and material and provide assistance in time of war. The Red Cross Society is an International Society, with branches or committees in every civilized country, working under the authority of the Geneva Convention, 1864. A fun-

damental part of the arrangement is the "exchange of services between nations, without violating neutrality." Amongst the contributions to the Canadian Red Cross Society in the first three months of the war the Women's Institutes of Ontario sent in \$18,000 in cash, besides many packages of goods. Nearly 100 graduate nurses have gone to the front with the First Contingent as Nursing Sisters. They have the rank and privileges of lieutenants.

National Committee of Canadian Branch Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.—Headquarters, Banks of Montreal; Pres., Lady Williams Taylor, Montreal; Sec., Miss Catherine Helen Merritt.

American Aid Society of Canada, 4 Queen St. W., Toronto. Pres., Carlos Warfield; Sec., R. B. Stewart. Sec. Ladies' Aux., Mrs. R. B. Stewart, 102 Balmoral Ave.

As a final word we should like to add the following message from the Society of Friends:

"We recognize that our Government has made most strenuous efforts to preserve peace, and has entered into the war under a grave sense of duty to a smaller State towards which we had moral and treaty obligations: While, as a Society, we stand firmly to the belief that the method of force is no solution of any question, we hold that the present moment is not one for criticism, but for devoted service to our nation. . . . In time of peace all the nations have been preparing for war. In the time of war let all men of goodwill prepare for peace. The Christian conscience must be awakened to the magnitude of the issues. The great friendly democracies in each country must be ready to make their influence felt. Now is the time to speak of this thing, to work for it, to pray for it."

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

The Peace Centenary.

On Dec. 24th, 1914, the Executive of the Canadian Peace Centenary Committee, through Sir B. E. Walker, President, and Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hamilton, Secretary, issued an open letter to the people of Canada, from which we quote some sentences:

"This Christmas Eve marks the completion of a full century since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which put an end to the warfare between the British Empire and the United States of America. . . . No such happy fortune has befallen the continent of Europe. Periodic wars have ravaged it; the weight of intolerable armaments has oppressed it, and we write in the midst of an awful struggle, terrible not merely from the enormous numbers involved, and the dreadful slaughter and devastation wrought, but for the outburst of evil passions, of hatreds, of cruelties, of which it had been hoped war had been stripped by advancing civilization. Our Empire is the principal object of an attack in an earth-shaking war, and it behoves the subjects of King George to play the man and vindicate the title of their Empire to freedom and to greatness.

"Firmly as we British peoples have grasped the sword, resolved as we are not to sheathe it, except with honor and with a new security, we are convinced that the dealings of the great Empire and the great Republic afford a noble example to the rest of the world. Coming as the centenary does at so troubled and absorbing a time, we urge the Canadian people to celebrate it with devout thankfulness and as a pledge of happier times to come."

APPENDIX B.

Average Weights and Heights of Normal Children.

At birth:—Boys, 7.55 lbs., 20.6 in.; Girls, 7.16 lbs., 20.5 in.
6 Months:—Boys, 16 lbs., 25.4 in.; Girls, 15.5 lbs., 25 in.
12 Months:—Boys, 20.5 lbs., 29 in.; Girls, 19.8 lbs., 28.7 in.
18 Months:—Boys, 22.8 lbs., 30 in.; Girls, 22 lbs., 29.7 in.
2 Years:—Boys, 26.5 lbs., 32.5 in.; Girls, 25.5 lbs., 32.5 in.
3 Years:—Boys, 31.2 lbs., 35.0 in.; Girls, 30 lbs., 35 in.
4 Years:—Boys, 35 lbs., 38 in.; Girls, 34 lbs., 38 in.
5 Years:—Boys, 41.2 lbs., 41.7 in.; Girls, 39.8 lbs., 41.4 in.
6 Years:—Boys, 45.1 lbs., 44.1 in.; Girls, 43.8 lbs., 43.6 in.
7 Years:—Boys, 49.5 lbs., 46.2 in.; Girls, 48 lbs., 45.9 in.
8 Years:—Boys, 54.5 lbs., 48.2 in.; Girls, 52.9 lbs., 48 in.
9 Years:—Boys, 60 lbs., 50.1 in.; Girls, 57.5 lbs., 49.6 in.
10 Years:—Boys, 66.6 lbs., 52.2 in.; Girls, 64.1 lbs., 51.8 in.
11 Years:—Boys, 72.4 lbs., 54 in.; Girls, 70.8 lbs., 53.8 in.
12 Years:—Boys, 79.8 lbs., 55.8 in.; Girls, 81.4 lbs., 57.1 in.
13 Years:—Boys, 88.3 lbs., 58.2 in.; Girls, 91.2 lbs., 58.7 in.
14 Years:—Boys, 99.3 lbs., 61 in.; Girls, 100.8 lbs., 60.8 in.
15 Years:—Boys, 110.8 lbs., 63 in.; Girls, 108.4 lbs., 61.4 in.
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(Taken from Holt's "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.")

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APPENDIX C.

For the convenience of those desiring to make enquiry as to the methods followed outside of Canada in certain lines of Social Work, we give the lists below. (In these, Nat.=National.)

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British Institute of Social Service, 1 Central Buildings, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. ("Practically a new departure in connection with the British House of Commons.") Pres., The Speaker; Hon. Librarian, Librarian of the House of Commons. The Institute will supply information, on request, with regard to practically any line of social work, and publishes a quarterly magazine—"Progress: Civic, Social, Industrial." Price, sixpence.

Other Societies engaged in Social Work (taken from list in Adult School Social Service Handbook, published, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster), all of which have their headquarters in London, England:—

Charity Organization Soc., Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. **Children, Nat. Soc.** for the Prevention of Cruelty to, 40 Leicester Sq., W.C. **Feeble-minded, Nat. Ass'n** for Promoting the Welfare of, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. **Girls, Nat. Soc.** for the Protection of young, 1 Victoria St., S.W. **Health, Soc. Nat.**, 53 Berners St., Oxford St. W. **Housing and Town Planning Council**, 41 Russell Sq., W.C. **Infant Mortality, Nat. Ass'n** for the Prevention of, 4 Tavistock Sq., W.C. **Labour Legislation, British Ass'n** for, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **Penal Reform League**, 68a Park Hill Rd., N.W. **Vacant Land Cultivation Soc.**, 39 Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

For information: The Official Secretary, High Commissioner's offices, 72 Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

For information: The High Commissioner for New Zealand, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., London, S.W.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Charity Organization Dept. of Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22d St., New York. Director, Mary E. Richmond; Asso. Director, Fred. S. Hall. **Children, Nat. Conference** on the Education of Dependent, Truant, Backward and Delinquent. Sec., W. L. Kuser, Eldora, Iowa. **Consumers' League, Nat. Sec.**, Mrs. Florence Kelly, New York City. **City Planning, Nat. Conference** of, 19 Congress St., Boston. Sec. F. Shurtleff. **Desertion Bureau, Nat.**, 356 Second Ave., New York, Monroe M. Goldstein. **Education, Nat. Soc.** for the Promotion of Industrial, 140 W. 42nd St., New York. C. A. Prosser. **Feeble-minded, American Ass'n** for the Study of. Sec., A. C. Rogers, M.D., Faribault, Minn. **Health Ass'n, American Public**, 155 Boylston St., Boston. Sec., Prof. Selskar M. Gunn. **Housing Ass'n, Nat.**, 105 E. 22d St., New York. **Field Sec.**, John Ihlder. **Infant Mortality, American Ass'n** for Study and Prevention of, 1,211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Exec. Sec., Gertrude B. Knipp. **Jewish Charities, The National Conference** of, 411 W. Fayette St., Baltimore. **Law and Criminology, The American Institute** of. Sec., H. W. Ballantine. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. **Loan Ass'ns, National Federation** of Remedial. Chairman, C. H.

Brown, Jr., 228 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo. Loans, Division of Remedial, (Russell Sage Foundation), 180 E. 22d St., New York. Director, A. H. Ham. Medicine, American Academy of ("Specializing in Medical Sociology"), 52 North Fourth St., Easton, Pa. Deputy Sec., Elizabeth F. Reed. Municipal League, National, 705 North American Building, 121 South Broad St., Philadelphia. Sec., O. R. Woodruff. Play-ground and Recreation Ass'n of America, Metropolitan Buildings, 1 Madison Ave., New York. Sec., H. S. Braucher. Red Cross, American, 1624 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Nat. Director, Ernest P. Bicknell. Social Service, American Institute of, Bible House, New York. Pres., Dr. Strong. The Survey, 105 E. 22d St., New York. Sec., P. U. Kellogg. Women's Clubs, General Federation of. Pres., Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, 2606 Whitie Ave., Austin, Texas. Women, Council of Jewish, 448 Central Park W., New York. Exec. Sec., Sadie American.

APPENDIX D.

Supplementary Information on Employment Laws.

"There are practically no factories in Alberta, but the question of the employment of children," writes Mr. Chadwick, "is covered in our Truancy Act and in the Children's Protection Act, it being a contravention of the Children's Protection Act for any child to work during school hours or after 9 in the evening or before seven in the morning. A child is defined as anyone under 17." In Saskatchewan, we are informed by Mr. T. M. Malloy, Sec. of the Bureau of Labour, that though there is no Provincial Shops Regulation or Early Closing Act, many of the cities of the Province have adopted by-laws, permitted by the Cities Act, regulating the hours of closing for various places of business, especially stores.



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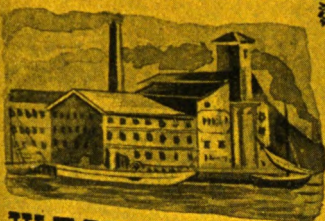
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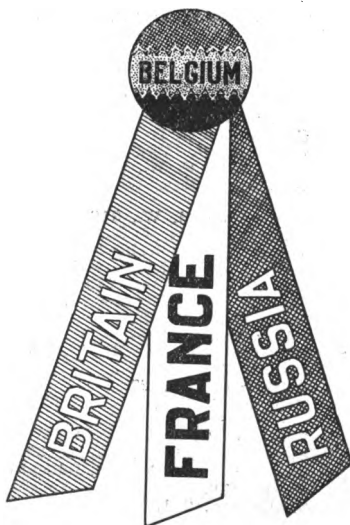
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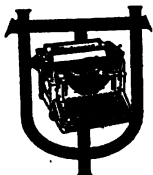
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